
The HYMNS

*Instrumental accompaniment for
unison congregational singing
of the 85 Hymns from the
Book of Praise - Anglo-Genevan Psalter
of the Canadian Reformed Churches*

D E N N I S T E I T S M A

These harmonizations of the 85 Hymns are available
in PDF format as a **free** download from www.bookofpraise.ca

Professionally printed copies of a spiral-bound book
including all 150 Psalms and 85 Hymns
with laminated covers are available
for the cost of printing (\$12) plus shipping.

(Note that shipping charges vary by location from \$10 to \$25)

Copyright © Dennis Teitsma 1990
Updated edition 2015.

Typeset by James Teitsma and Colin VandenAkker

Any part of this collection may be reproduced in any manner without permission, providing
its source is properly acknowledged .

82 Cedargrove Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada, R2C 4Y7
Telephone: 204-222-5005
Email: [via jteitsma@gmail.com](mailto:jteitsma@gmail.com)

PREFACE

In 1984, the Canadian Reformed Churches adopted 65 hymns for congregational singing in worship services in addition to the 150 Psalms on Genevan melodies. Due to an expressed lack of keyboard music for the 62 Hymns, my music for the accompaniment of unison singing in the worship services, was initially hand-written and self-published in 1978. The improved keyboard music for the 65 Hymns (1984) were written in the 80's and self-published in 1990. As long as supplies last, free copies are available at the cost of shipping charges. Since 2014 the finalized Book of Praise presents **85 hymns**. This present music collection includes the edited music of the original hymns as well as the keyboard accompaniment for the additional hymns in a similar style.

Chorales are usually composed for four-voice choirs, but these songs are written to accompany congregational **singing in unison**. They are expected to promote and stimulate a rhythm that shows the dignity as well as the easy flow of reformed congregational singing, as has been the case with the Genevan tunes of the Psalms from the 16th century. The characteristics of those tunes are that they never start on an upbeat, generally use **one** note for each syllable, use only two note values, have a natural flowing rhythm with the beat on the **longer** of the two, and melodies show **no** bars. The bass line represents the ongoing **beat** which is the **pulse** of the congregational rhythm. These basic ideals are carried over to the unison singing of the hymn tunes as well. They include sixteen so-called Genevan tunes.

The proper tempo or speed of **reformed congregational singing** differs from one congregation to another and from one song to another, but generally the speed ranges between 40-70 beats per minute. (for more information see my Notes in The Hymns 1990 or my paper on “TUNES of the Anglo-Genevan Psalter, 2005, ISBN 0-9737275-1-9 , which was partly republished in 2013 as a booklet called Genevan Tunes in the Anglo Genevan Psalter). Over all, the **longer** note value determines the beat or the **pulse**. When attending a church service, we celebrate a sabbath, a day of repose. We are to relax from our busy, hurried lives by hearing the comforting message of the Good News and by responding to it by our **offerings** of gifts, prayer and praise. The tempo of the singing helps to relax and even to slow down the heart beat as well, which is for a person at rest between 60 and 70 per minute. The task of the **accompanist** for unison singing is to **serve**. He or she is to prepare the congregation for a response song and musically ornament that congregational activity. The **preludes** are short, for their only purpose is to identify the tune, the tempo and the pitch, as well as to have everyone start at the same time. Brief postludes simply function as a closing cadence. A second postlude or a second version of the chorale might at times be shown just to fill a page and perhaps provide some variation. For some keyboard players it may take a little while to get used to the absence of bar lines. Letting the half-note base line determine the slow, ongoing easy-flowing **pulse-beat** of a congregation, can be very helpful. It is hoped that this music edition for accompanying the Hymn-singing will serve and promote the unison singing in our public worship services, as speaking with **one voice** to the praise and glory of our Creator and Redeemer.

This updated collection of the Hymns was only made possible thanks to the cooperation and assistance of my son James and Colin VandenAkker who prepared the music notation.

Hymn 1

Credo

Prelude

Credo

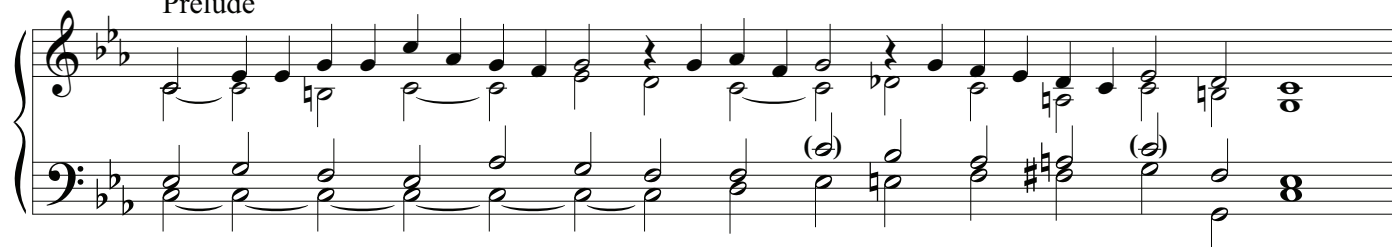
Postlude

Dennis Teitsma 2015

Hymn 2

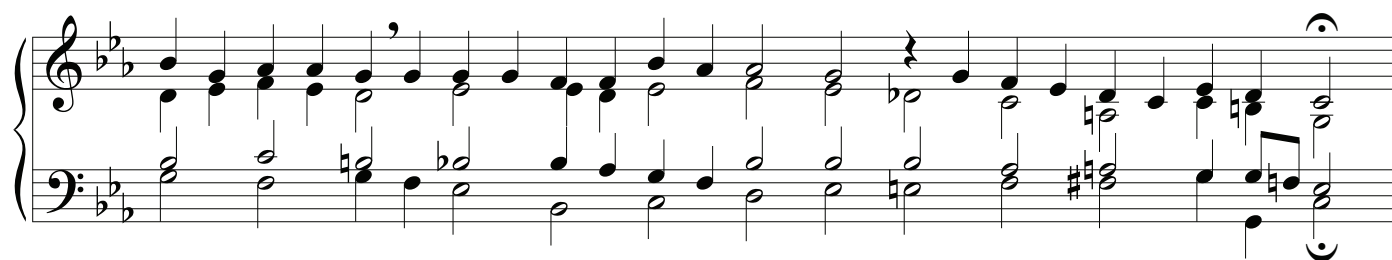
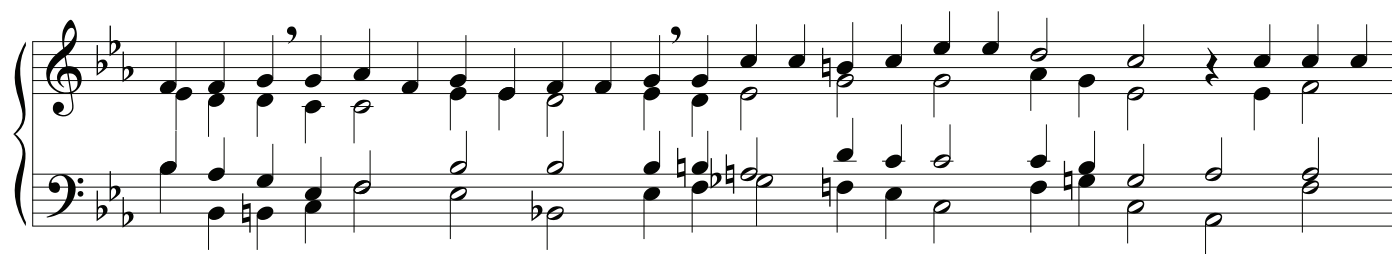
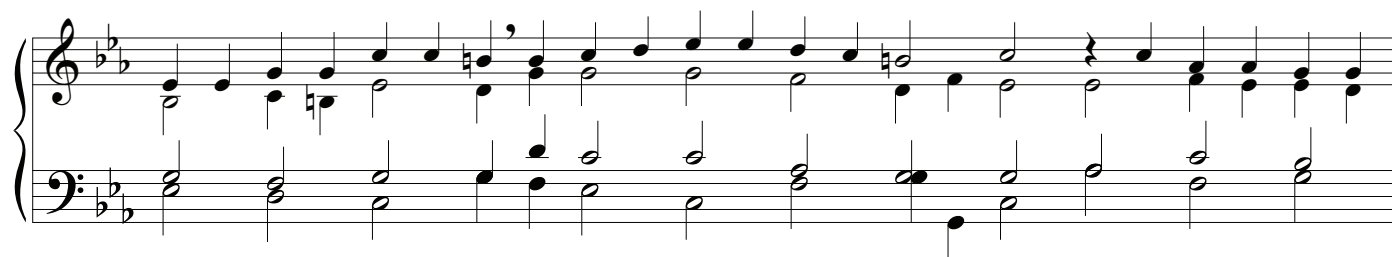
'k Geloof in God

Prelude



Choral 10,9 - 8,9 - 8,8,9 - 8,9,8

as Hymn 12



Postlude



Hymn 3

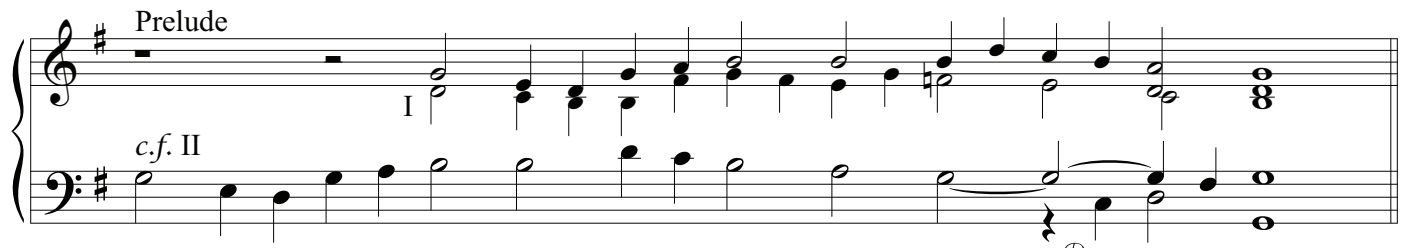
Du Seigneur – Te Deum

Prelude

c.f. II

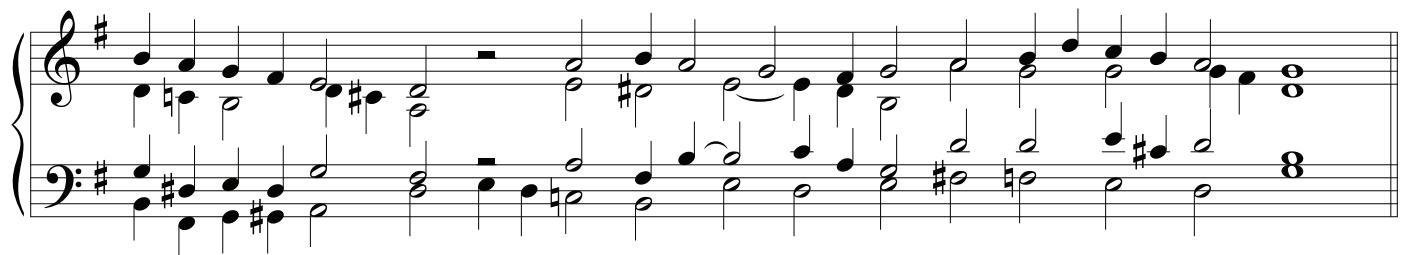
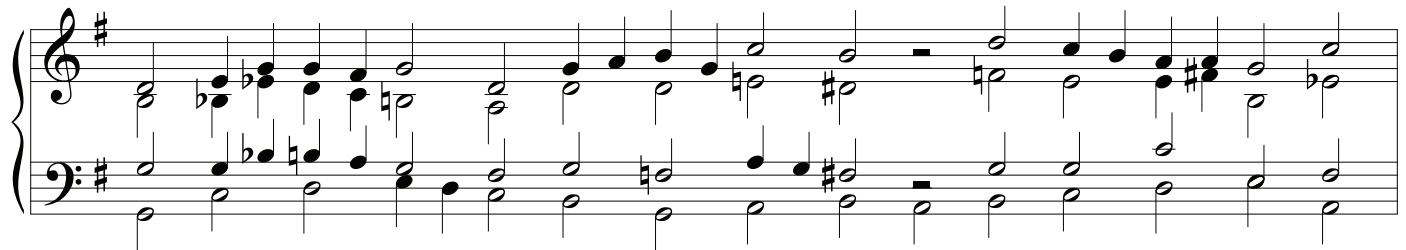
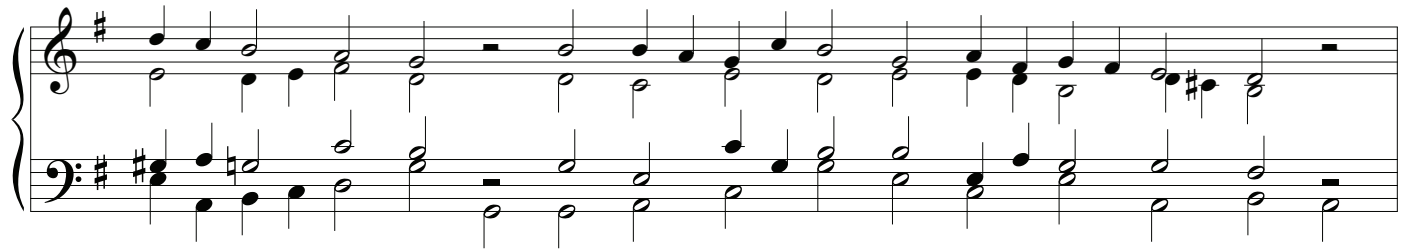
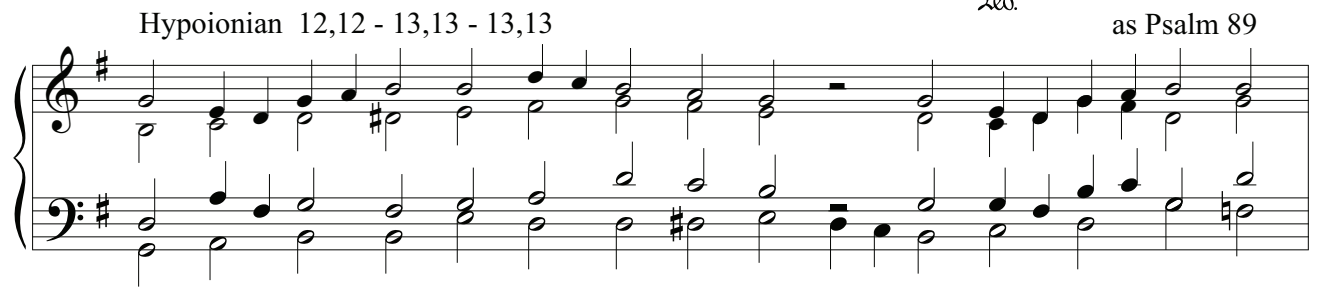
I

Leo.

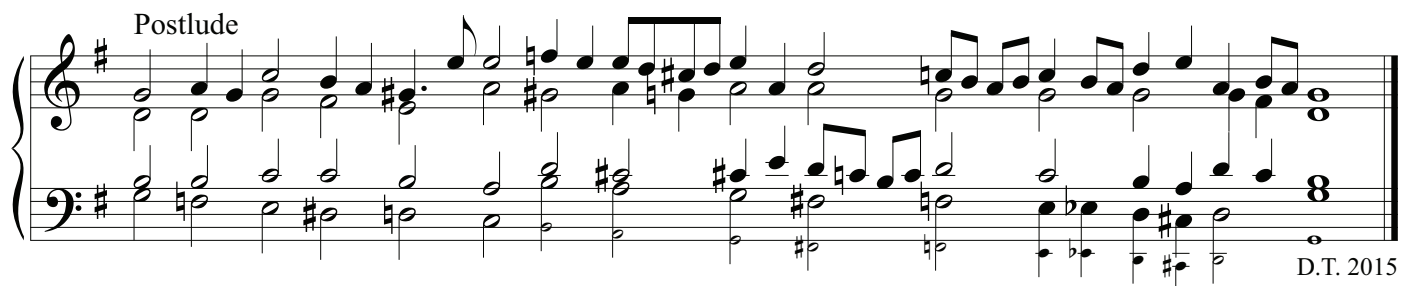


Hypoionian 12,12 - 13,13 - 13,13

as Psalm 89



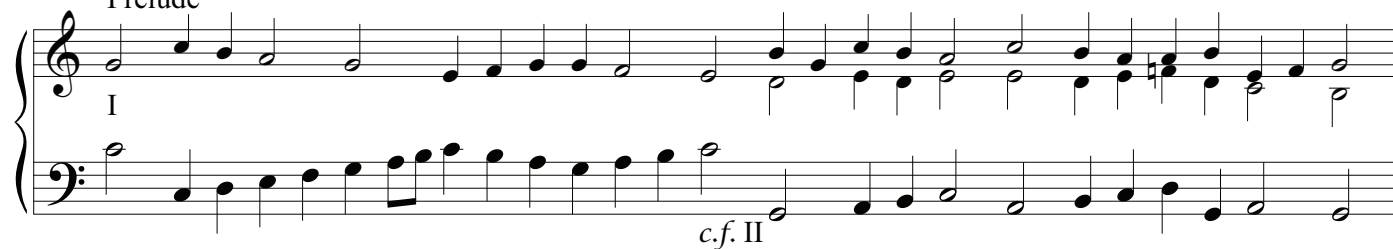
Postlude



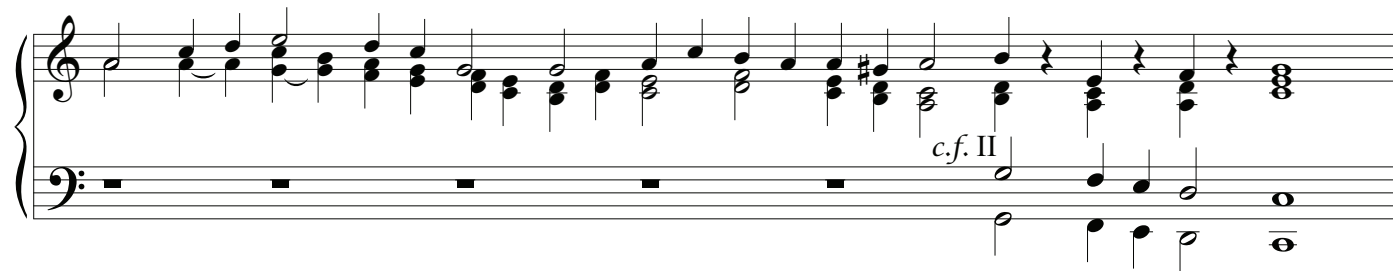
Hymn 4

Oblation

Prelude



First system of the Prelude. Treble clef, bass clef. Treble staff starts with a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a quarter note B4, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff starts with a whole note G3, followed by a half note A3, then a quarter note B3, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A first ending bracket labeled 'I' spans the first two measures. A second ending bracket labeled 'c.f. II' spans the last two measures.

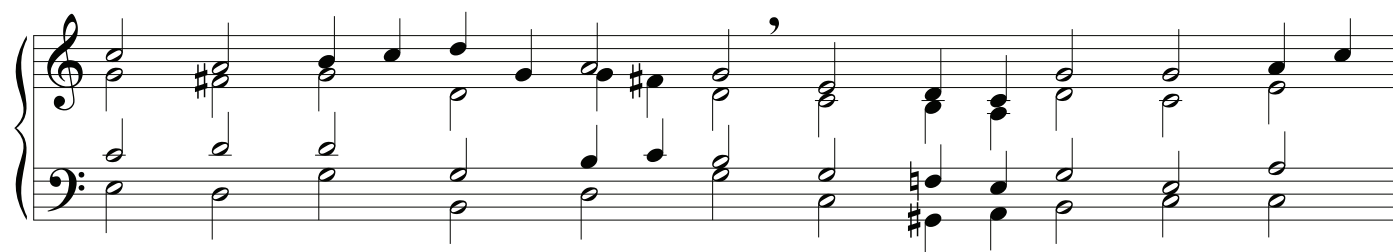


Second system of the Prelude. Treble clef, bass clef. Treble staff continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign. Bass staff continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A first ending bracket labeled 'c.f. II' spans the last two measures.

Ionian 11,11 - 11,5

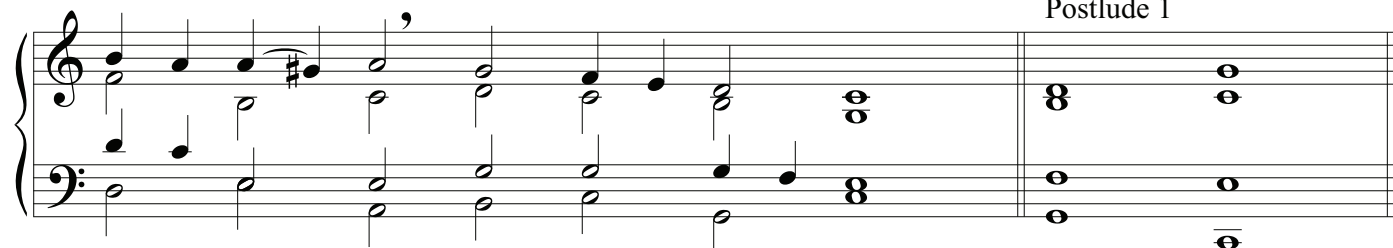


First system of the Ionian 11,11 - 11,5 section. Treble clef, bass clef. Treble staff starts with a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a quarter note B4, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff starts with a whole note G3, followed by a half note A3, then a quarter note B3, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.



Second system of the Ionian 11,11 - 11,5 section. Treble clef, bass clef. Treble staff continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign. Bass staff continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Postlude 1



First system of Postlude 1. Treble clef, bass clef. Treble staff starts with a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a quarter note B4, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff starts with a whole note G3, followed by a half note A3, then a quarter note B3, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Postlude 2

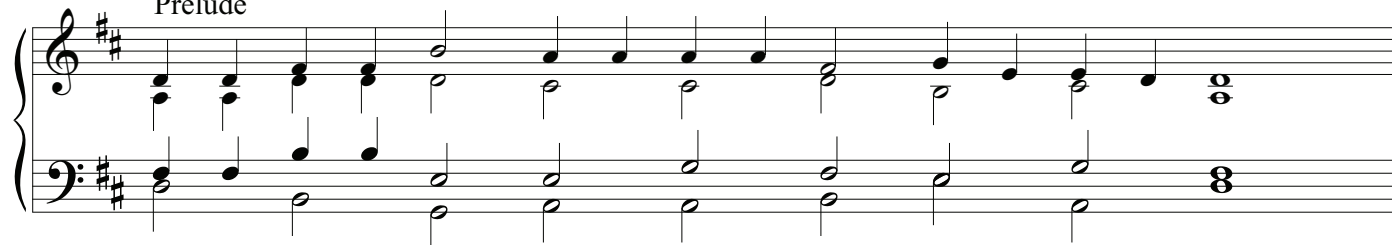


Second system of Postlude 2. Treble clef, bass clef. Treble staff starts with a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a quarter note B4, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff starts with a whole note G3, followed by a half note A3, then a quarter note B3, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Hymn 5

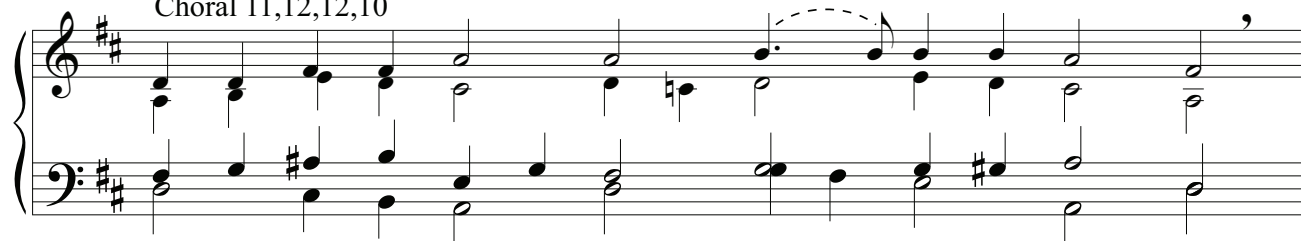
Nicea

Prelude

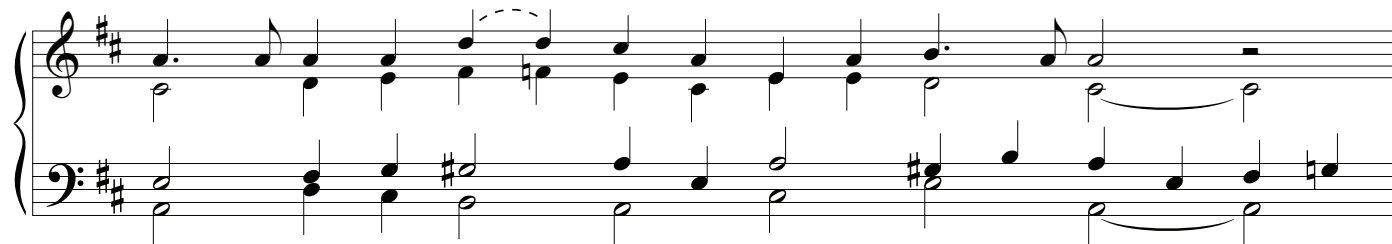


Prelude musical notation in G major (one sharp). The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The notation features a variety of note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals.

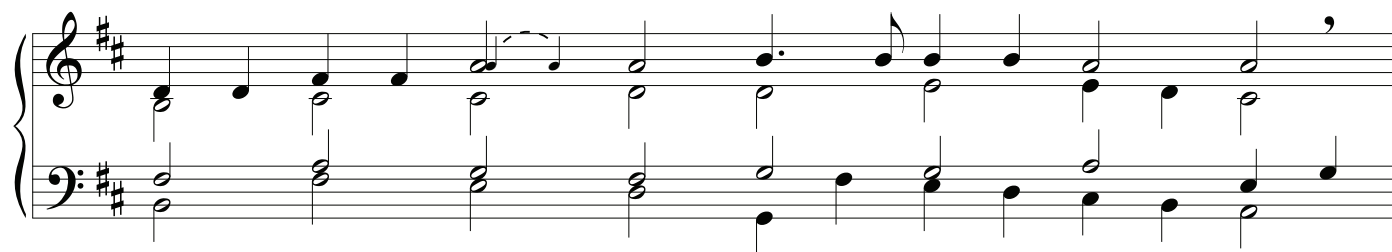
Choral 11,12,12,10



Choral 11,12,12,10 musical notation in G major. This section is in 4/4 time and consists of 16 measures. It features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with a repeat sign at the end of the section.

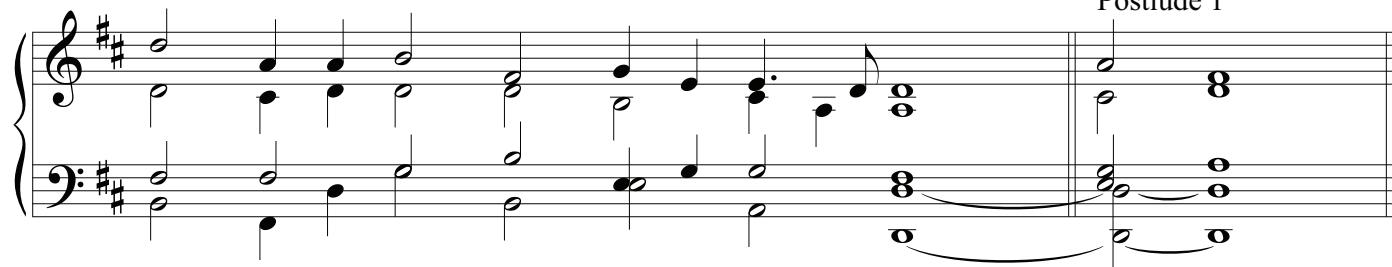


Continuation of the Choral section musical notation in G major. This section is in 4/4 time and consists of 16 measures. It features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with a repeat sign at the end of the section.



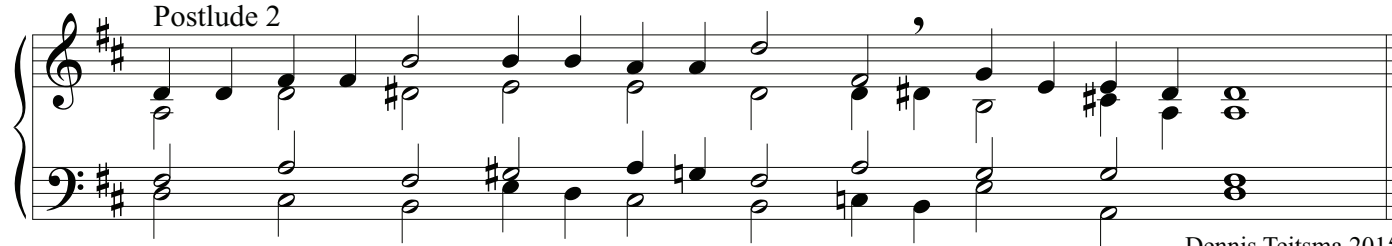
Continuation of the Choral section musical notation in G major. This section is in 4/4 time and consists of 16 measures. It features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with a repeat sign at the end of the section.

Postlude 1



Postlude 1 musical notation in G major. This section is in 4/4 time and consists of 16 measures. It features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with a repeat sign at the end of the section.

Postlude 2



Postlude 2 musical notation in G major. This section is in 4/4 time and consists of 16 measures. It features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with a repeat sign at the end of the section.

Hymn 6

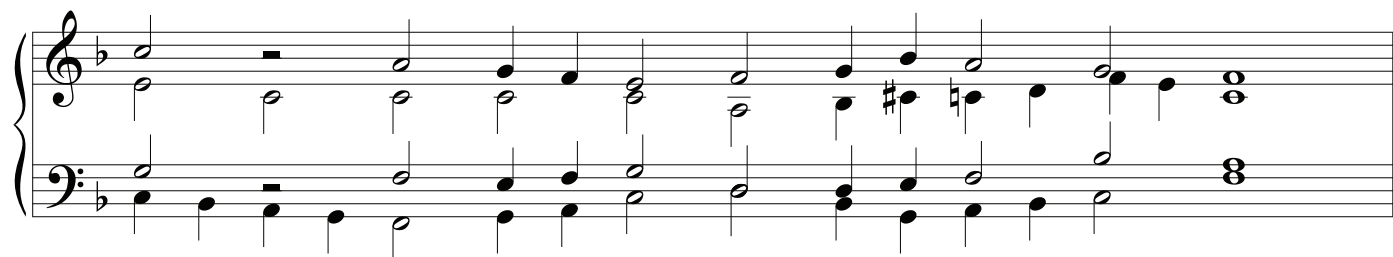
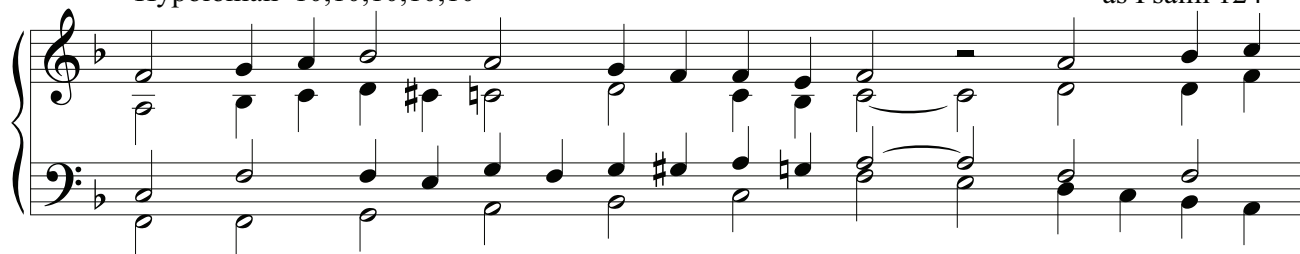
Old 124th

Prelude

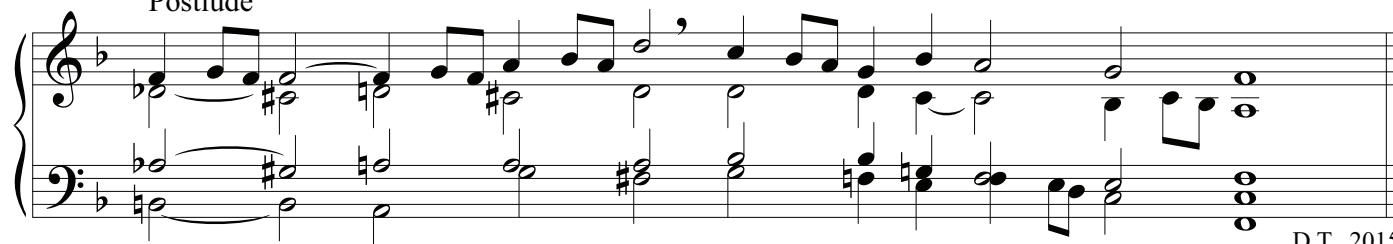


Hypoionian 10,10,10,10,10

as Psalm 124



Postlude



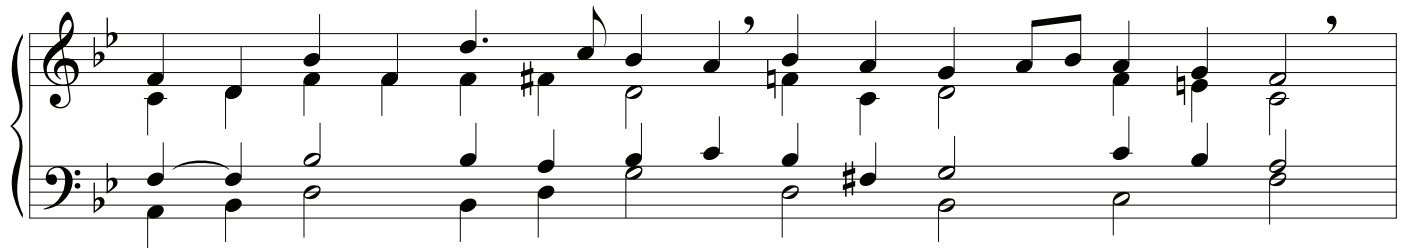
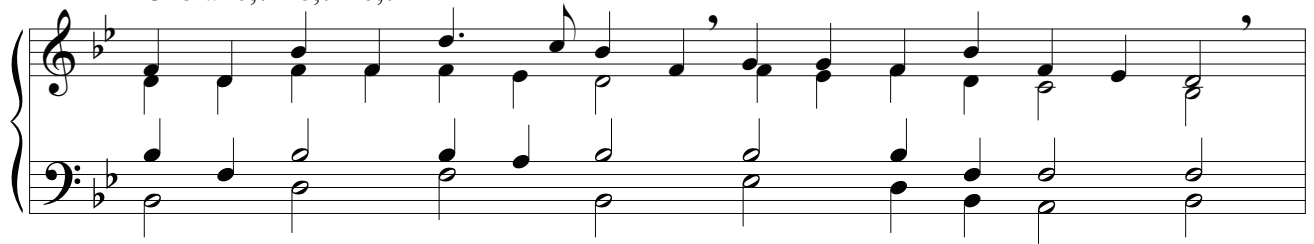
Hymn 7

Regent Square

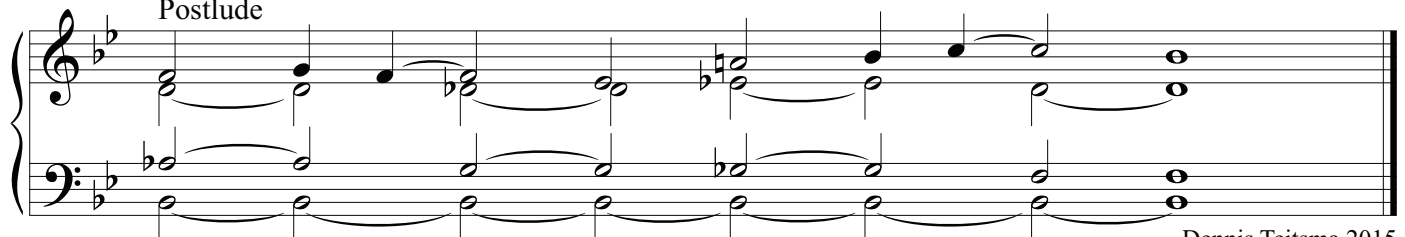
Prelude



Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7



Postlude

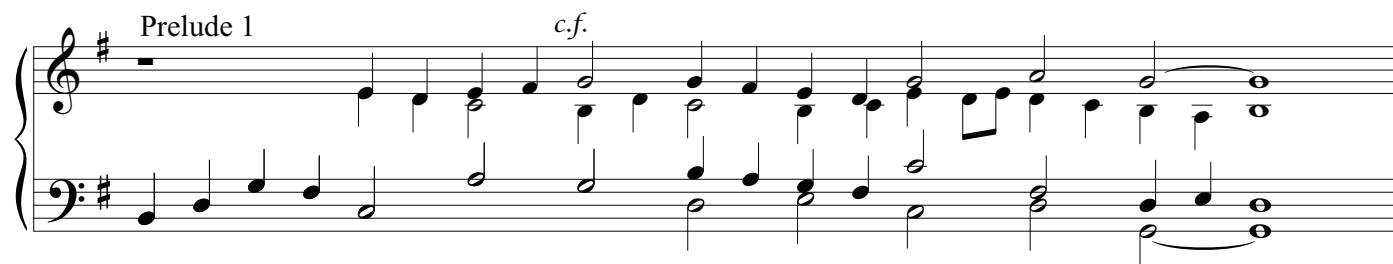


Hymn 8

Old Hundredth

Prelude 1

c.f.



Two staves of music in G major. The treble staff begins with a whole rest, while the bass staff starts with a quarter note G. The melody in the treble staff is a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note G. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Prelude 2



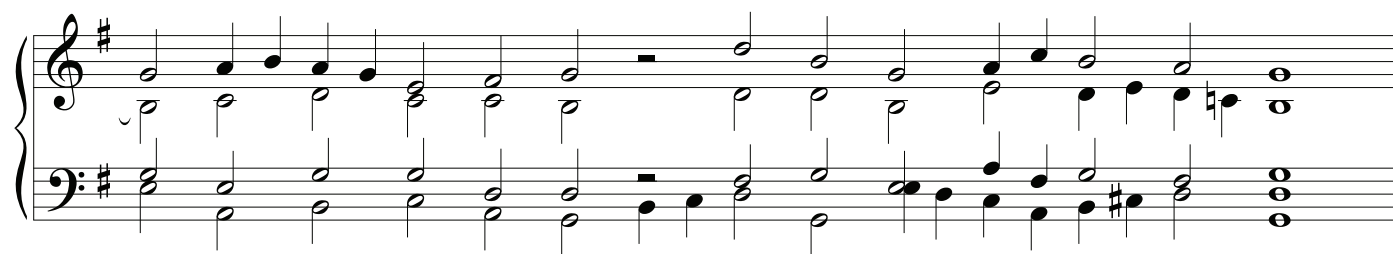
Two staves of music in G major. The treble staff features a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff begins with a whole rest and then enters with a series of chords and single notes, including a chromatic line of eighth notes.

Hypoionian 8,8,8,8

as Psalm 134



Two staves of music in G major. The treble staff contains a melody of quarter and half notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.



Two staves of music in G major. The treble staff continues the melody with quarter and half notes. The bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Postlude 1



Two staves of music in G major. The treble staff features a melody of quarter and half notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Postlude 2

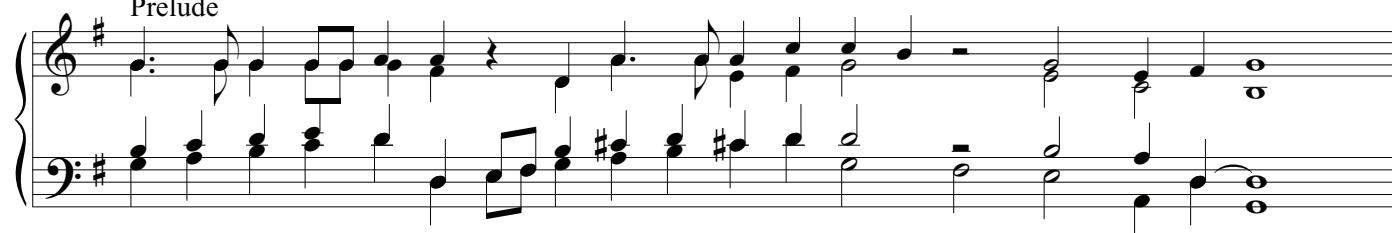


Two staves of music in G major. The treble staff features a melody of quarter and half notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Hymn 9

Gloria Patri

Prelude

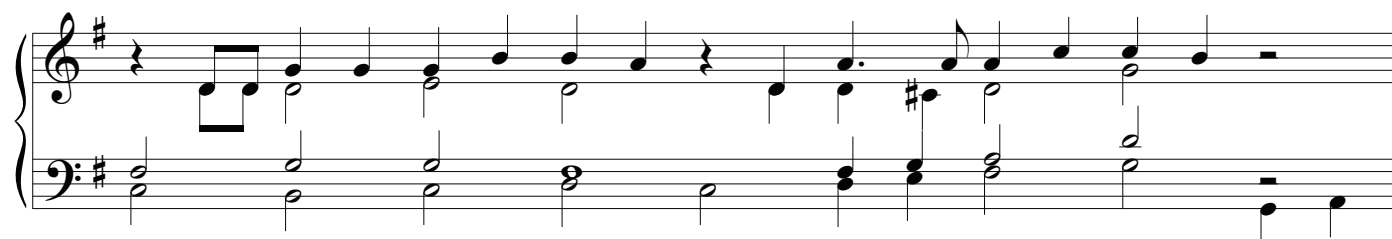


Prelude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is played in the left hand, starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down to G2, and finally to E2. The piece concludes with a final chord of G major.

Choral 7,10,8 - 7,8

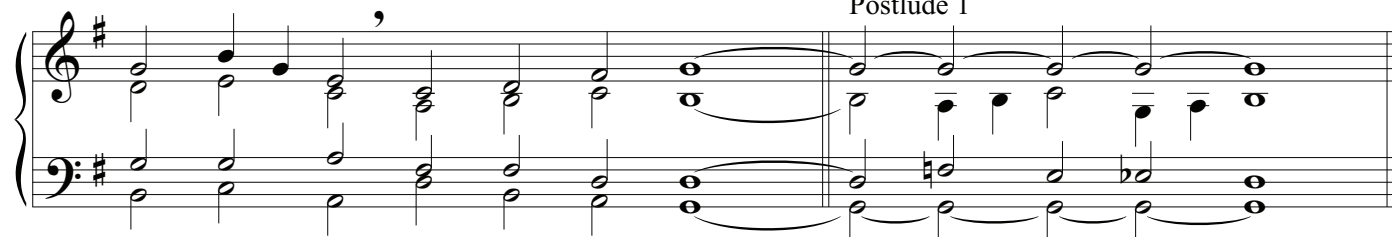


Choral 7,10,8 - 7,8 musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is played in the left hand, starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down to G2, and finally to E2. The piece concludes with a final chord of G major.



Musical notation for the third system, continuing the Choral 7,10,8 - 7,8 piece. The melody in the right hand continues with a series of eighth notes, and the bass line continues with a series of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord of G major.

Postlude 1



Postlude 1 musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is played in the left hand, starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down to G2, and finally to E2. The piece concludes with a final chord of G major.

Postlude 2



Postlude 2 musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is played in the left hand, starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down to G2, and finally to E2. The piece concludes with a final chord of G major.

Hymn 10

Coronation

Prelude

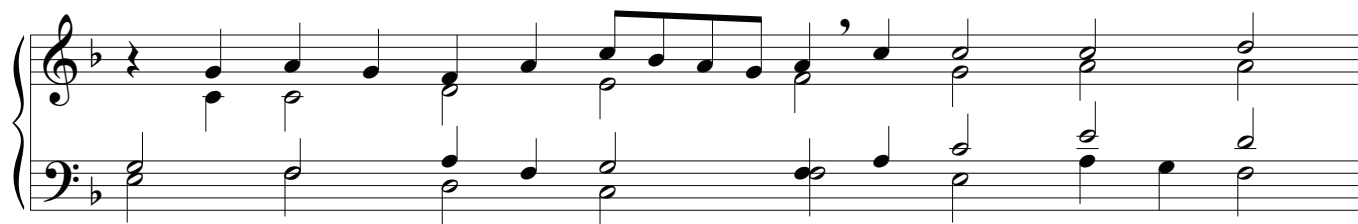


Prelude musical notation for Hymn 10 Coronation. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line consists of whole notes and half notes, providing a harmonic foundation.

Choral 8,6 - 8,6 - 8,6



Choral 8,6 - 8,6 - 8,6 musical notation. This section features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and quarter notes, including a triplet. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with whole and half notes.

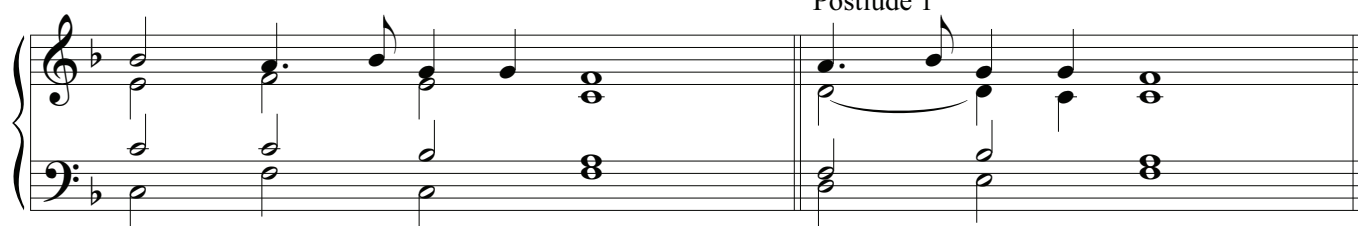


Continuation of the Choral 8,6 - 8,6 - 8,6 musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with whole and half notes.



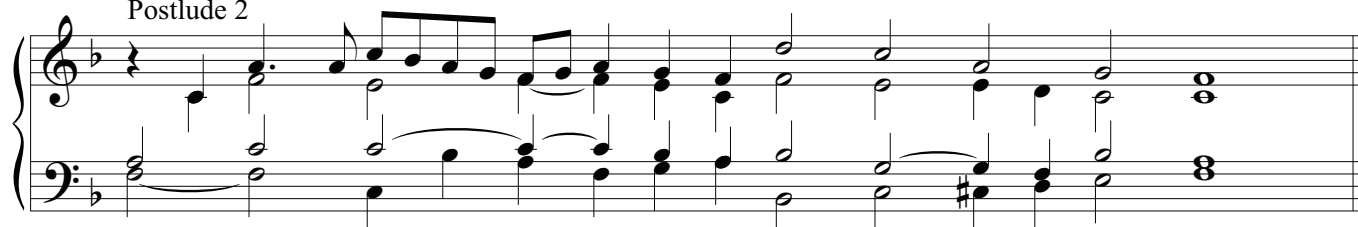
Continuation of the Choral 8,6 - 8,6 - 8,6 musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with whole and half notes.

Postlude 1



Postlude 1 musical notation. This section is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melody with quarter and eighth notes. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment of whole notes. The section ends with a double bar line.

Postlude 2

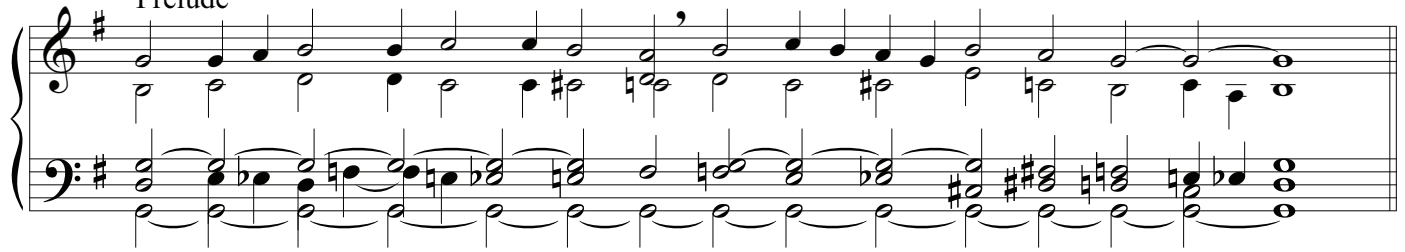


Postlude 2 musical notation. This section is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melody with quarter and eighth notes. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment of whole notes. The section ends with a double bar line.

Hymn 11

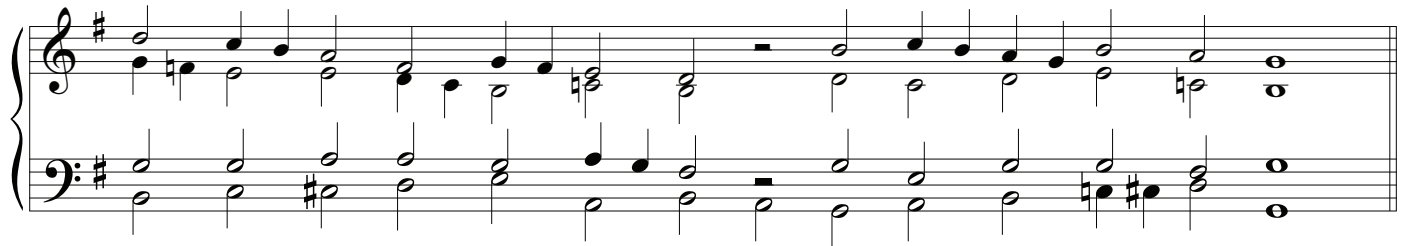
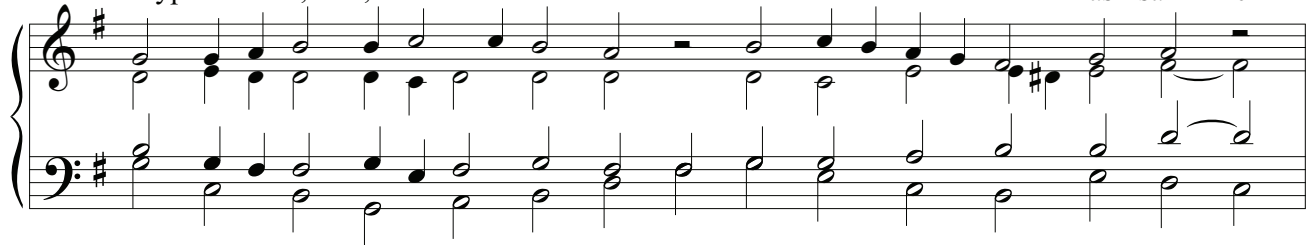
O Dieu, donne moy

Prelude



Hypoionian 9,8 - 9,8

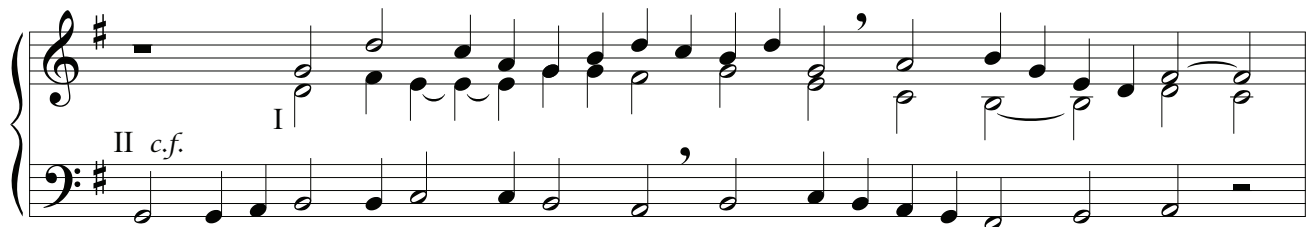
as Psalm 140



Postlude



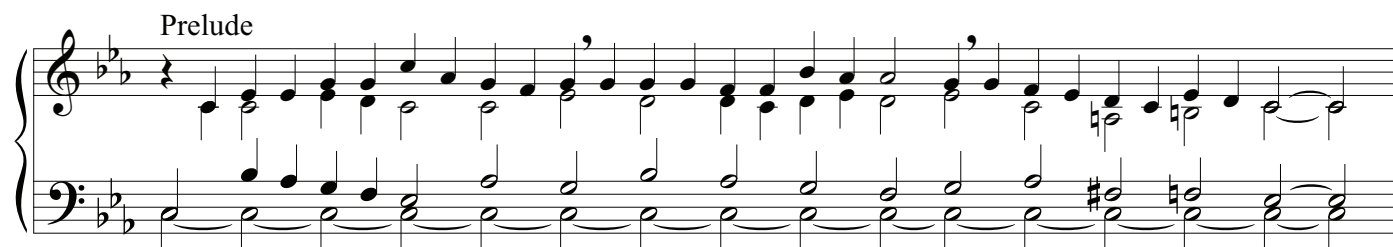
Variation



Hymn 12

'k Geloof in God

Prelude

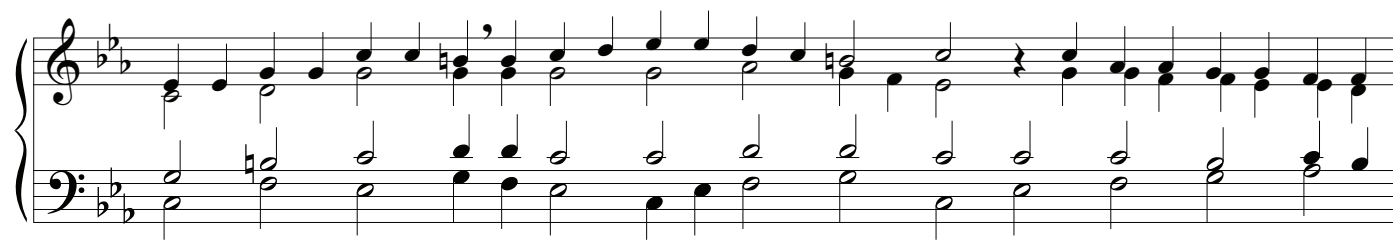


Prelude musical notation for Hymn 12. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody in the treble clef begins with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, mostly beamed in pairs. The bass clef accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern.

Choral 10,9 - 8,9 - 8,8,9 - 8,9,8 as Hymn 2



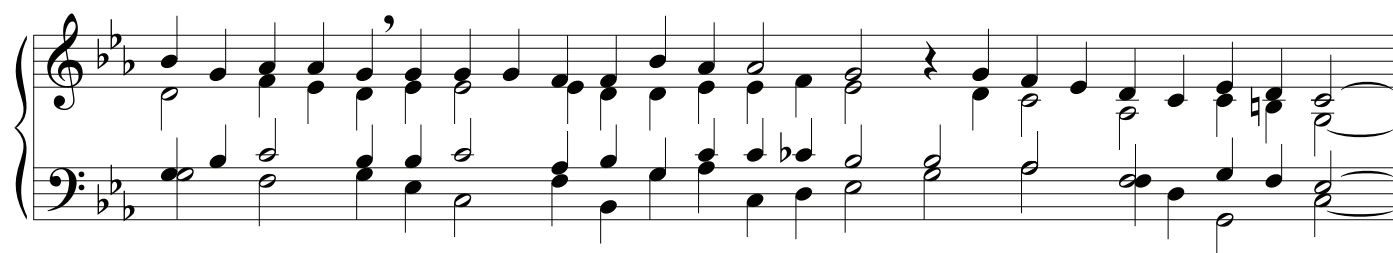
Choral musical notation for Hymn 12. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The melody in the treble clef includes a quarter rest at the beginning and end of the phrase. The bass clef accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines.



Third system of musical notation for Hymn 12, continuing the choral part. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef, maintaining the two-flat key signature and the established melodic and harmonic patterns.



Fourth system of musical notation for Hymn 12, continuing the choral part. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef, maintaining the two-flat key signature and the established melodic and harmonic patterns.



Fifth system of musical notation for Hymn 12, continuing the choral part. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef, maintaining the two-flat key signature and the established melodic and harmonic patterns.

Postlude

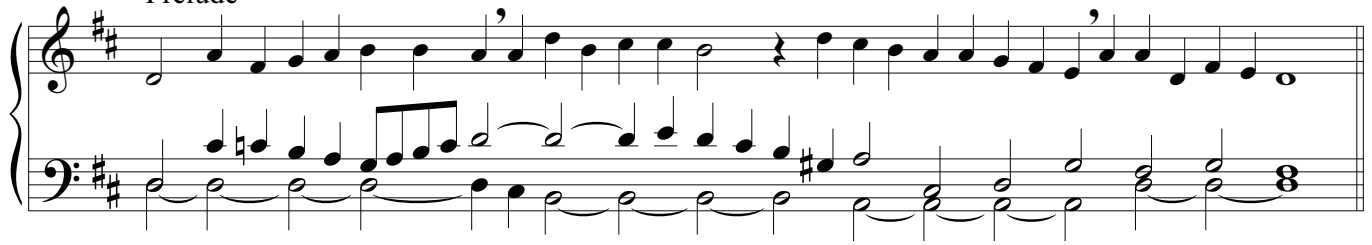


Postlude musical notation for Hymn 12. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The melody in the treble clef features a series of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a final chord. The bass clef accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation.

Hymn 13

Song 67

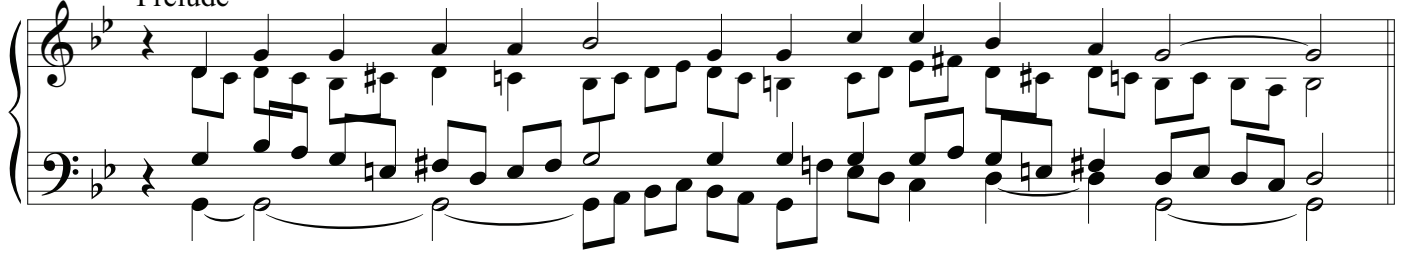
Prelude



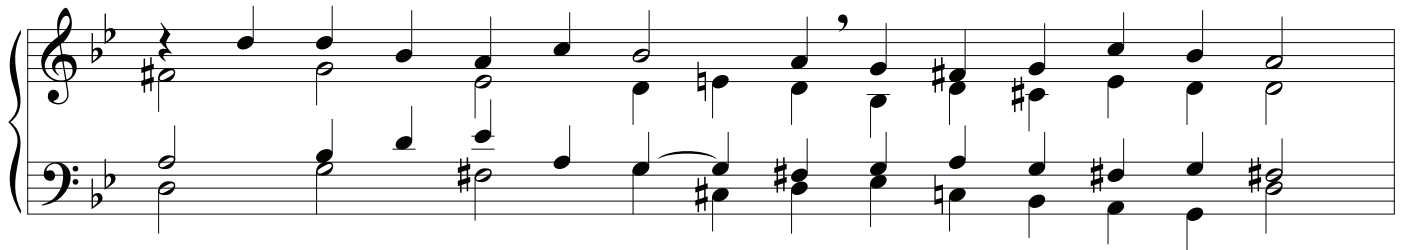
Hymn 14

Llangloffan

Prelude



Choral 7,6,7,6 - 7,6,7,6



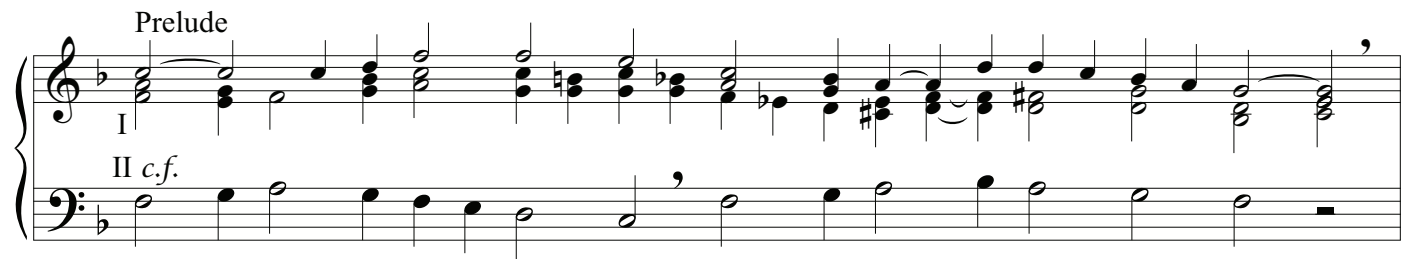
Postlude



Hymn 15

Ainsi qu'on oit

Prelude



I

II *c.f.*

The prelude is written for piano in G minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two systems. The first system is marked 'I' and the second system is marked 'II c.f.' (crescendo). The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.



I

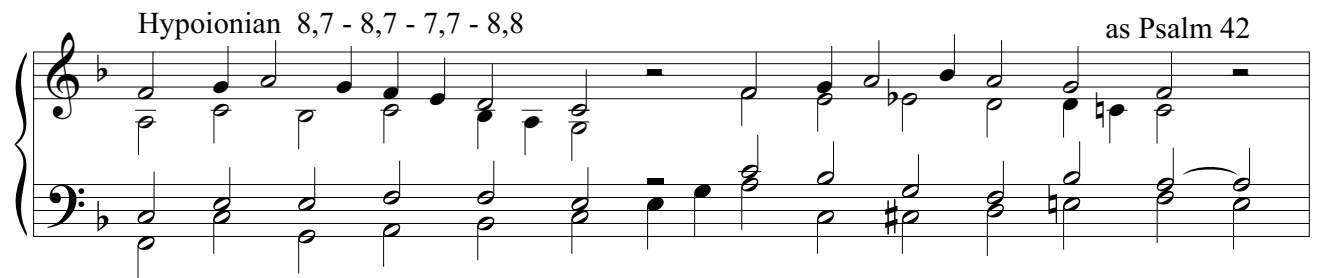
II

Rec.

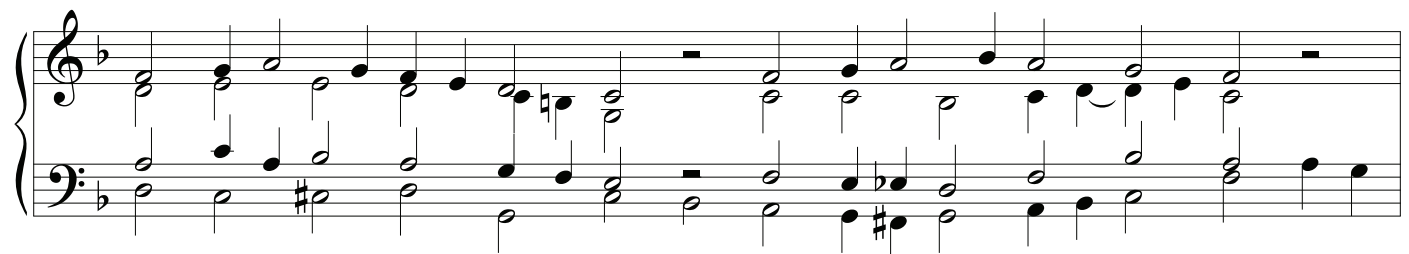
The first system of the hymn is written for piano in G minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two systems. The first system is marked 'I' and the second system is marked 'II'. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The second system ends with a 'Rec.' (Recitativo) marking.

Hypoionian 8,7 - 8,7 - 7,7 - 8,8

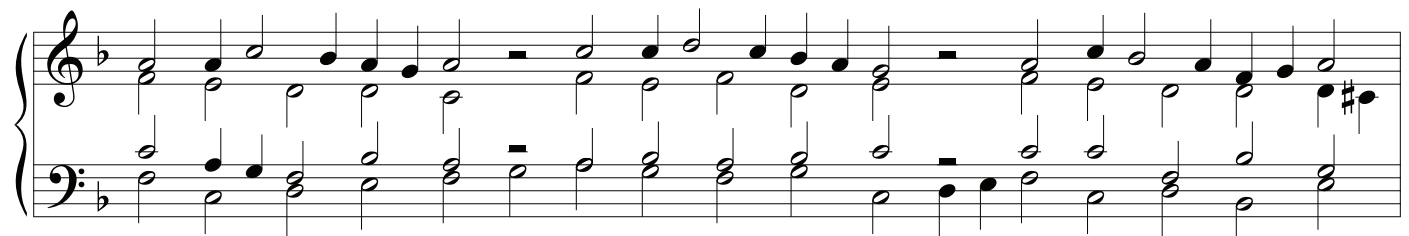
as Psalm 42



The second system of the hymn is written for piano in G minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two systems. The first system is marked 'Hypoionian 8,7 - 8,7 - 7,7 - 8,8' and the second system is marked 'as Psalm 42'. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

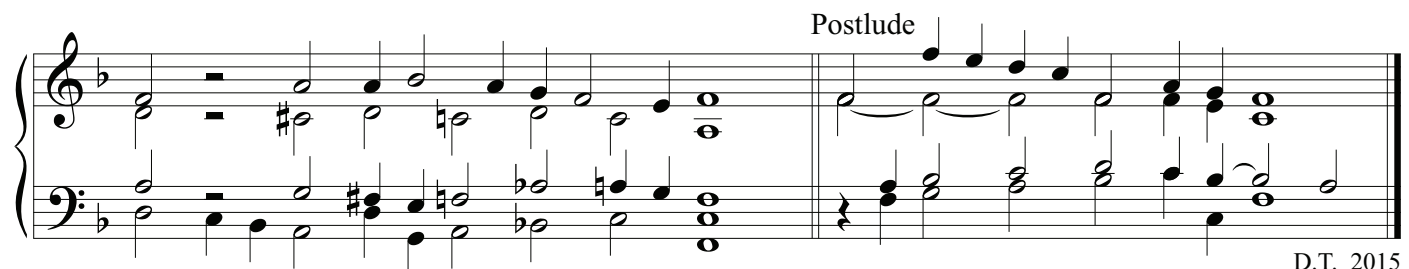


The third system of the hymn is written for piano in G minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two systems. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.



The fourth system of the hymn is written for piano in G minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two systems. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

Postlude

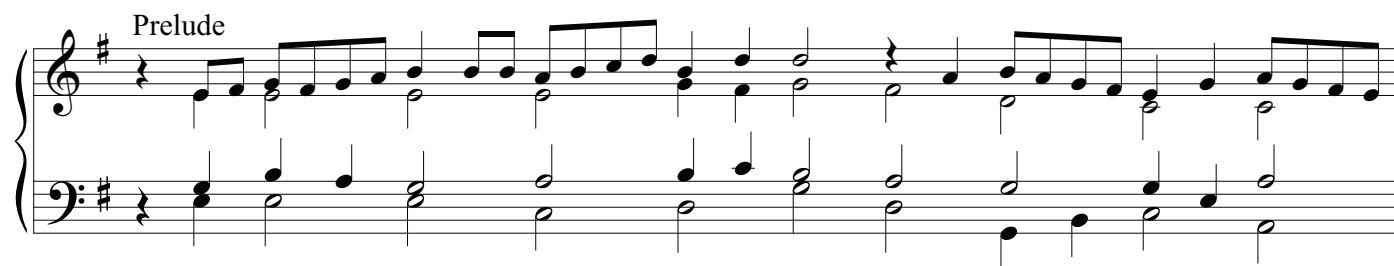


The postlude is written for piano in G minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two systems. The first system is marked 'Postlude' and the second system is marked 'Postlude'. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

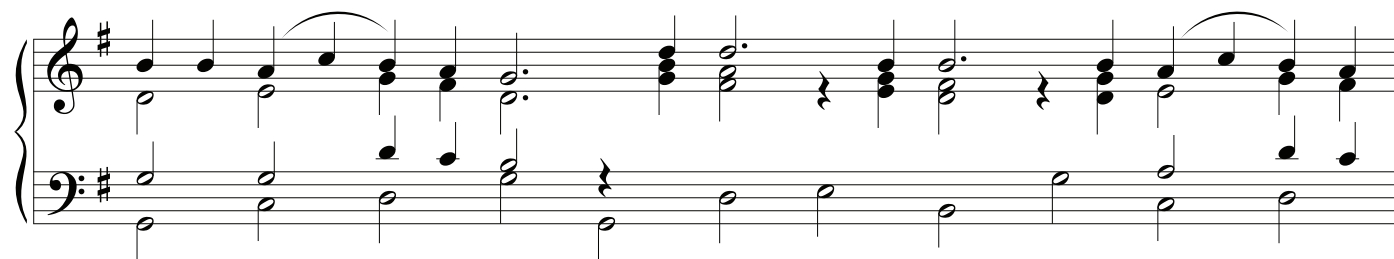
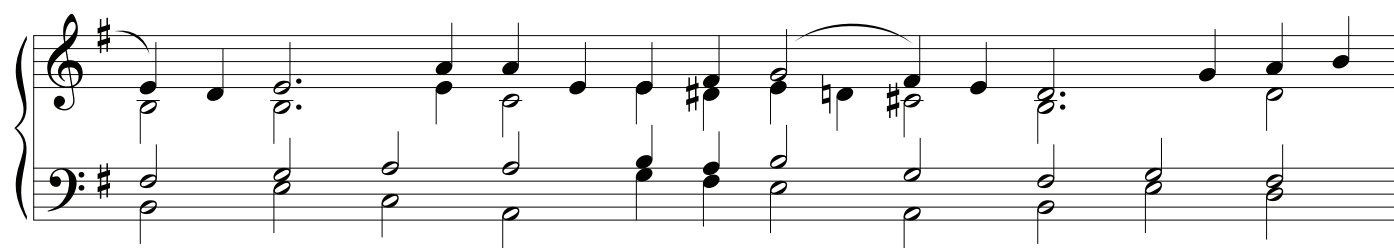
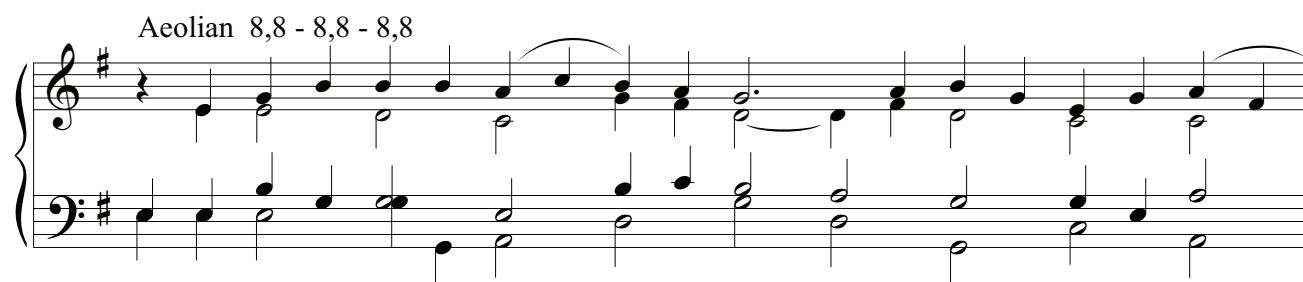
Hymn 16

Veni Emmanuel

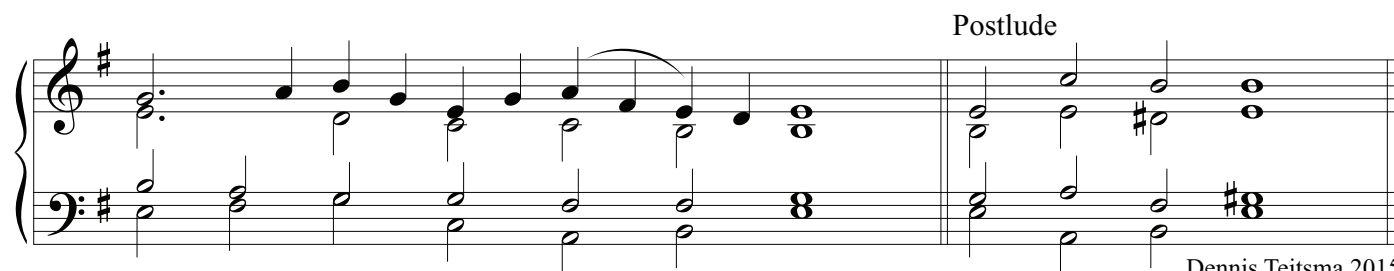
Prelude



Aeolian 8,8 - 8,8 - 8,8



Postlude



Hymn 17

Magnificat

Prelude



First system of the prelude, featuring a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff begins with a whole rest, while the bass staff starts with a half note G2. The melody in the treble staff consists of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note G4.



Second system of the prelude. The treble staff continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes, including a half note G4. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with half notes and chords.

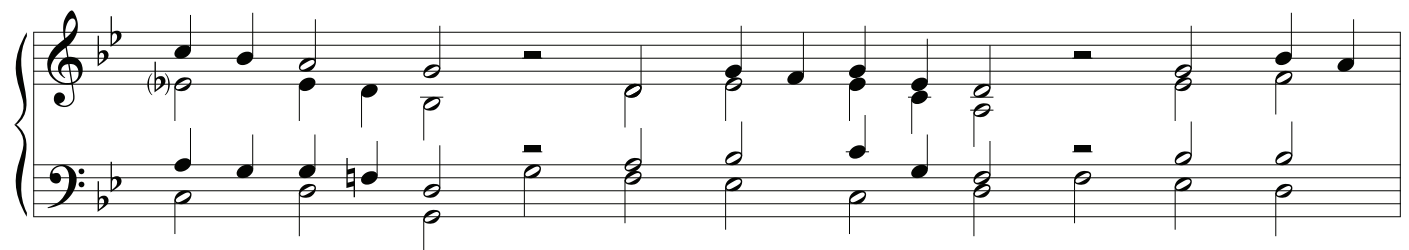


Third system of the prelude. The treble staff features a more active melody with eighth and quarter notes, including a half note G4. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Hypoaecolian 6,6,7 - 6,6,7

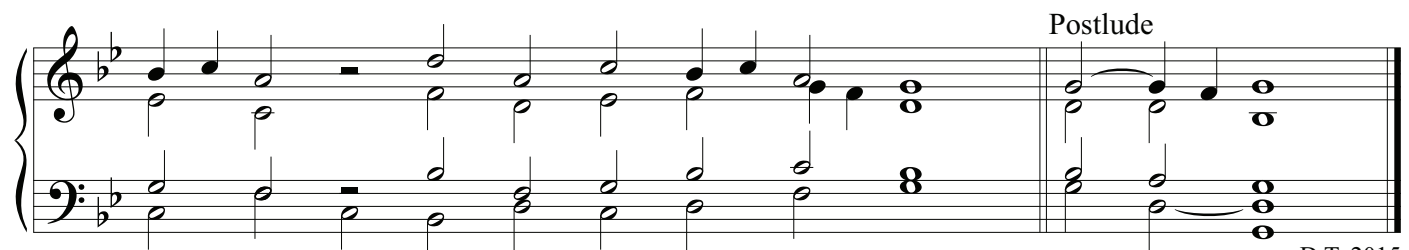


First system of the Hypoaecolian section. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note F4, and then a half note E4. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with half notes and chords.



Second system of the Hypoaecolian section. The treble staff continues the melody with half notes G4, F4, and E4. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

Postlude



Postlude section. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note F4, and then a half note E4. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with half notes and chords. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Hymn 18

Am Wasserfleusen Babylon

Prelude

II *c.f.*

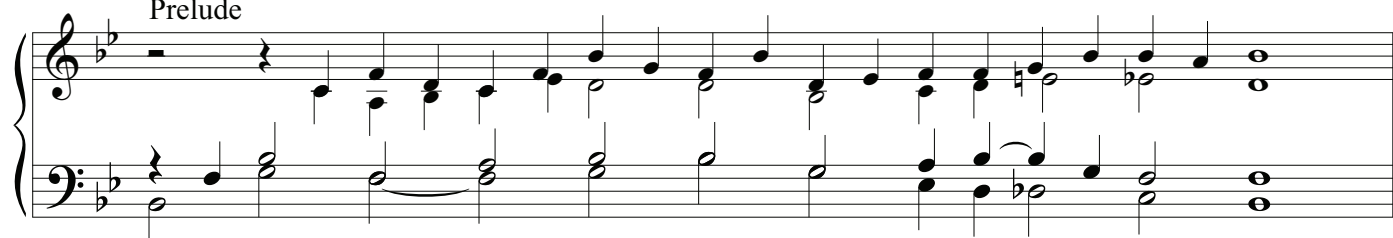
Hypoionian 8,8 - 8,8 - 8,8,7 - 10,8,10

Postlude

Hymn 19

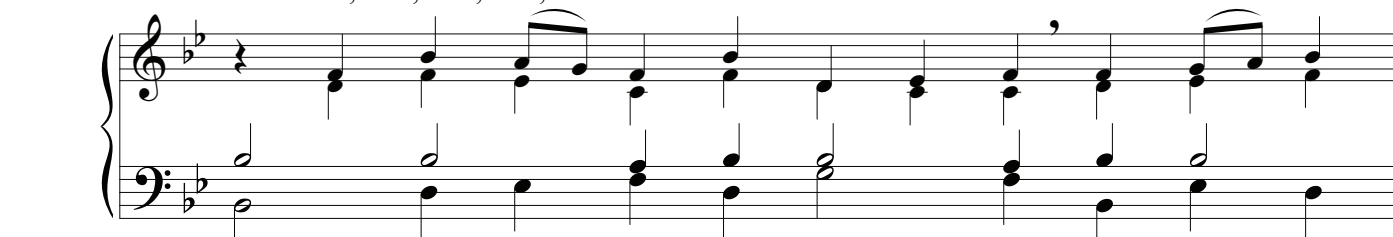
Ellacombe

Prelude

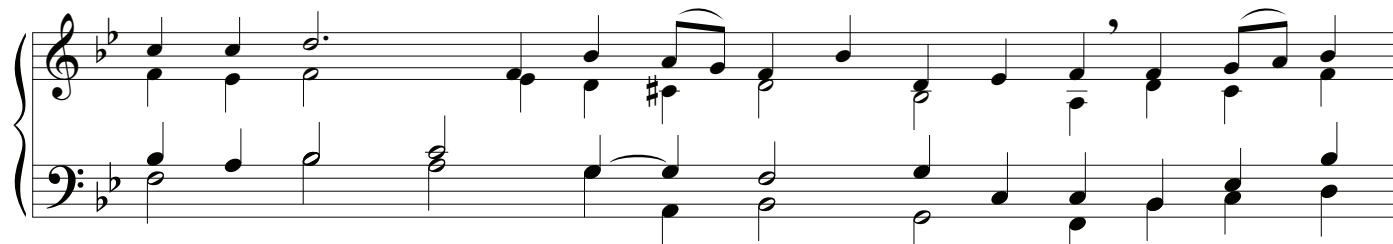


Prelude musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a whole rest in the treble and a half note B-flat in the bass. The melody in the treble consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Choral 8,6 - 8,6 - 8,6 - 8,6



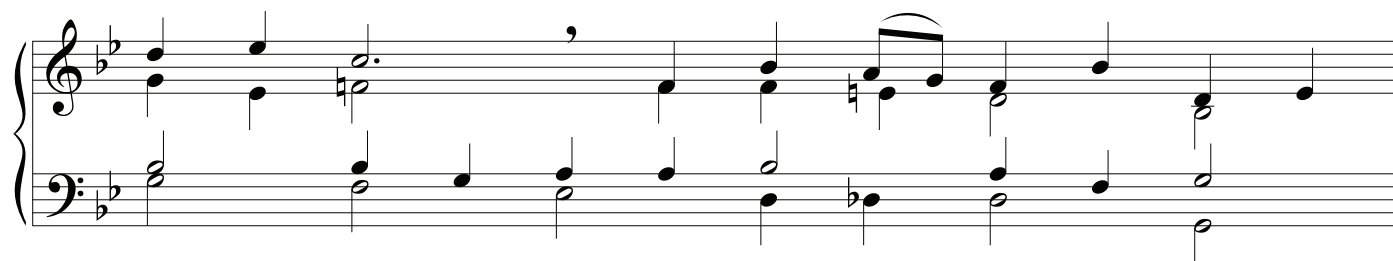
First system of the Choral section. The treble staff features a melody with eighth and quarter notes, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes.



Second system of the Choral section, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system.

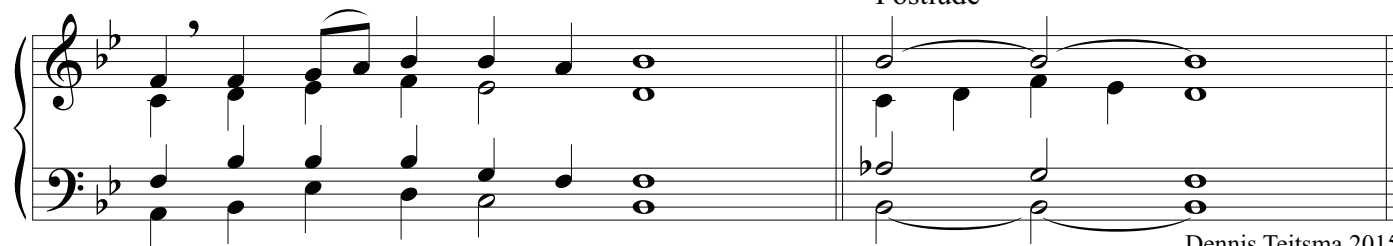


Third system of the Choral section, continuing the melody and accompaniment.



Fourth system of the Choral section, continuing the melody and accompaniment.

Postlude

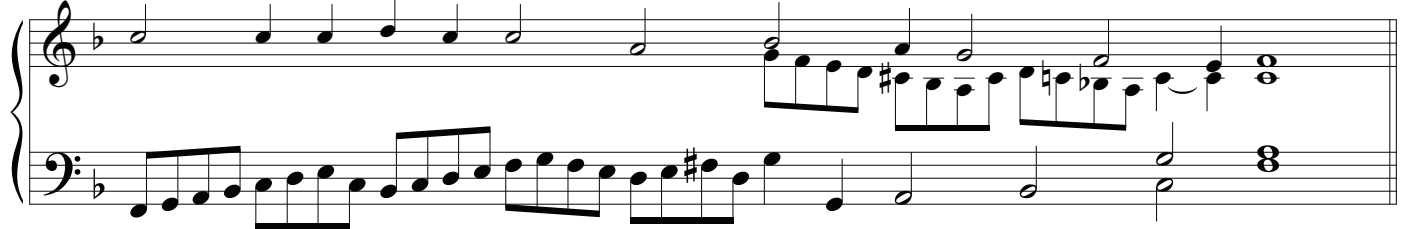


Postlude musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. It begins with a melody in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The piece concludes with a final cadence in both staves.

Hymn 20

Es ist ein' Ros'

Prelude

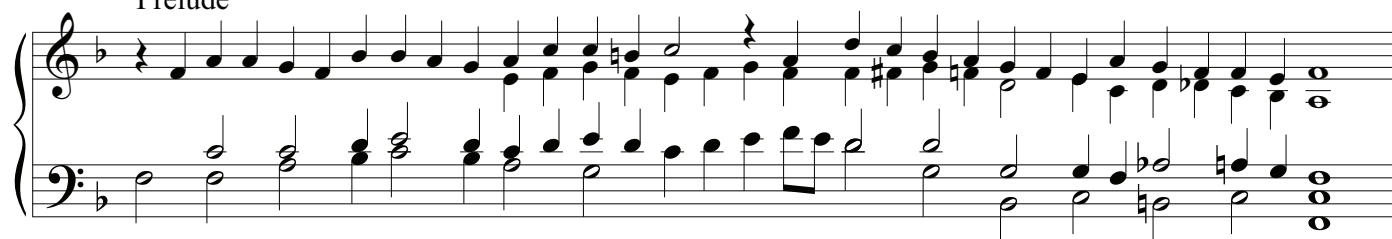


Prelude musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, Bb6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, Bb7, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, Bb8, C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, Bb9, C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, A10, Bb10, C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, A11, Bb11, C12, D12, E12, F12, G12, A12, Bb12, C13, D13, E13, F13, G13, A13, Bb13, C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, A14, Bb14, C15, D15, E15, F15, G15, A15, Bb15, C16, D16, E16, F16, G16, A16, Bb16, C17, D17, E17, F17, G17, A17, Bb17, C18, D18, E18, F18, G18, A18, Bb18, C19, D19, E19, F19, G19, A19, Bb19, C20, D20, E20, F20, G20, A20, Bb20, C21, D21, E21, F21, G21, A21, Bb21, C22, D22, E22, F22, G22, A22, Bb22, C23, D23, E23, F23, G23, A23, Bb23, C24, D24, E24, F24, G24, A24, Bb24, C25, D25, E25, F25, G25, A25, Bb25, C26, D26, E26, F26, G26, A26, Bb26, C27, D27, E27, F27, G27, A27, Bb27, C28, D28, E28, F28, G28, A28, Bb28, C29, D29, E29, F29, G29, A29, Bb29, C30, D30, E30, F30, G30, A30, Bb30, C31, D31, E31, F31, G31, A31, Bb31, C32, D32, E32, F32, G32, A32, Bb32, C33, D33, E33, F33, G33, A33, Bb33, C34, D34, E34, F34, G34, A34, Bb34, C35, D35, E35, F35, G35, A35, Bb35, C36, D36, E36, F36, G36, A36, Bb36, C37, D37, E37, F37, G37, A37, Bb37, C38, D38, E38, F38, G38, A38, Bb38, C39, D39, E39, F39, G39, A39, Bb39, C40, D40, E40, F40, G40, A40, Bb40, C41, D41, E41, F41, G41, A41, Bb41, C42, D42, E42, F42, G42, A42, Bb42, C43, D43, E43, F43, G43, A43, Bb43, C44, D44, E44, F44, G44, A44, Bb44, C45, D45, E45, F45, G45, A45, Bb45, C46, D46, E46, F46, G46, A46, Bb46, C47, D47, E47, F47, G47, A47, Bb47, C48, D48, E48, F48, G48, A48, Bb48, C49, D49, E49, F49, G49, A49, Bb49, C50, D50, E50, F50, G50, A50, Bb50, C51, D51, E51, F51, G51, A51, Bb51, C52, D52, E52, F52, G52, A52, Bb52, C53, D53, E53, F53, G53, A53, Bb53, C54, D54, E54, F54, G54, A54, Bb54, C55, D55, E55, F55, G55, A55, Bb55, C56, D56, E56, F56, G56, A56, Bb56, C57, D57, E57, F57, G57, A57, Bb57, C58, D58, E58, F58, G58, A58, Bb58, C59, D59, E59, F59, G59, A59, Bb59, C60, D60, E60, F60, G60, A60, Bb60, C61, D61, E61, F61, G61, A61, Bb61, C62, D62, E62, F62, G62, A62, Bb62, C63, D63, E63, F63, G63, A63, Bb63, C64, D64, E64, F64, G64, A64, Bb64, C65, D65, E65, F65, G65, A65, Bb65, C66, D66, E66, F66, G66, A66, Bb66, C67, D67, E67, F67, G67, A67, Bb67, C68, D68, E68, F68, G68, A68, Bb68, C69, D69, E69, F69, G69, A69, Bb69, C70, D70, E70, F70, G70, A70, Bb70, C71, D71, E71, F71, G71, A71, Bb71, C72, D72, E72, F72, G72, A72, Bb72, C73, D73, E73, F73, G73, A73, Bb73, C74, D74, E74, F74, G74, A74, Bb74, C75, D75, E75, F75, G75, A75, Bb75, C76, D76, E76, F76, G76, A76, Bb76, C77, D77, E77, F77, G77, A77, Bb77, C78, D78, E78, F78, G78, A78, Bb78, C79, D79, E79, F79, G79, A79, Bb79, C80, D80, E80, F80, G80, A80, Bb80, C81, D81, E81, F81, G81, A81, Bb81, C82, D82, E82, F82, G82, A82, Bb82, C83, D83, E83, F83, G83, A83, Bb83, C84, D84, E84, F84, G84, A84, Bb84, C85, D85, E85, F85, G85, A85, Bb85, C86, D86, E86, F86, G86, A86, Bb86, C87, D87, E87, F87, G87, A87, Bb87, C88, D88, E88, F88, G88, A88, Bb88, C89, D89, E89, F89, G89, A89, Bb89, C90, D90, E90, F90, G90, A90, Bb90, C91, D91, E91, F91, G91, A91, Bb91, C92, D92, E92, F92, G92, A92, Bb92, C93, D93, E93, F93, G93, A93, Bb93, C94, D94, E94, F94, G94, A94, Bb94, C95, D95, E95, F95, G95, A95, Bb95, C96, D96, E96, F96, G96, A96, Bb96, C97, D97, E97, F97, G97, A97, Bb97, C98, D98, E98, F98, G98, A98, Bb98, C99, D99, E99, F99, G99, A99, Bb99, C100, D100, E100, F100, G100, A100, Bb100, C101, D101, E101, F101, G101, A101, Bb101, C102, D102, E102, F102, G102, A102, Bb102, C103, D103, E103, F103, G103, A103, Bb103, C104, D104, E104, F104, G104, A104, Bb104, C105, D105, E105, F105, G105, A105, Bb105, C106, D106, E106, F106, G106, A106, Bb106, C107, D107, E107, F107, G107, A107, Bb107, C108, D108, E108, F108, G108, A108, Bb108, C109, D109, E109, F109, G109, A109, Bb109, C110, D110, E110, F110, G110, A110, Bb110, C111, D111, E111, F111, G111, A111, Bb111, C112, D112, E112, F112, G112, A112, Bb112, C113, D113, E113, F113, G113, A113, Bb113, C114, D114, E114, F114, G114, A114, Bb114, C115, D115, E115, F115, G115, A115, Bb115, C116, D116, E116, F116, G116, A116, Bb116, C117, D117, E117, F117, G117, A117, Bb117, C118, D118, E118, F118, G118, A118, Bb118, C119, D119, E119, F119, G119, A119, Bb119, C120, D120, E120, F120, G120, A120, Bb120, C121, D121, E121, F121, G121, A121, Bb121, C122, D122, E122, F122, G122, A122, Bb122, C123, D123, E123, F123, G123, A123, Bb123, C124, D124, E124, F124, G124, A124, Bb124, C125, D125, E125, F125, G125, A125, Bb125, C126, D126, E126, F126, G126, A126, Bb126, C127, D127, E127, F127, G127, A127, Bb127, C128, D128, E128, F128, G128, A128, Bb128, C129, D129, E129, F129, G129, A129, Bb129, C130, D130, E130, F130, G130, A130, Bb130, C131, D131, E131, F131, G131, A131, Bb131, C132, D132, E132, F132, G132, A132, Bb132, C133, D133, E133, F133, G133, A133, Bb133, C134, D134, E134, F134, G134, A134, Bb134, C135, D135, E135, F135, G135, A135, Bb135, C136, D136, E136, F136, G136, A136, Bb136, C137, D137, E137, F137, G137, A137, Bb137, C138, D138, E138, F138, G138, A138, Bb138, C139, D139, E139, F139, G139, A139, Bb139, C140, D140, E140, F140, G140, A140, Bb140, C141, D141, E141, F141, G141, A141, Bb141, C142, D142, E142, F142, G142, A142, Bb142, C143, D143, E143, F143, G143, A143, Bb143, C144, D144, E144, F144, G144, A144, Bb144, C145, D145, E145, F145, G145, A145, Bb145, C146, D146, E146, F146, G146, A146, Bb146, C147, D147, E147, F147, G147, A147, Bb147, C148, D148, E148, F148, G148, A148, Bb148, C149, D149, E149, F149, G149, A149, Bb149, C150, D150, E150, F150, G150, A150, Bb150, C151, D151, E151, F151, G151, A151, Bb151, C152, D152, E152, F152, G152, A152, Bb152, C153, D153, E153, F153, G153, A153, Bb153, C154, D154, E154, F154, G154, A154, Bb154, C155, D155, E155, F155, G155, A155, Bb155, C156, D156, E156, F156, G156, A156, Bb156, C157, D157, E157, F157, G157, A157, Bb157, C158, D158, E158, F158, G158, A158, Bb158, C159, D159, E159, F159, G159, A159, Bb159, C160, D160, E160, F160, G160, A160, Bb160, C161, D161, E161, F161, G161, A161, Bb161, C162, D162, E162, F162, G162, A162, Bb162, C163, D163, E163, F163, G163, A163, Bb163, C164, D164, E164, F164, G164, A164, Bb164, C165, D165, E165, F165, G165, A165, Bb165, C166, D166, E166, F166, G166, A166, Bb166, C167, D167, E167, F167, G167, A167, Bb167, C168, D168, E168, F168, G168, A168, Bb168, C169, D169, E169, F169, G169, A169, Bb169, C170, D170, E170, F170, G170, A170, Bb170, C171, D171, E171, F171, G171, A171, Bb171, C172, D172, E172, F172, G172, A172, Bb172, C173, D173, E173, F173, G173, A173, Bb173, C174, D174, E174, F174, G174, A174, Bb174, C175, D175, E175, F175, G175, A175, Bb175, C176, D176, E176, F176, G176, A176, Bb176, C177, D177, E177, F177, G177, A177, Bb177, C178, D178, E178, F178, G178, A178, Bb178, C179, D179, E179, F179, G179, A179, Bb179, C180, D180, E180, F180, G180, A180, Bb180, C181, D181, E181, F181, G181, A181, Bb181, C182, D182, E182, F182, G182, A182, Bb182, C183, D183, E183, F183, G183, A183, Bb183, C184, D184, E184, F184, G184, A184, Bb184, C185, D185, E185, F185, G185, A185, Bb185, C186, D186, E186, F186, G186, A186, Bb186, C187, D187, E187, F187, G187, A187, Bb187, C188, D188, E188, F188, G188, A188, Bb188, C189, D189, E189, F189, G189, A189, Bb189, C190, D190, E190, F190, G190, A190, Bb190, C191, D191, E191, F191, G191, A191, Bb191, C192, D192, E192, F192, G192, A192, Bb192, C193, D193, E193, F193, G193, A193, Bb193, C194, D194, E194, F194, G194, A194, Bb194, C195, D195, E195, F195, G195, A195, Bb195, C196, D196, E196, F196, G196, A196, Bb196, C197, D197, E197, F197, G197, A197, Bb197, C198, D198, E198, F198, G198, A198, Bb198, C199, D199, E199, F199, G199, A199, Bb199, C200, D200, E200, F200, G200, A200, Bb200, C201, D201, E201, F201, G201, A201, Bb201, C202, D202, E202, F202, G202, A202, Bb202, C203, D203, E203, F203, G203, A203, Bb203, C204, D204, E204, F204, G204, A204, Bb204, C205, D205, E205, F205, G205, A205, Bb205, C206, D206, E206, F206, G206, A206, Bb206, C207, D207, E207, F207, G207, A207, Bb207, C208, D208, E208, F208, G208, A208, Bb208, C209, D209, E209, F209, G209, A209, Bb209, C210, D210, E210, F210, G210, A210, Bb210, C211, D211, E211, F211, G211, A211, Bb211, C212, D212, E212, F212, G212, A212, Bb212, C213, D213, E213, F213, G213, A213, Bb213, C214, D214, E214, F214, G214, A214, Bb214, C215, D215, E215, F215, G215, A215, Bb215, C216, D216, E216, F216, G216, A216, Bb216, C217, D217, E217, F217, G217, A217, Bb217, C218, D218, E218, F218, G218, A218, Bb218, C219, D219, E219, F219, G219, A219, Bb219, C220, D220, E220, F220, G220, A220, Bb220, C221, D221, E221, F221, G221, A221, Bb221, C222, D222, E222, F222, G222, A222, Bb222, C223, D223, E223, F223, G223, A223, Bb223, C224, D224, E224, F224, G224, A224, Bb224, C225, D225, E225, F225, G225, A225, Bb225, C226, D226, E226, F226, G226, A226, Bb226, C227, D227, E227, F227, G227, A227, Bb227, C228, D228, E228, F228, G228, A228, Bb228, C229, D229, E229, F229, G229, A229, Bb229, C230, D230, E230, F230, G230, A230, Bb230, C231, D231, E231, F231, G231, A231, Bb231, C232, D232, E232, F232, G232, A232, Bb232, C233, D233, E233, F233, G233, A233, Bb233, C234, D234, E234, F234, G234, A234, Bb234, C235, D235, E235, F235, G235, A235, Bb235, C236, D236, E236, F236, G236, A236, Bb236, C237, D237, E237, F237, G237, A237, Bb237, C238, D238, E238, F238, G238, A238, Bb238, C239, D239, E239, F239, G239, A239, Bb239, C240, D240, E240, F240, G240, A240, Bb240, C241, D241, E241, F241, G241, A241, Bb241, C242, D242, E242, F242, G242, A242, Bb242, C243, D243, E243, F243, G243, A243, Bb243, C244, D244, E244, F244, G244, A244, Bb244, C245, D245, E245, F245, G245, A245, Bb245, C246, D246, E246, F246, G246, A246, Bb246, C247, D247, E247, F247, G247, A247, Bb247, C248, D248, E248, F248, G248, A248, Bb248, C249, D249, E249, F249, G249, A249, Bb249, C250, D250, E250, F250, G250, A250, Bb250, C251, D251, E251, F251, G251, A251, Bb251, C252, D252, E252, F252, G252, A252, Bb252, C253, D253, E253, F253, G253, A253, Bb253, C254, D254, E254, F254, G254, A254, Bb254, C255, D255, E255, F255, G255, A255, Bb255, C256, D256, E256, F256, G256, A256, Bb256, C257, D257, E257, F257, G257, A257, Bb257, C258, D258, E258, F258, G258, A258, Bb258, C259, D259, E259, F259, G259, A259, Bb259, C260, D260, E260, F260, G260, A260, Bb260, C261, D261, E261, F261, G261, A261, Bb261, C262, D262, E262, F262, G262, A262, Bb262, C263, D263, E263, F263, G263, A263, Bb263, C264, D264, E264, F264, G264, A264, Bb264, C265, D265, E265, F265, G265, A265, Bb265, C266, D266, E266, F266, G266, A266, Bb266, C267, D267, E267, F267, G267, A267, Bb267, C268, D268, E268, F268, G268, A268, Bb268, C269, D269, E269, F269, G269, A269, Bb269, C270, D270, E270, F270, G270, A270, Bb270, C271, D271, E271, F271, G271, A271, Bb271, C272, D272, E272, F272, G272, A272, Bb272, C273, D273, E273, F273, G273, A273, Bb273, C274, D274, E274, F274, G274, A274, Bb274, C275, D275, E275, F275, G275, A275, Bb275, C276, D276, E276, F276, G276, A276, Bb276, C277, D277, E277, F277, G277, A277, Bb277, C278, D278, E278, F278, G278, A278, Bb278, C279, D279, E279, F279, G279, A279, Bb279, C280, D280, E280, F280, G280, A280, Bb280, C281, D281, E281, F281, G281, A281, Bb281, C282, D282, E282, F282, G282, A282, Bb282, C283, D283, E283, F283, G283, A283, Bb283, C284, D284, E284, F284, G284, A284, Bb284, C285, D285, E285, F285, G285, A285, Bb285, C286, D286, E286, F286, G286, A286, Bb286, C287, D287, E287, F287, G287, A287, Bb287, C288, D288, E288, F288, G288, A288, Bb288, C289, D289, E289, F289, G289, A289, Bb289, C290, D290, E290, F290, G290, A290, Bb290, C291, D291, E291, F291, G291, A291, Bb291, C292, D292, E292, F292, G292, A292, Bb292, C293, D293, E293, F293, G293, A293, Bb293, C294, D294, E294, F294, G294, A294, Bb294, C295, D295, E295, F295, G295, A295, Bb295, C296, D296, E296, F296, G296, A296, Bb296, C297, D297, E297, F297, G297, A297, Bb297, C298, D298, E298, F298, G298, A298, Bb298, C299, D299, E299, F299, G299, A299, Bb299, C300, D300, E300, F300, G300, A300, Bb300, C301, D301, E301, F301, G301, A301, Bb301, C302, D302, E302, F302, G302, A302, Bb302, C303, D303, E303, F303, G303, A303, Bb303, C304, D304, E304, F304, G304, A304, Bb304, C305, D305, E305, F305, G305, A305, Bb305, C306, D306, E306, F306, G306, A306, Bb306, C307, D307, E307, F307, G307, A307, Bb307, C308, D308, E308, F308, G308, A308, Bb308, C309, D309, E309, F309, G309, A309, Bb309, C310, D310, E310, F310, G310, A310, Bb310, C311, D311, E311, F311, G311, A311, Bb311, C312, D312, E312, F312, G312, A312, Bb312, C313, D313, E313, F313, G313, A313, Bb313, C314, D314, E314, F314, G314, A314, Bb314, C315, D315, E315, F315, G315, A315, Bb315, C316, D316, E316, F316, G316, A316, Bb316, C317, D317, E317, F317, G317, A317, Bb317, C318, D318, E318, F318, G318, A318, Bb318, C319, D319, E319, F319, G319, A319, Bb319, C320, D320, E320, F320, G320, A320, Bb320, C321, D321, E321, F321, G321, A321, Bb321, C322, D322, E322, F322, G322, A322, Bb322, C323, D323, E323, F323, G323, A323, Bb323, C324, D324, E324, F324, G324, A324, Bb324, C325, D325, E325, F325, G325, A325, Bb325, C326, D326, E326, F326, G326, A326, Bb326, C327, D327, E327, F327, G327, A327, Bb327, C328, D328, E328, F328, G328, A328, Bb328, C329, D329, E329, F329, G329, A329, Bb329, C330, D330, E330, F330, G330, A330, Bb330, C331, D331, E331, F331, G331, A331, Bb331, C332, D332, E332, F332, G332, A332, Bb332, C333, D333, E333, F333, G333, A333, Bb333, C334, D334, E334, F334, G334, A334, Bb334, C335, D335, E335, F335, G335, A335, Bb335, C336, D336, E336, F336, G336, A336, Bb336, C337, D337, E337, F337, G337, A337, Bb337, C338, D338, E338, F338, G338, A338, Bb338, C339, D339, E339, F339, G339, A339, Bb339, C340, D340, E340, F340, G340, A340, Bb340, C341, D341, E341, F341, G341, A341, Bb341, C342, D342, E342, F342, G342, A342, Bb342, C343, D343, E343, F343, G343, A343, Bb343, C344, D344, E344, F344, G344, A344, Bb344, C345, D345, E345, F345, G345, A345, Bb345, C346, D346, E346, F346, G346, A346, Bb346, C347, D347, E347, F347, G347, A347, Bb347, C348, D348, E348, F348, G348, A348, Bb348, C349, D349, E349, F349, G349, A349, Bb349, C350, D350, E350, F350, G350, A350, Bb350, C351, D351, E351, F351, G351, A351, Bb351, C352, D352, E352, F352, G352, A352, Bb352, C353, D353, E353, F353, G353, A353, Bb353, C354, D354, E354, F354, G354, A354, Bb354, C355, D355, E355, F355, G355, A355, Bb355, C356, D356, E356, F356, G356, A356, Bb356, C357, D357, E357, F357, G357, A357, Bb357, C358, D358, E358, F358, G358, A358, Bb358, C359, D359, E359, F359, G359, A359, Bb359, C360, D360, E360, F360, G360, A360, Bb360, C361, D361, E361, F361, G361, A361, Bb361, C362, D

Hymn 21

Winchester Old

Prelude



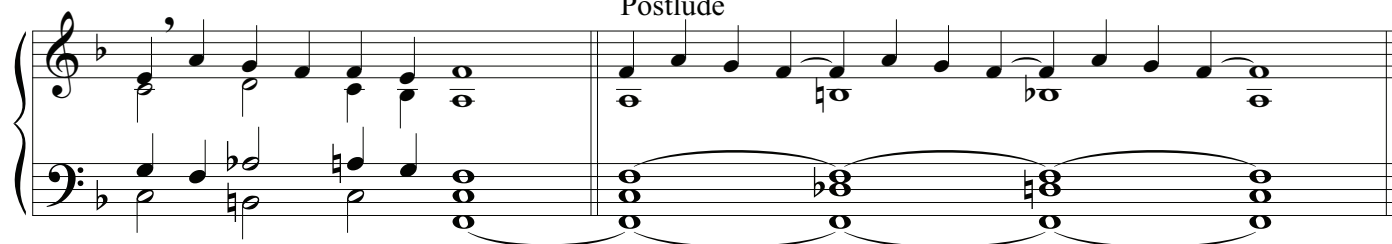
Piano prelude for Hymn 21, Winchester Old. The piece is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a flowing melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, both using a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Choral 8,6 - 8,6



Choral setting for Hymn 21, Winchester Old. The piece is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, both using a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Postlude



Piano postlude for Hymn 21, Winchester Old. The piece is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, both using a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

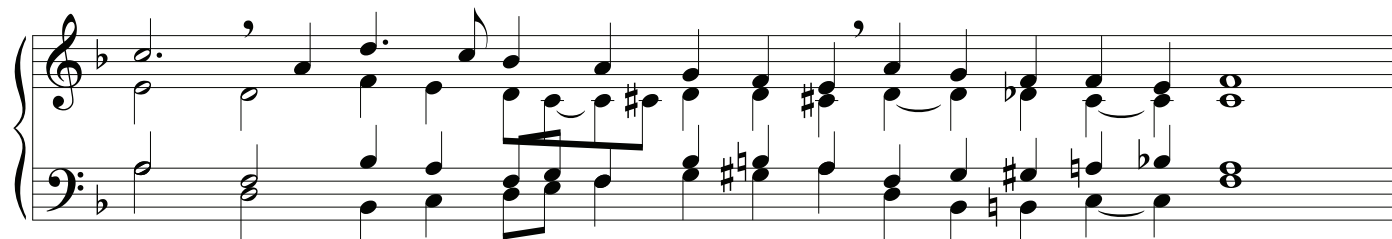
Second Version

Prelude

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

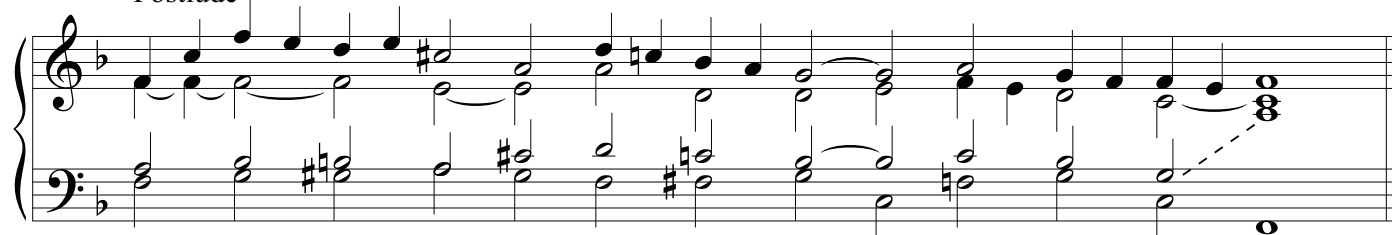


Piano prelude and choral setting for Hymn 21, Second Version. The piece is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, both using a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.



Choral setting for Hymn 21, Second Version. The piece is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, both using a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Postlude



Piano postlude for Hymn 21, Second Version. The piece is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, both using a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Hymn 22

Nunc dimittis

Prelude

Hypoionian 6,6,7 - 6,6,7



Second Version

Prelude

Choral 6,6,7 - 6,6,7



Hymn 23

Sine Nomine

Prelude

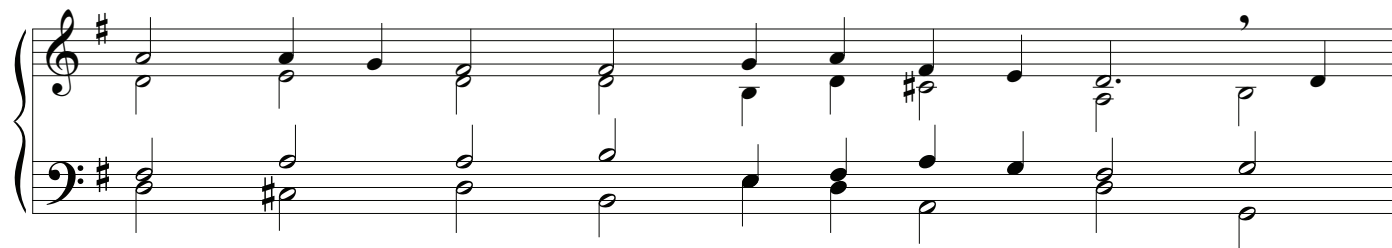


Prelude musical notation for Hymn 23, Sine Nomine. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines.

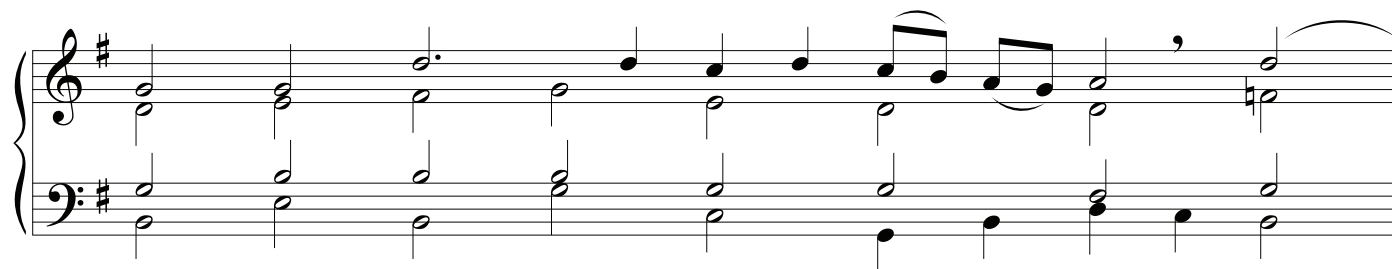
Choral 10,10,10,10



Choral 10,10,10,10 musical notation for Hymn 23, Sine Nomine. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines.



Musical notation system 3 for Hymn 23, Sine Nomine. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines.

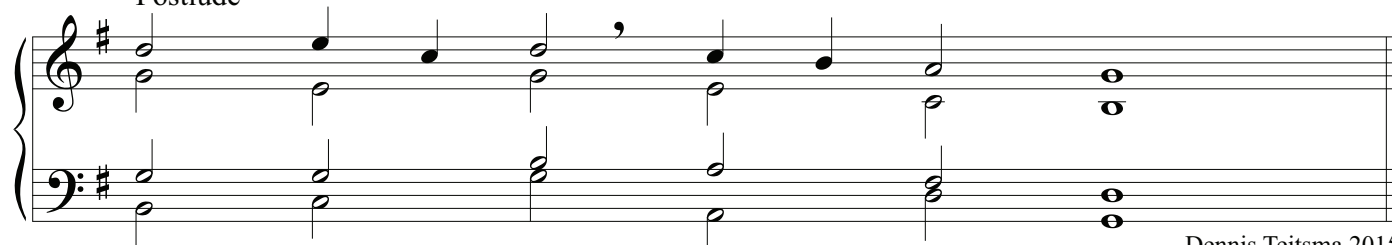


Musical notation system 4 for Hymn 23, Sine Nomine. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines.



Musical notation system 5 for Hymn 23, Sine Nomine. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines.

Postlude

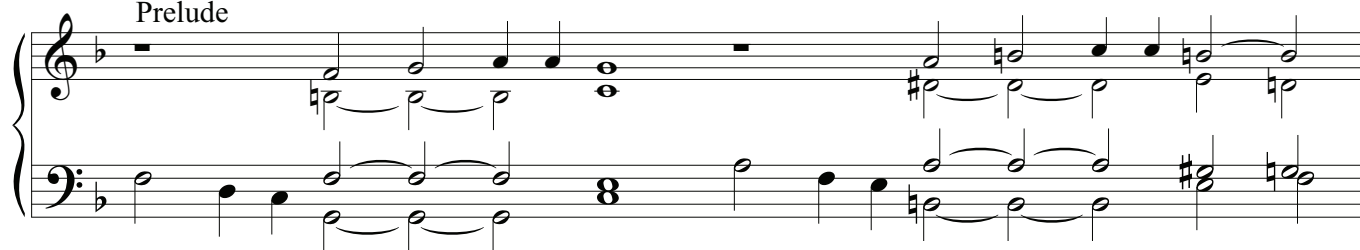


Postlude musical notation for Hymn 23, Sine Nomine. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines.

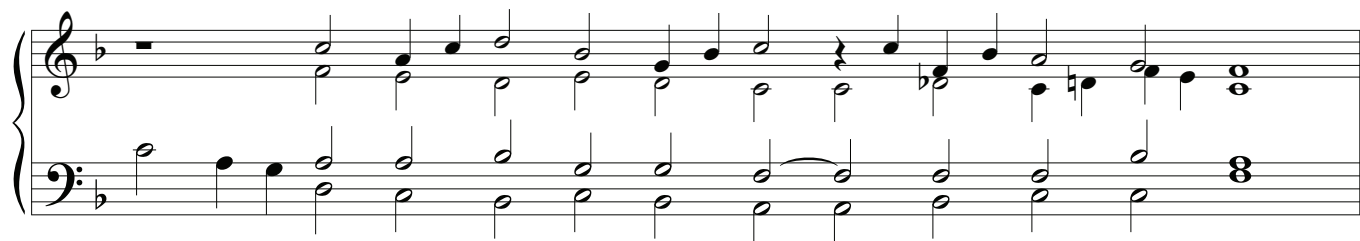
Hymn 24

Greafenberg

Prelude



Prelude musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.



Prelude musical notation for the second system, continuing the melody and accompaniment.

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

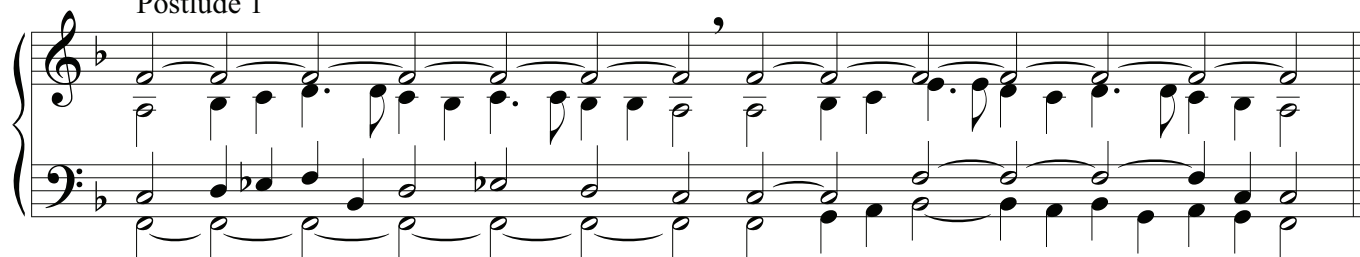


Choral 8,6 - 8,6 musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.



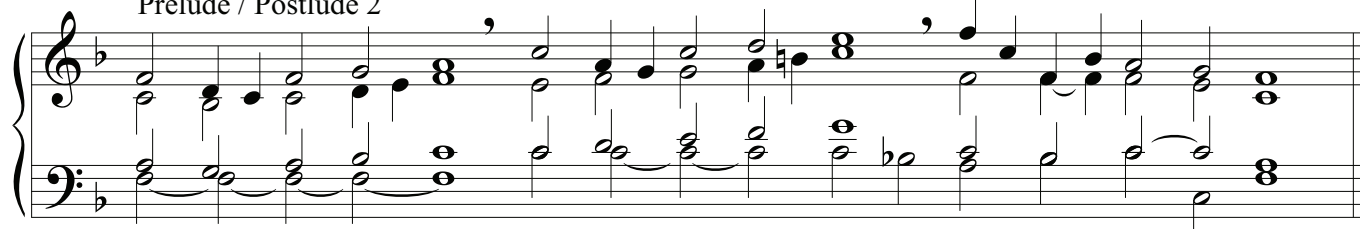
Choral 8,6 - 8,6 musical notation for the second system, continuing the melody and accompaniment.

Postlude 1



Postlude 1 musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

Prelude / Postlude 2

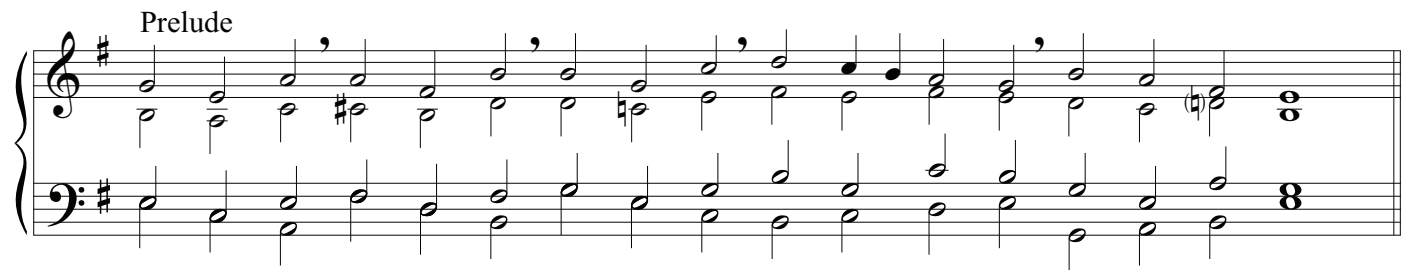


Prelude / Postlude 2 musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

Hymn 25

Mon Dieu, mon Dieu

Prelude

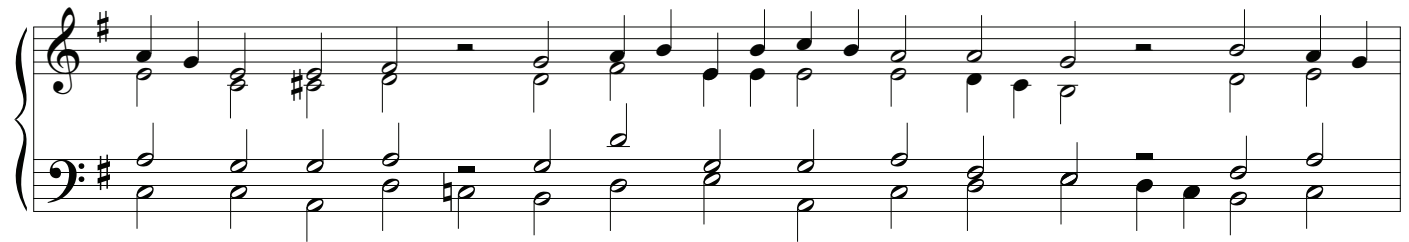


Prelude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

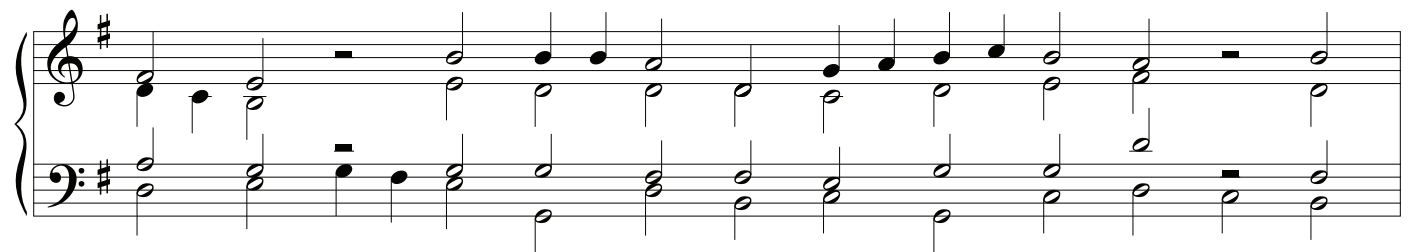
Aeolian 10,10 - 10,5 - 11,11 - 11,4 as Psalm 22



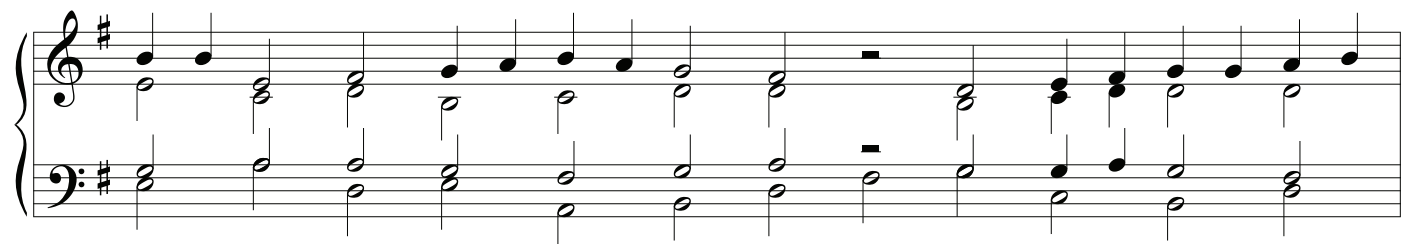
Aeolian musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.



Continuation of the Aeolian musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

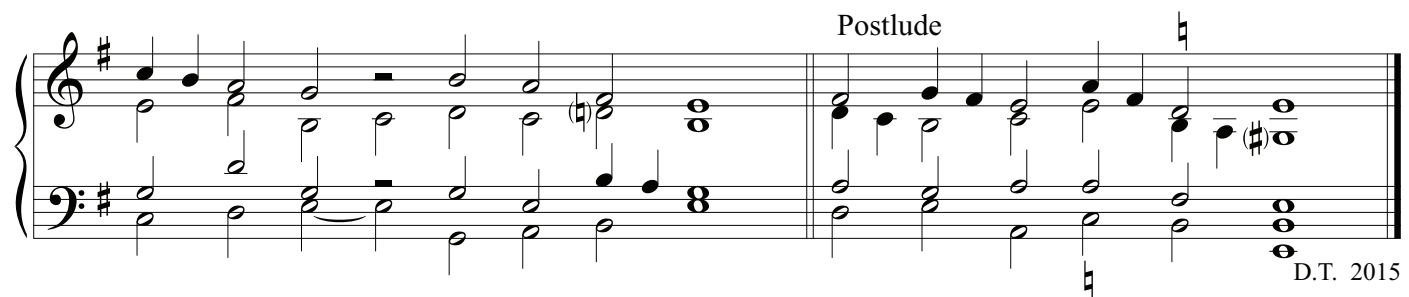


Continuation of the Aeolian musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.



Continuation of the Aeolian musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

Postlude

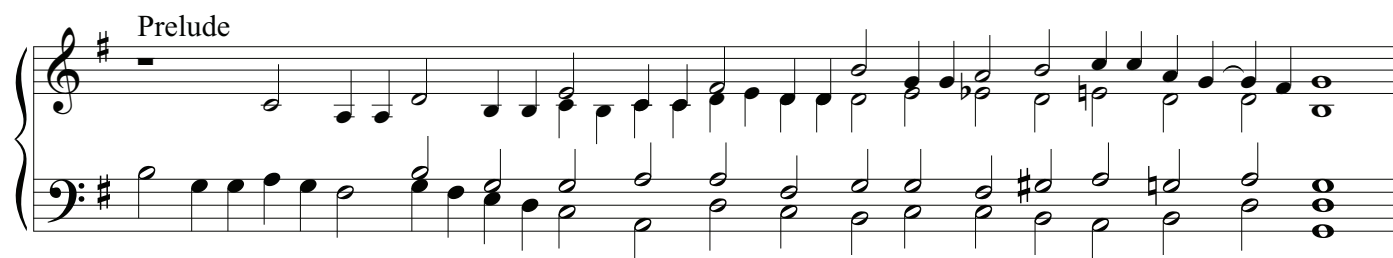


Postlude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

Hymn 26

U, heilig Godslam

Prelude

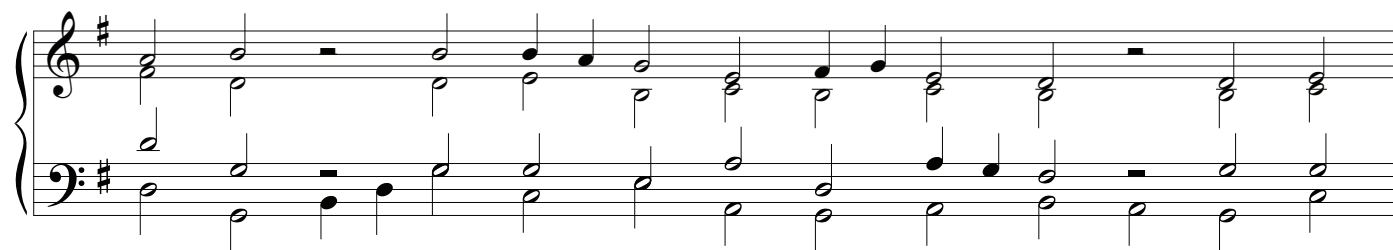


Prelude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a flowing melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady bass line with eighth notes and chords.

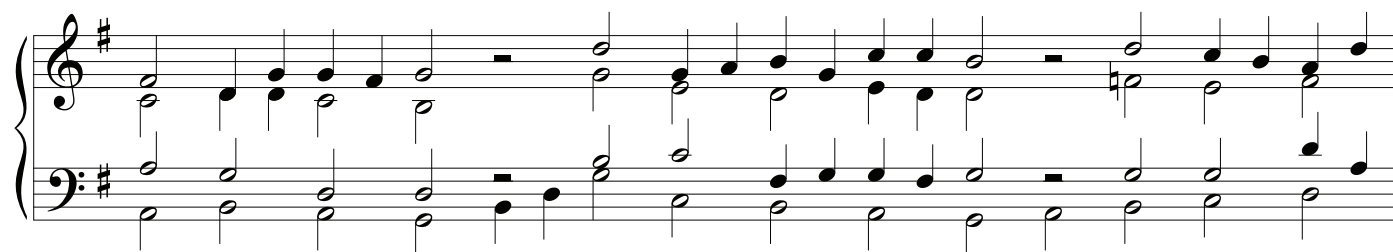
Hypoionian 8,9,9,8 - 8,9,9,8 - 8 as Psalm 54 plus cadenza



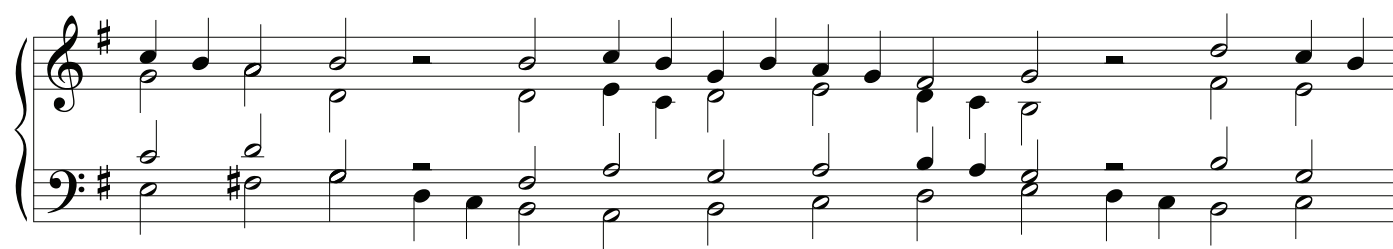
Hypoionian musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and chords. The notation includes a cadenza section.



Musical notation system 3 in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and chords.

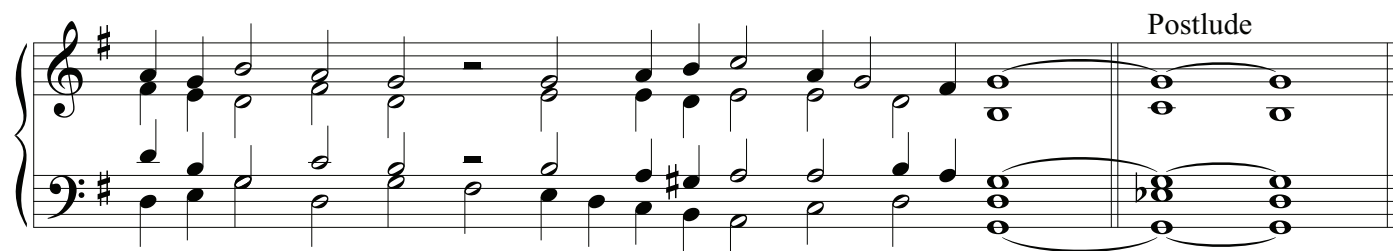


Musical notation system 4 in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and chords.



Musical notation system 5 in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and chords.

Postlude

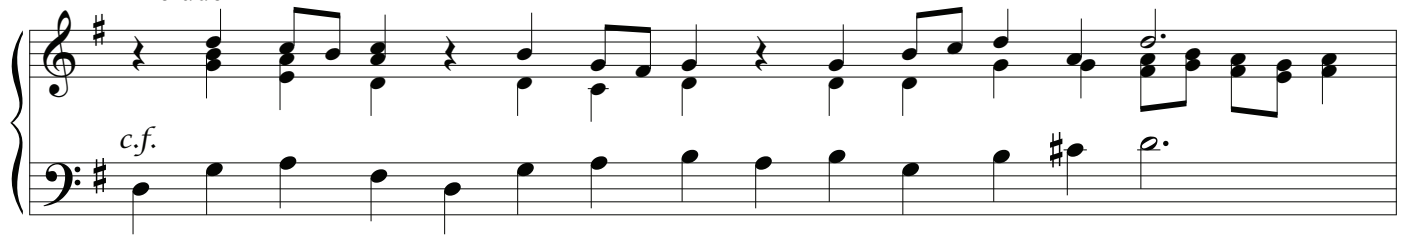


Postlude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and chords. The notation includes a cadenza section.

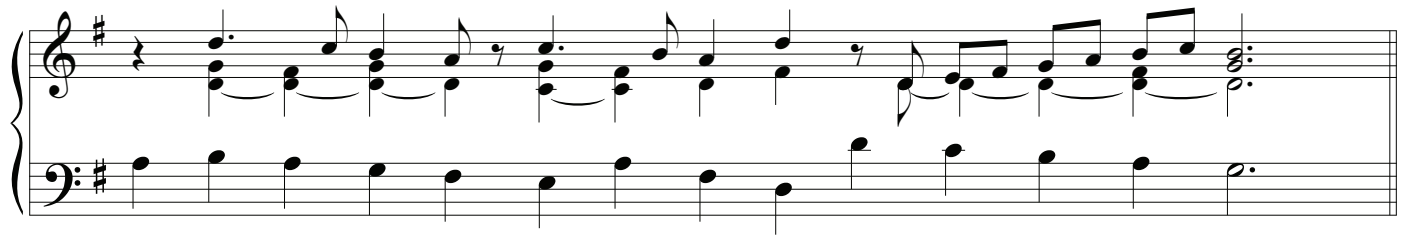
Hymn 27

St. Magnus

Prelude

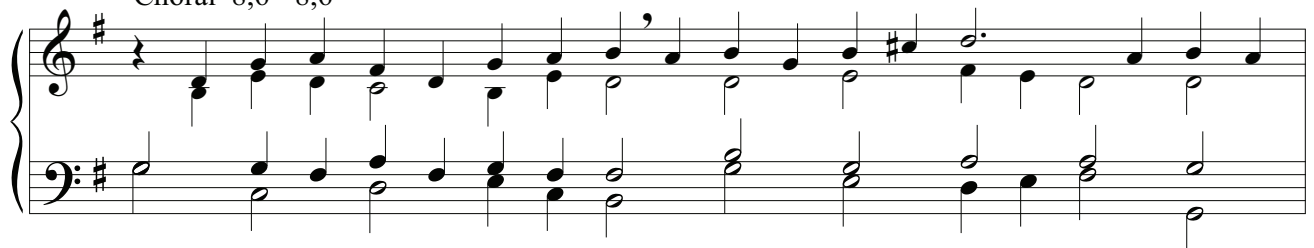


Prelude musical notation for the first system. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff, marked *c.f.*, consists of a steady eighth-note bass line.



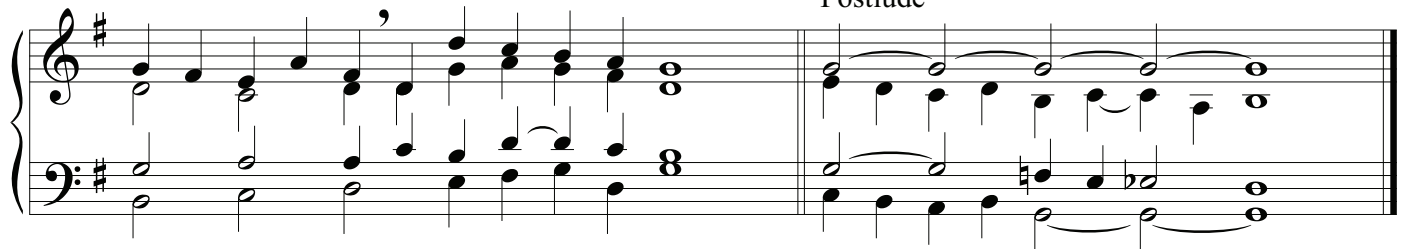
Prelude musical notation for the second system, continuing the melodic and harmonic development of the first system.

Choral 8,6 - 8,6



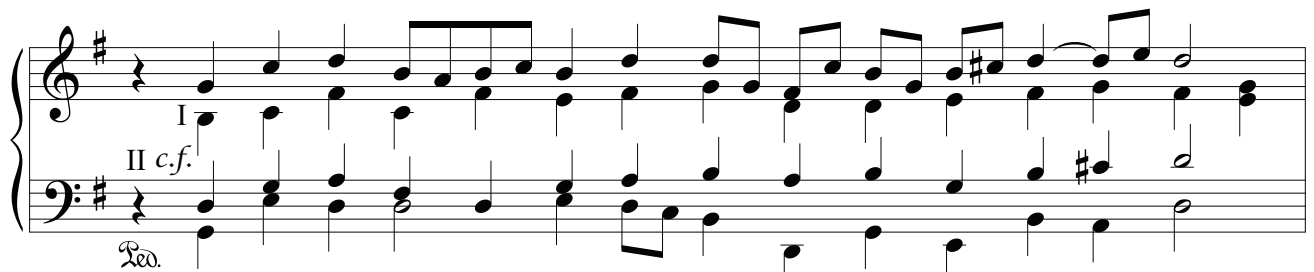
Choral 8,6 - 8,6 musical notation. This system features a more complex texture with multiple voices in the treble staff and a supporting bass line.

Postlude

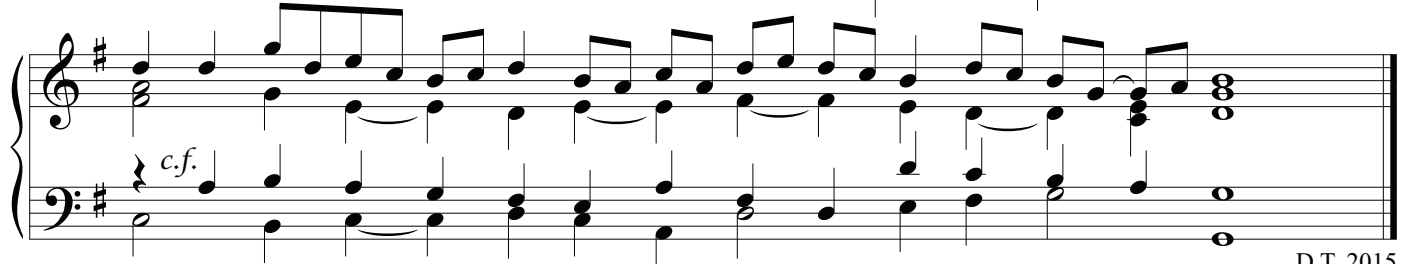


Postlude musical notation. The first part of this system continues the previous texture, while the second part, separated by a double bar line, features a more active treble staff with sixteenth-note runs.

Variation



Variation musical notation for the first system. It includes a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a second ending bracket labeled 'II c.f.' with a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction below the bass staff.



Variation musical notation for the second system. The treble staff continues with sixteenth-note patterns, while the bass staff, marked *c.f.*, provides a steady accompaniment.

Hymn 28

Es ist gewisslich

Prelude

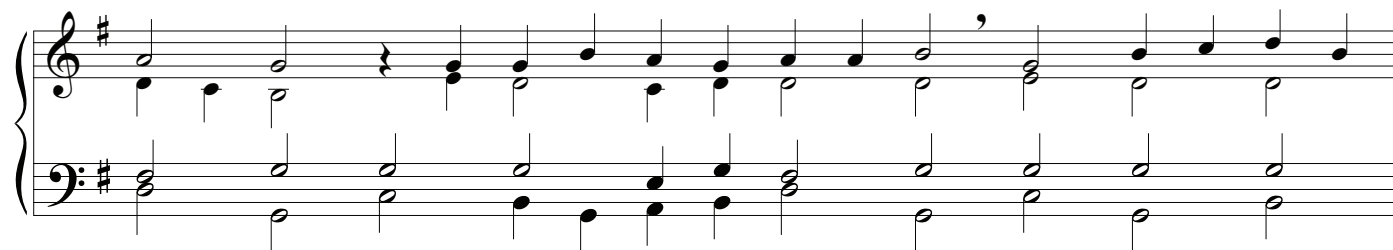


Prelude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a flowing melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

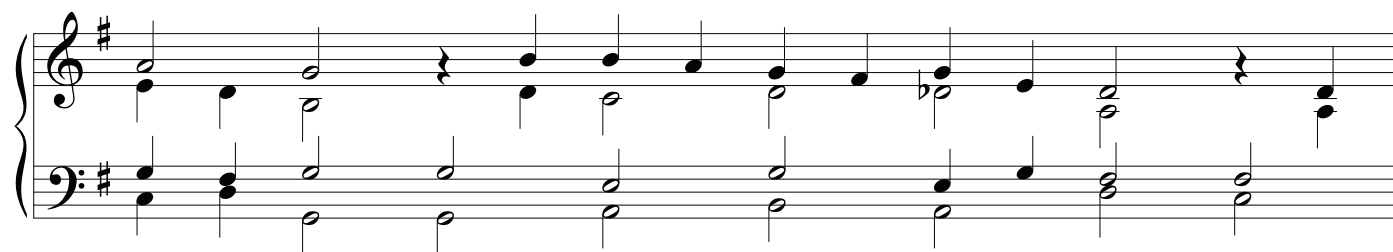
Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,8,7



Choral musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand has a melody with a comma indicating a breath mark. The left hand features a bass line with some double notes and a steady eighth-note accompaniment.



Musical notation system in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand continues the melody with a comma. The left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.



Musical notation system in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand continues the accompaniment.



Musical notation system in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand continues the accompaniment.

Postlude



Postlude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a simple melody with half notes. The left hand features a simple accompaniment with half notes.

Hymn 29

St. Theodulph

Prelude Choral 7,6,7,6 - 7,6,7,6

Postlude Transposition

Second Version

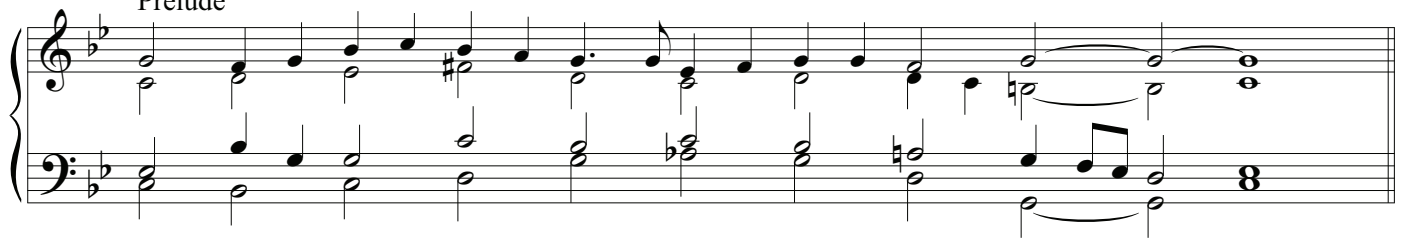
Choral 7,6 - 7,6 - 7,6 - 7,6

Postlude

Hymn 30

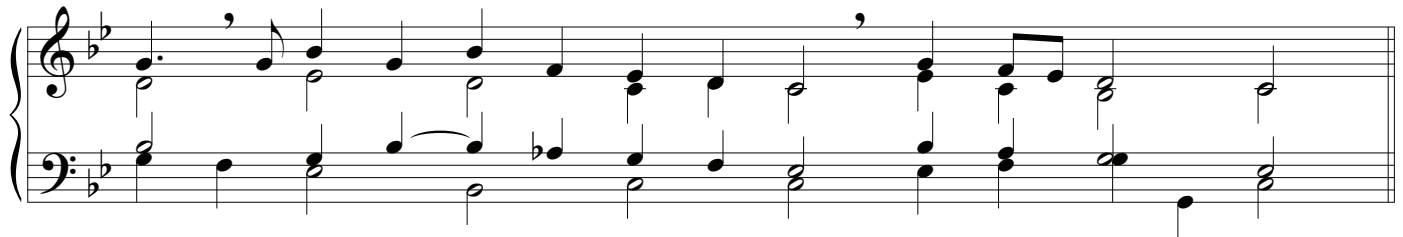
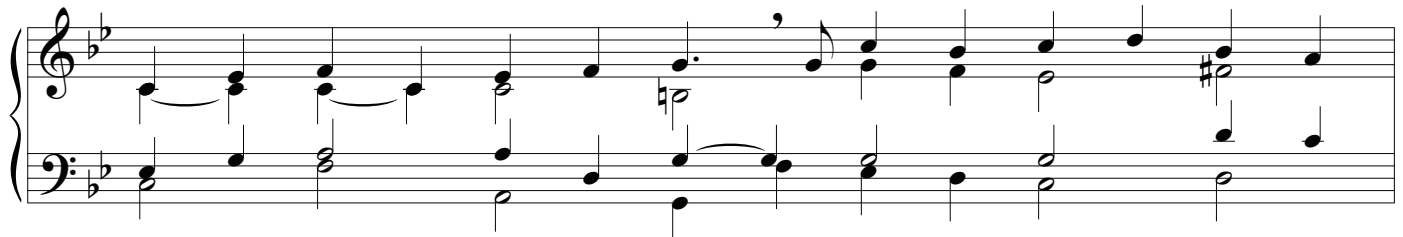
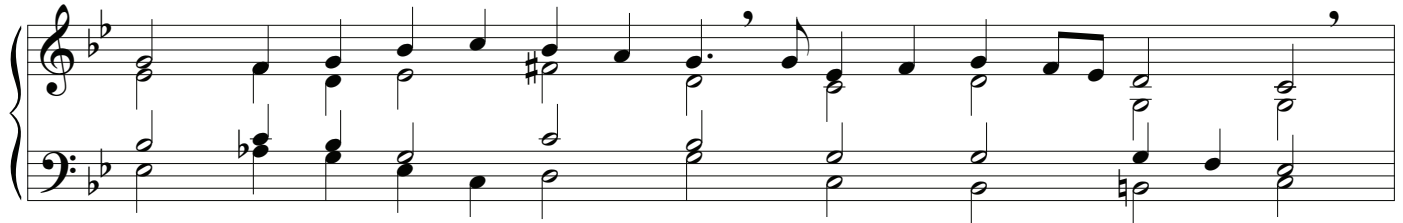
Christ lag in Todesbanden

Prelude

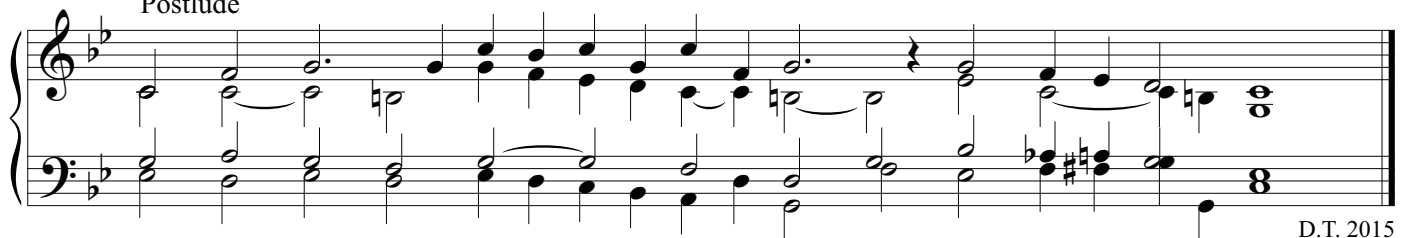


Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 7,8 - 7,4

Dorian ,



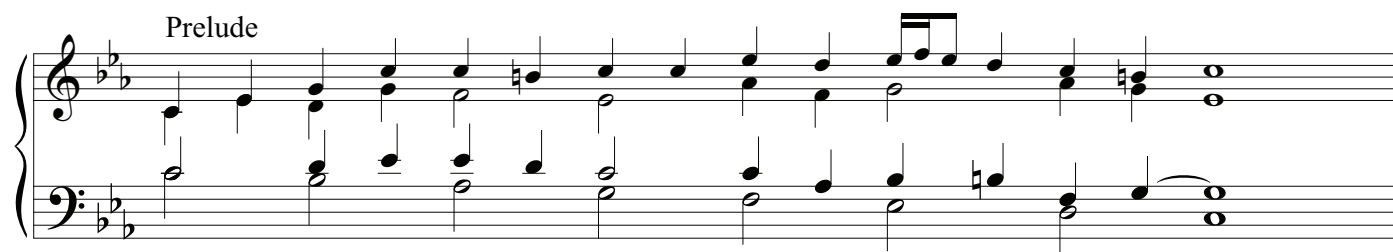
Postlude



Hymn 31

Based on Sollt' ich meinen Gott

Prelude



Prelude musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving stepwise up to D4, then down to G3, and finally to E3. The piece ends with a final chord of G4-Bb4-D5.

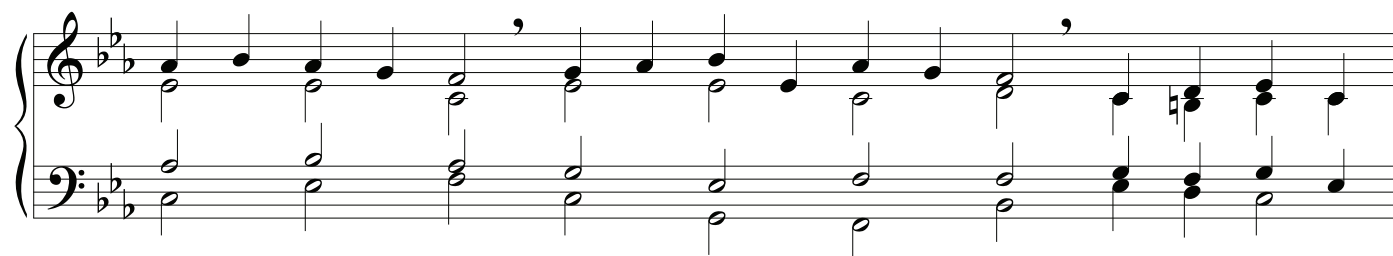
Choral 8,7,8,7 - 8,7,7 - 8,7,7 as Hymn 47



Choral musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving stepwise up to D4, then down to G3, and finally to E3. The piece ends with a final chord of G4-Bb4-D5.



Musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving stepwise up to D4, then down to G3, and finally to E3. The piece ends with a final chord of G4-Bb4-D5.

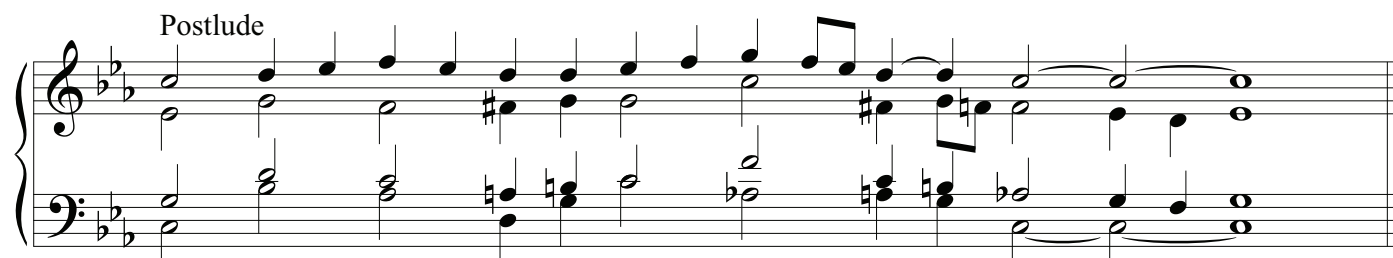


Musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving stepwise up to D4, then down to G3, and finally to E3. The piece ends with a final chord of G4-Bb4-D5.



Musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving stepwise up to D4, then down to G3, and finally to E3. The piece ends with a final chord of G4-Bb4-D5.

Postlude

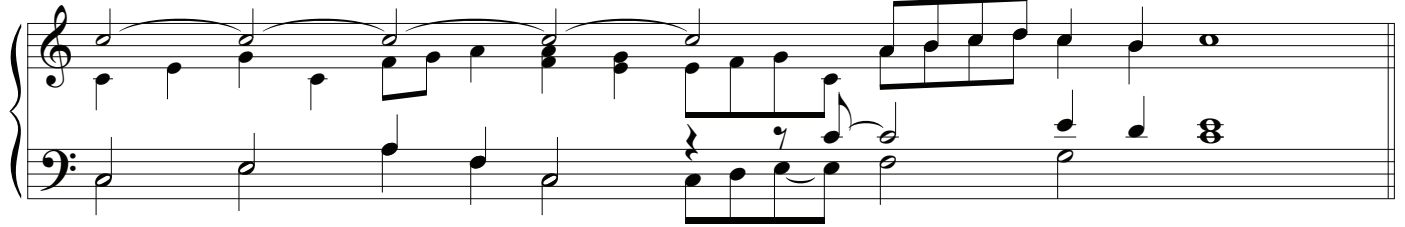


Postlude musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving stepwise up to D4, then down to G3, and finally to E3. The piece ends with a final chord of G4-Bb4-D5.

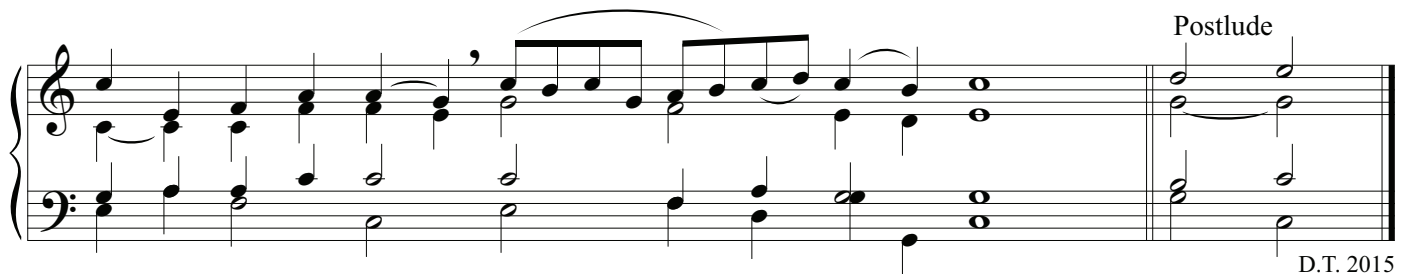
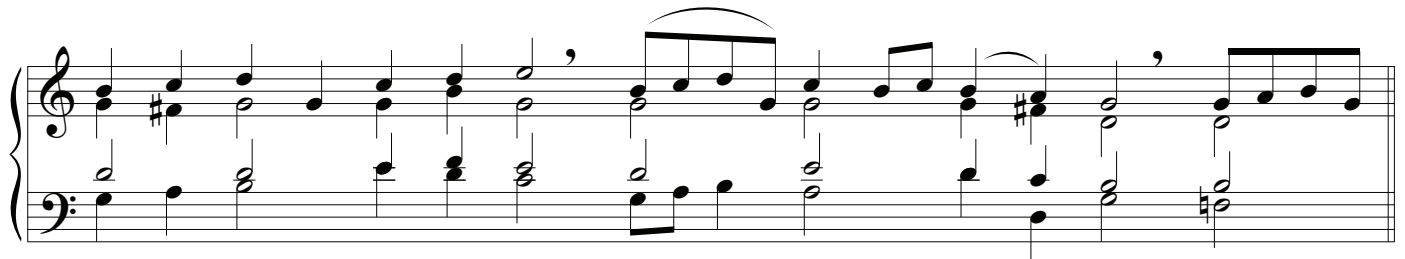
Hymn 32

Easter hymn

Prelude



Choral 7,7 - 7,7 with Alleluia



Postlude

Hymn 33

Victory

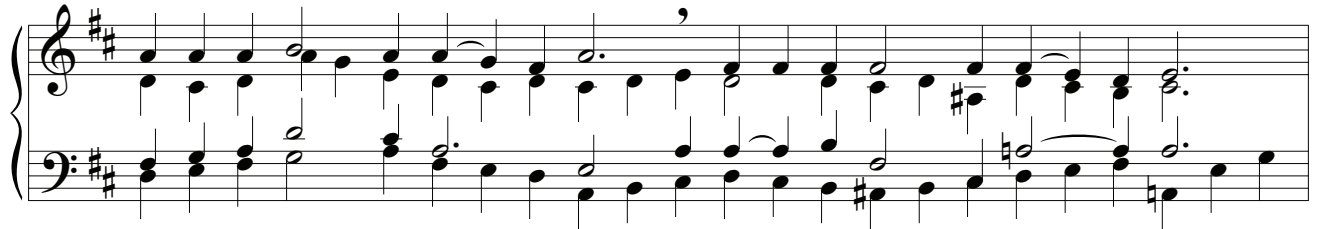
Prelude



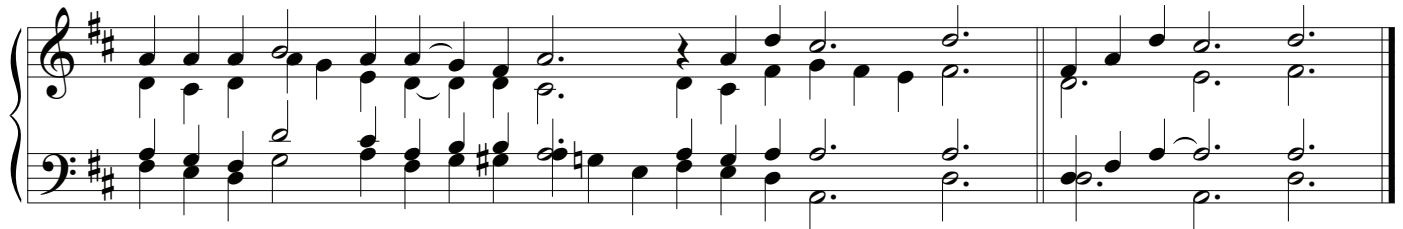
This line to be sung before first stanza only.



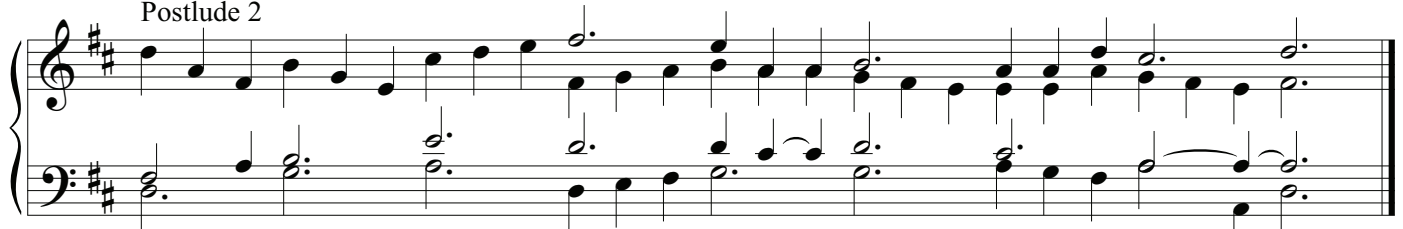
Choral 8,8,8,4



Postlude 1



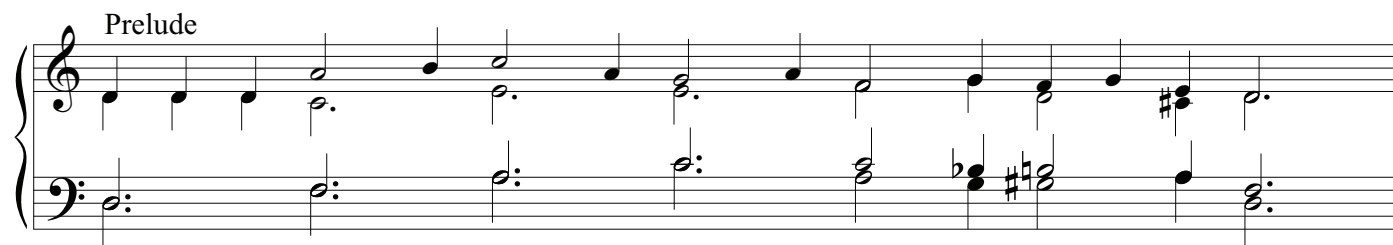
Postlude 2



Hymn 34

Erschienen ist der herrlich Tag

Prelude



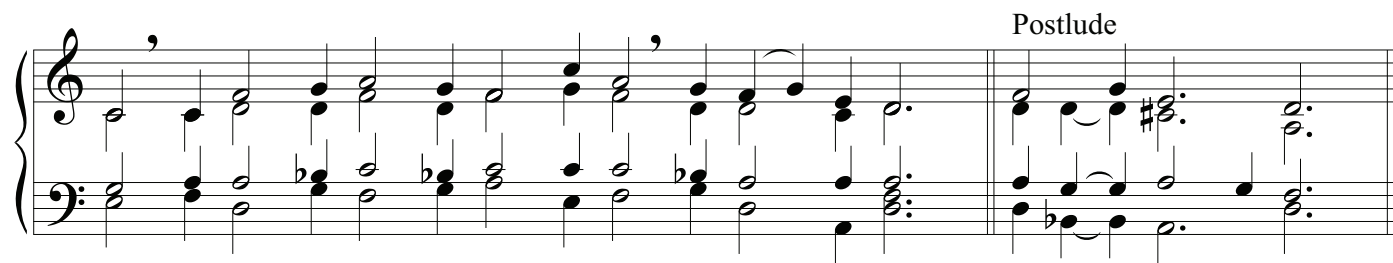
Prelude musical notation for Hymn 34, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Choral 8,8 - 8,8 and Alleluia



Choral 8,8 - 8,8 and Alleluia musical notation for Hymn 34, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Postlude



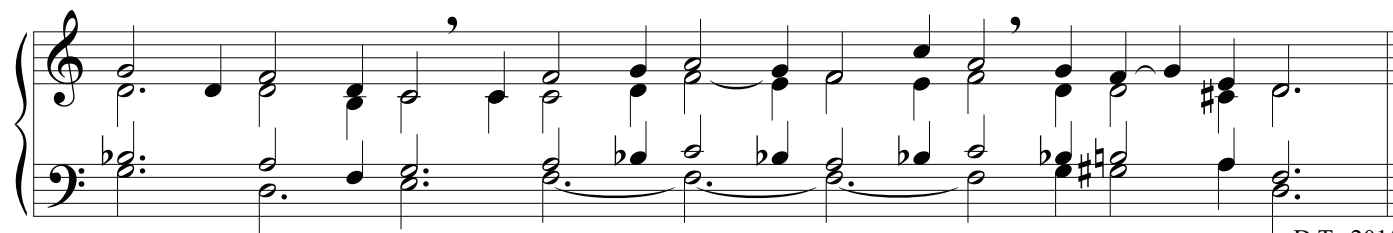
Postlude musical notation for Hymn 34, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Second Version

Choral 8,8 - 8,8 and Alleluia



Choral 8,8 - 8,8 and Alleluia musical notation for the Second Version of Hymn 34, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

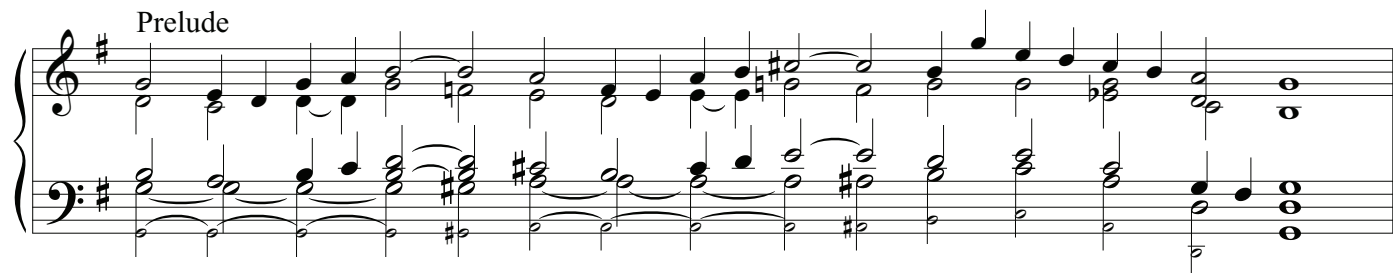


Postlude musical notation for the Second Version of Hymn 34, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Hymn 35

Du Seigneur

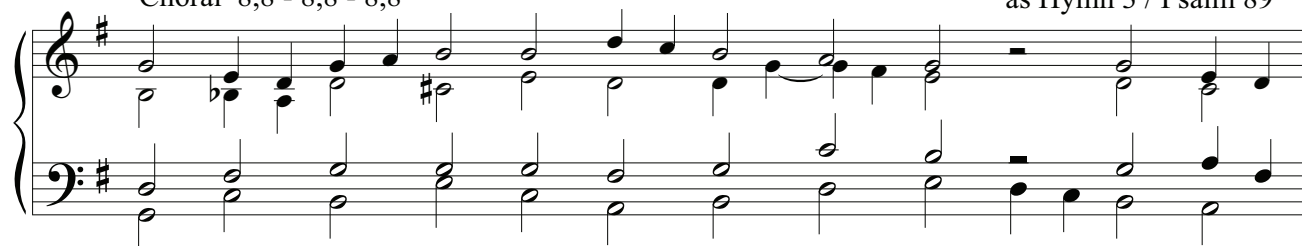
Prelude



Prelude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of 16 measures. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Choral 8,8 - 8,8 - 8,8

as Hymn 3 / Psalm 89



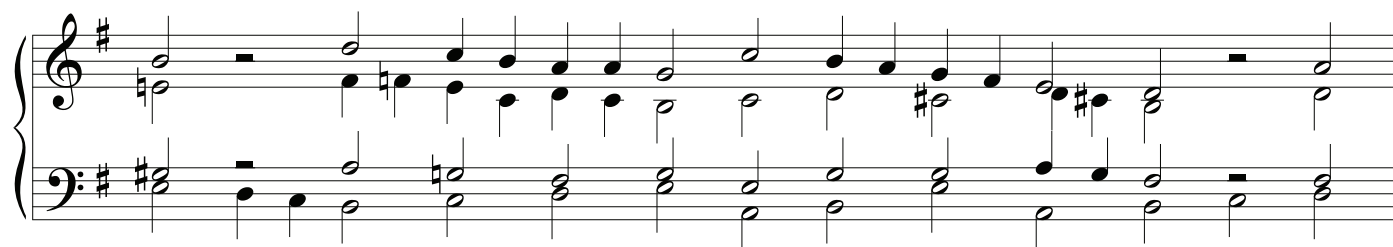
Choral musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of 16 measures. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.



Musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of 16 measures. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

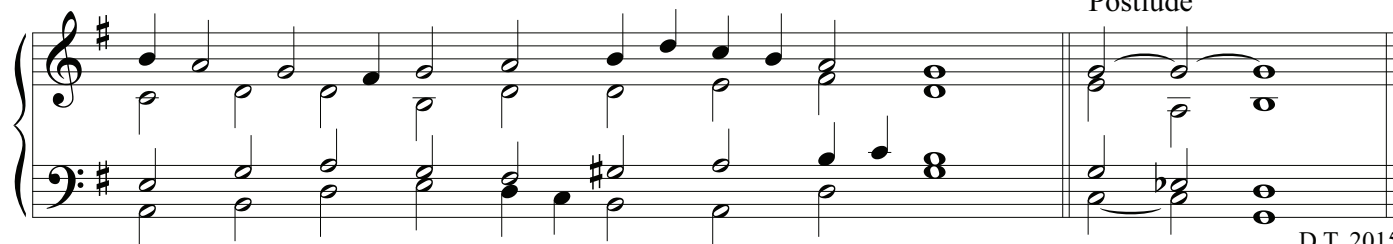


Musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of 16 measures. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.



Musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of 16 measures. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Postlude

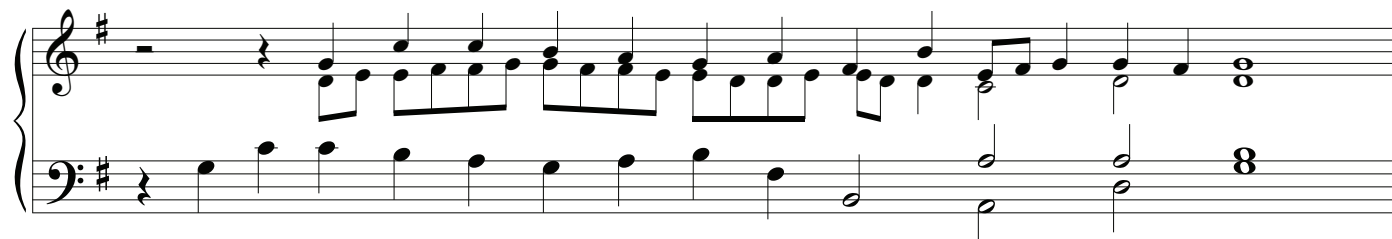
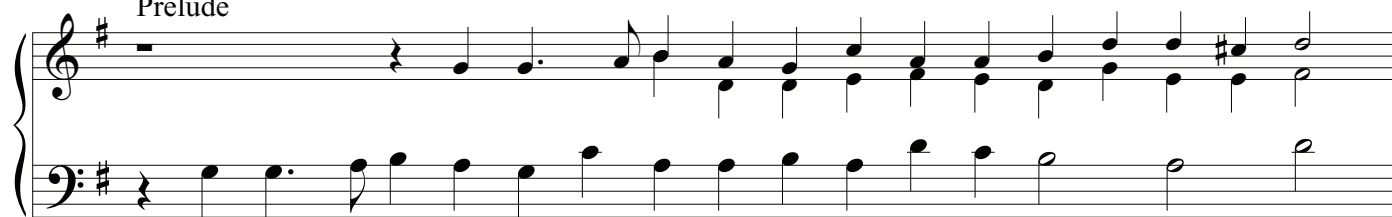


Postlude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of 16 measures. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

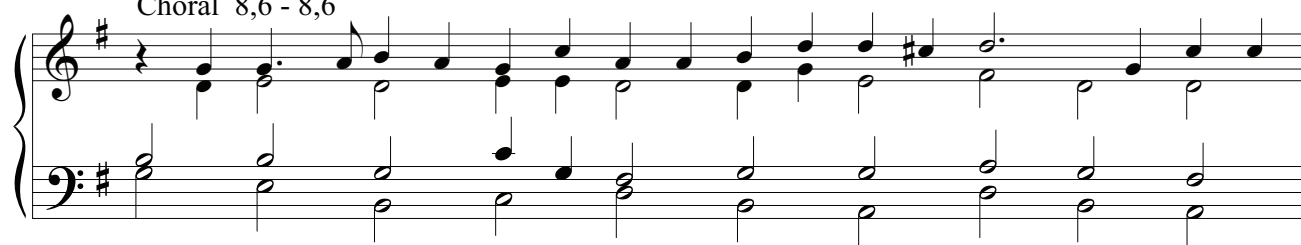
Hymn 36

Farrant

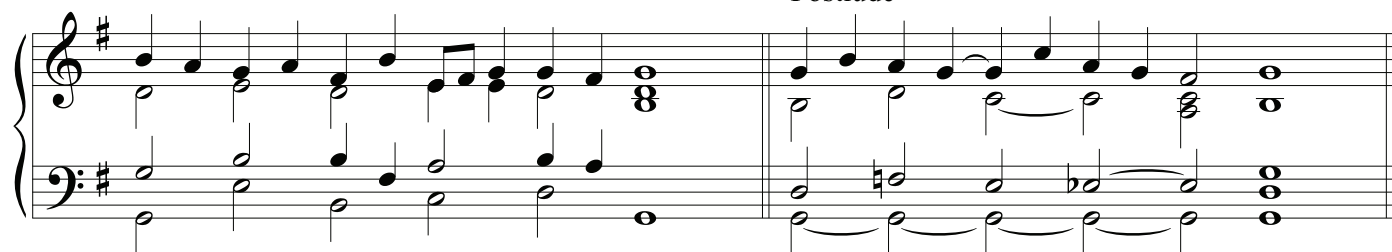
Prelude



Choral 8,6 - 8,6

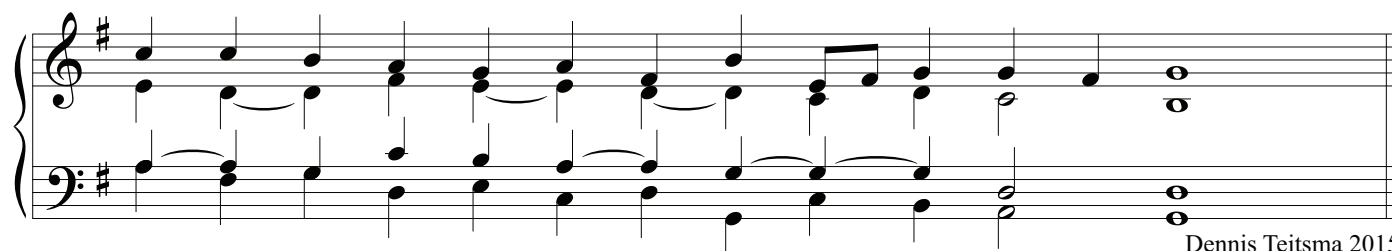
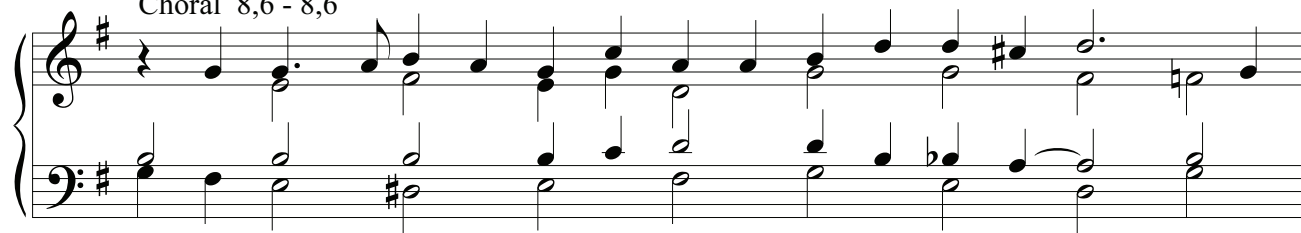


Postlude



Second Version

Choral 8,6 - 8,6



Hymn 37

Halleluja! Lof zij den Heer

Prelude Choral 8,8,7 - 8,8,7

Postlude

Second Version

Prelude Choral 8,8,7 - 8,8,7

Postlude

Hymn 38

All Saints

Prelude



Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7

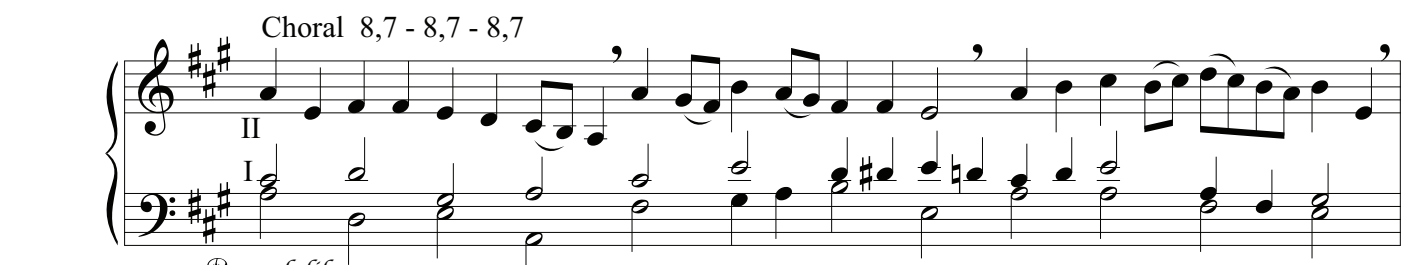


Postlude



Second Version

Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7



Red. ad. lib.



Hymn 38

in B-flat Major

Transposition to B $\flat$

Musical notation for the Transposition to B $\flat$ section, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$ major). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with a simple harmonic accompaniment in the bass staff.

Prelude

Musical notation for the Prelude section, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$ major). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with a simple harmonic accompaniment in the bass staff.

Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7

Musical notation for the Choral section, first system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$ major). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with a simple harmonic accompaniment in the bass staff.

Musical notation for the Choral section, second system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$ major). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with a simple harmonic accompaniment in the bass staff.

Musical notation for the Choral section, third system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$ major). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with a simple harmonic accompaniment in the bass staff.

Postlude

Musical notation for the Postlude section, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$ major). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with a simple harmonic accompaniment in the bass staff.

Hymn 39

Coventry

Prelude

Prelude musical notation for Hymn 39, Coventry. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 8/6 time. It consists of two systems of grand staff notation. The first system features a treble clef with a whole rest and a bass clef with a melodic line. The second system continues the melody in the treble and provides a harmonic accompaniment in the bass.

Aeolian 8,6 - 8,6

Aeolian 8,6 - 8,6 musical notation for Hymn 39, Coventry. This system shows a treble clef with a melodic line and a bass clef with a harmonic accompaniment, continuing the piece in the Aeolian mode.

Postlude

Postlude musical notation for Hymn 39, Coventry. This system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase in the treble and a sustained harmonic accompaniment in the bass.

Second Version

Aeolian 8,6 - 8,6

Aeolian 8,6 - 8,6 musical notation for the Second Version of Hymn 39, Coventry. This system shows a treble clef with a melodic line and a bass clef with a harmonic accompaniment, continuing the piece in the Aeolian mode.

Postlude

Postlude musical notation for the Second Version of Hymn 39, Coventry. This system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase in the treble and a sustained harmonic accompaniment in the bass.

Hymn 40

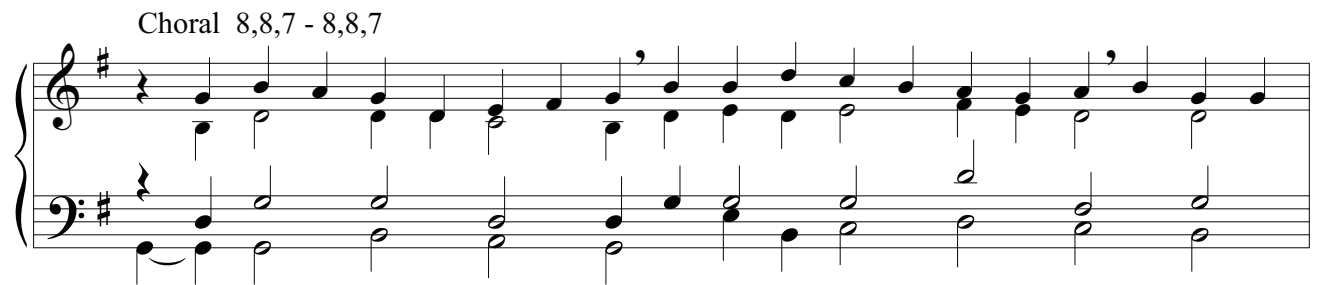
Der Du allein

Prelude

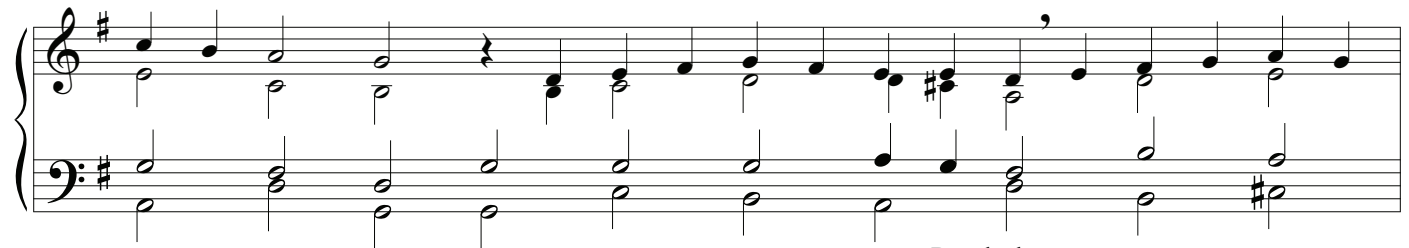


The prelude is written for piano in G major (one sharp). It consists of two staves. The right hand begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G. The left hand starts with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G.

Choral 8,8,7 - 8,8,7



The first system of the choral part is written for piano in G major. It consists of two staves. The right hand begins with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G. The left hand starts with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G.



The second system of the choral part continues the melody from the first system. The right hand begins with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G. The left hand starts with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G.

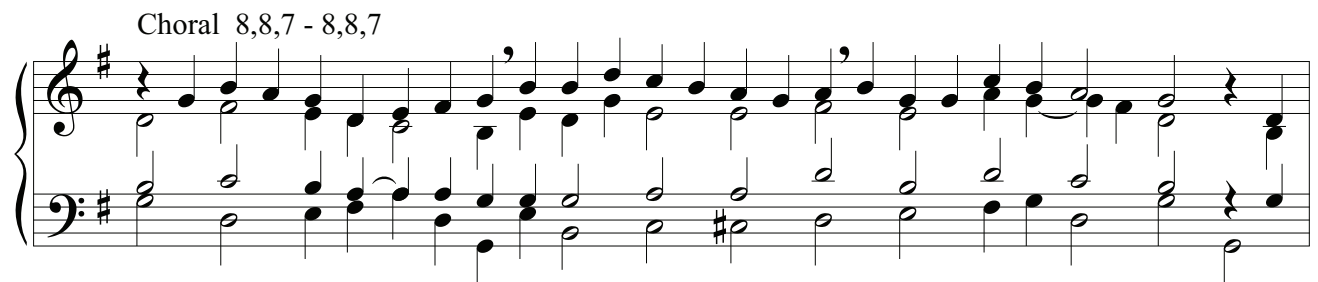
Postlude



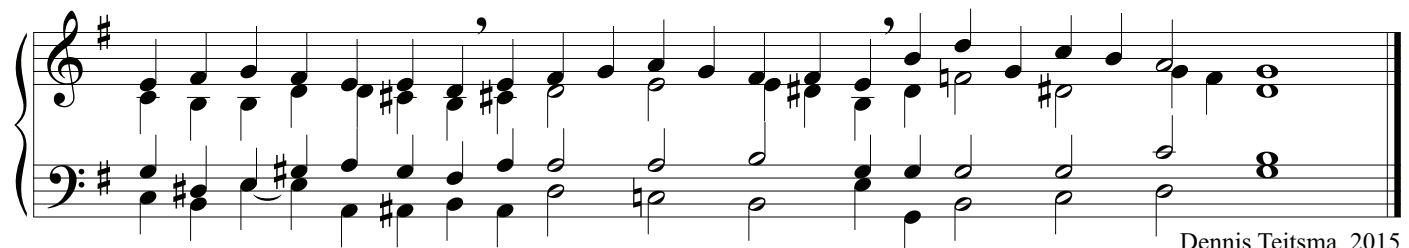
The postlude is written for piano in G major. It consists of two staves. The right hand begins with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G. The left hand starts with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G.

Second Version

Choral 8,8,7 - 8,8,7



The first system of the second version of the choral part is written for piano in G major. It consists of two staves. The right hand begins with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G. The left hand starts with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G.



The second system of the second version of the choral part continues the melody from the first system. The right hand begins with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G. The left hand starts with a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note G.

Hymn 41

Beecher

Prelude

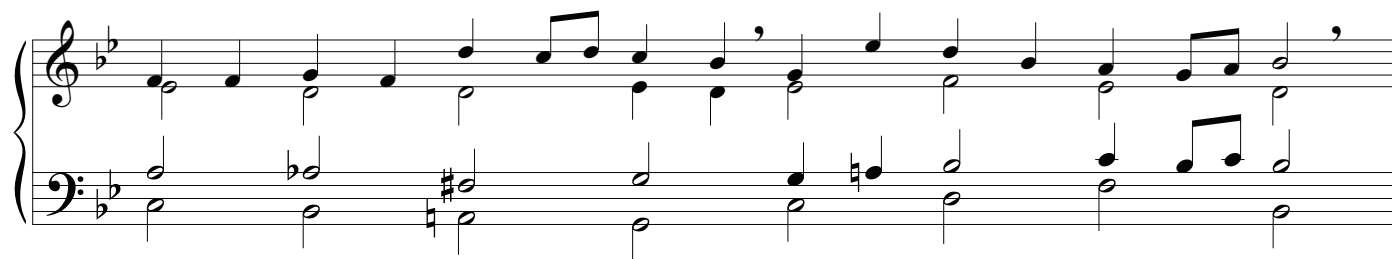


Prelude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and finally up to B4. The bass line is played in the left hand, starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down to G2, and finally up to B2. The piece ends with a final chord of G major.

Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7



Choral musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and finally up to B4. The bass line is played in the left hand, starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down to G2, and finally up to B2. The piece ends with a final chord of G major.



Musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and finally up to B4. The bass line is played in the left hand, starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down to G2, and finally up to B2. The piece ends with a final chord of G major.



Musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and finally up to B4. The bass line is played in the left hand, starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down to G2, and finally up to B2. The piece ends with a final chord of G major.



Musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and finally up to B4. The bass line is played in the left hand, starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down to G2, and finally up to B2. The piece ends with a final chord of G major.

Postlude 1

Postlude 2



Postlude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and finally up to B4. The bass line is played in the left hand, starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down to G2, and finally up to B2. The piece ends with a final chord of G major.

Hymn 42

Erhalt uns, Herr

Prelude

First system of the prelude, featuring a treble and bass staff in G major. The treble staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff has a simple harmonic accompaniment with some rests.

Aeolian 8,8 - 8,8

Second system of the prelude, continuing the Aeolian mode melody in the treble staff and the accompaniment in the bass staff.

Third system of the prelude, concluding the Aeolian mode section with a final chord in the treble staff.

Postlude

Transposition

Fourth system of the prelude, showing the postlude in G major and a transposition section in E major, indicated by a key signature change and a double bar line.

Second Version on f

Aeolian 8,8 - 8,8

Fifth system of the prelude, continuing the Aeolian mode melody in the treble staff and the accompaniment in the bass staff.

Postlude

Sixth system of the prelude, concluding the postlude in E major with a final chord in the treble staff.

Hymn 43

St. Flavian

Prelude

Prelude musical notation for Hymn 43, St. Flavian. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 8/6 time. The right hand features a series of eighth notes ascending and then descending, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

Choral musical notation for Hymn 43, St. Flavian. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 8/6 time. The right hand features a series of eighth notes ascending and then descending, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Continuation of Choral musical notation for Hymn 43, St. Flavian. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 8/6 time. The right hand features a series of eighth notes ascending and then descending, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Postlude

Postlude musical notation for Hymn 43, St. Flavian. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 8/6 time. The right hand features a series of eighth notes ascending and then descending, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Second Version

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

Choral musical notation for the Second Version of Hymn 43, St. Flavian. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 8/6 time. The right hand features a series of eighth notes ascending and then descending, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

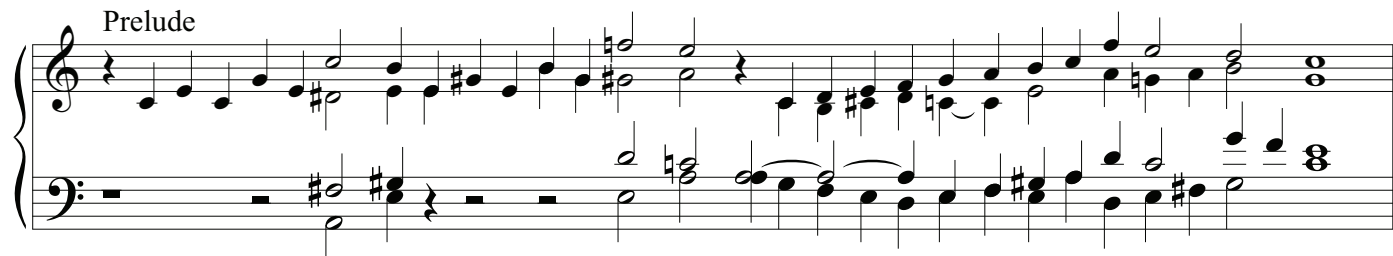
Postlude

Postlude musical notation for the Second Version of Hymn 43, St. Flavian. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 8/6 time. The right hand features a series of eighth notes ascending and then descending, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Hymn 44

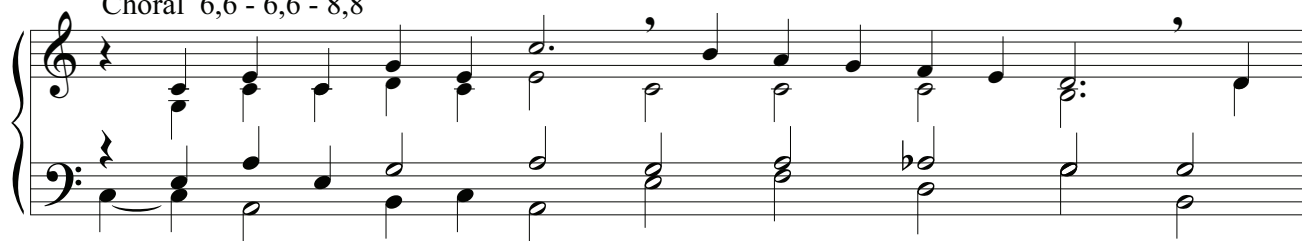
Darwall's 148th

Prelude



Prelude musical notation for piano. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass line starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble clef.

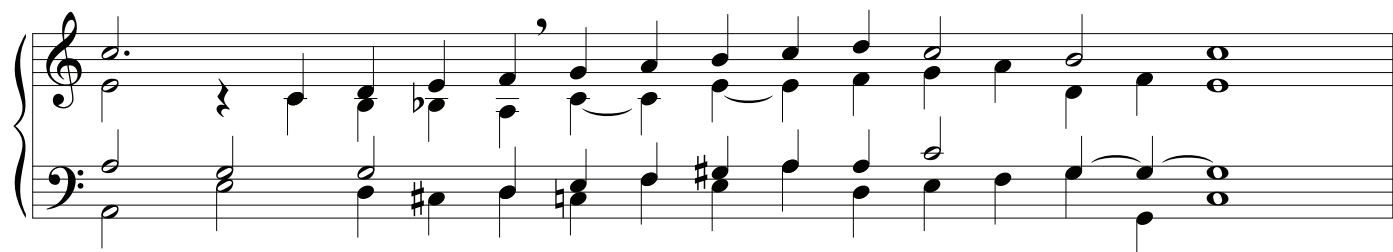
Choral 6,6 - 6,6 - 8,8



Choral musical notation for piano. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The bass line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble clef.

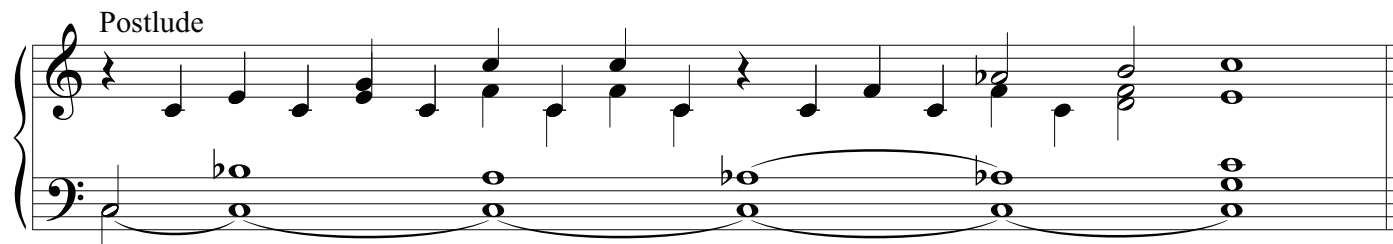


Musical notation for piano. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The bass line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble clef.



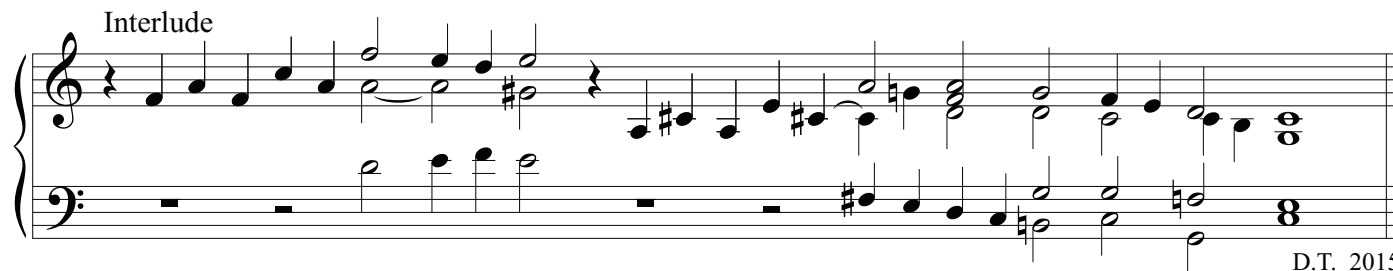
Musical notation for piano. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The bass line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble clef.

Postlude



Postlude musical notation for piano. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The bass line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble clef.

Interlude



Interlude musical notation for piano. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The bass line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble clef.

Hymn 45

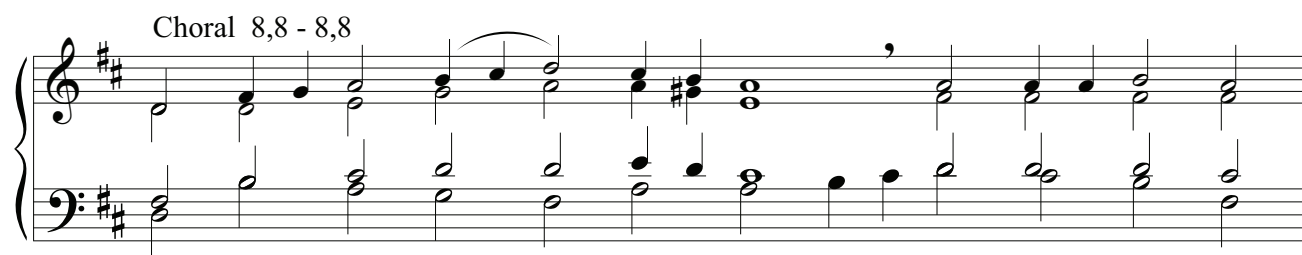
Duke Street

Prelude



Prelude musical notation in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

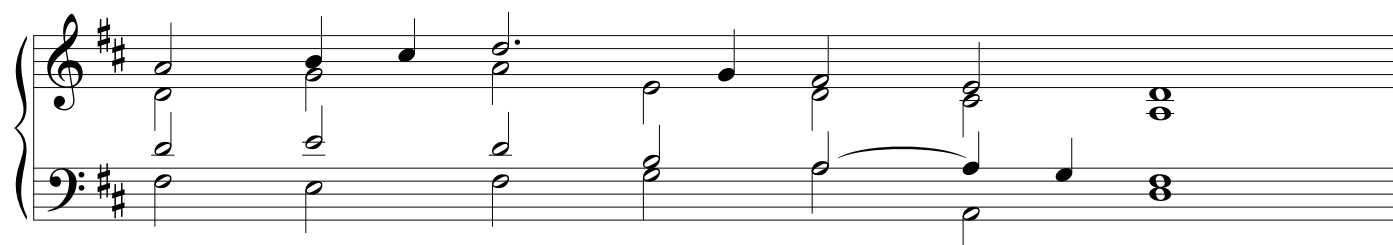
Choral 8,8 - 8,8



Choral musical notation in G major and 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The right hand has a melody with some rests, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

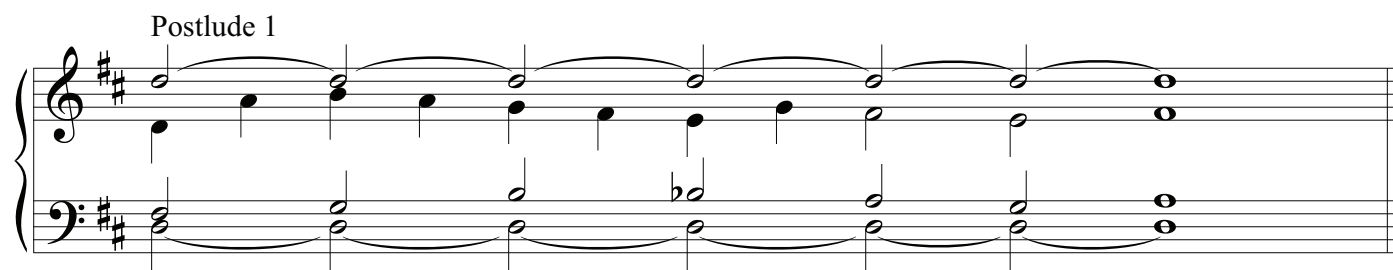


A system of musical notation in G major and 4/4 time, consisting of two staves. The right hand has a melody with some rests, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.



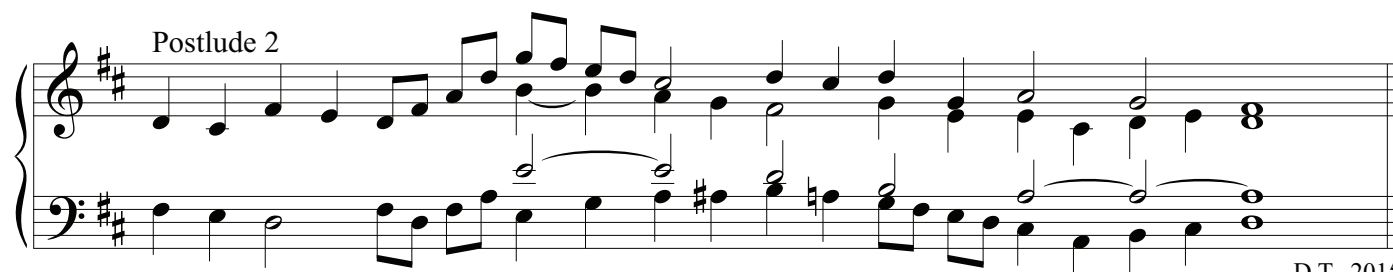
A system of musical notation in G major and 4/4 time, consisting of two staves. The right hand has a melody with some rests, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

Postlude 1



Postlude 1 musical notation in G major and 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Postlude 2



Postlude 2 musical notation in G major and 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Hymn 46

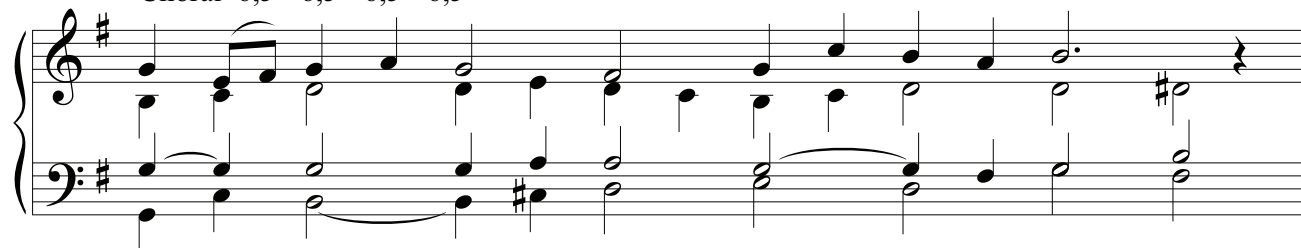
King of Glory

Prelude

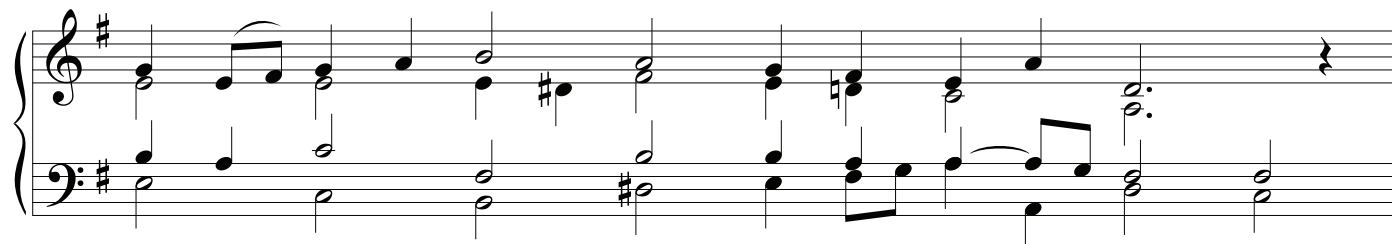


Prelude musical notation for Hymn 46, King of Glory. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some chords. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some moving lines. The piece ends with a final chord in the treble staff.

Choral 6,5 - 6,5 - 6,5 - 6,5



Choral musical notation for Hymn 46, King of Glory. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some chords. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some moving lines. The piece ends with a final chord in the treble staff.

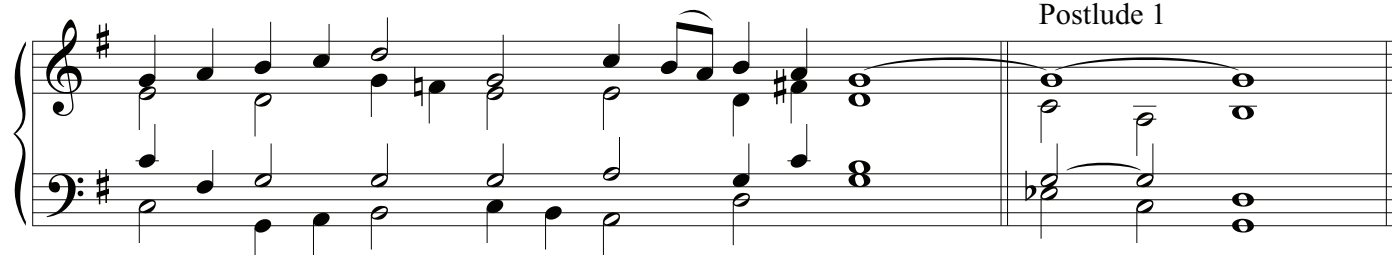


Musical notation for Hymn 46, King of Glory. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some chords. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some moving lines. The piece ends with a final chord in the treble staff.



Musical notation for Hymn 46, King of Glory. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some chords. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some moving lines. The piece ends with a final chord in the treble staff.

Postlude 1



Postlude 1 musical notation for Hymn 46, King of Glory. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some chords. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some moving lines. The piece ends with a final chord in the treble staff.

Postlude 2

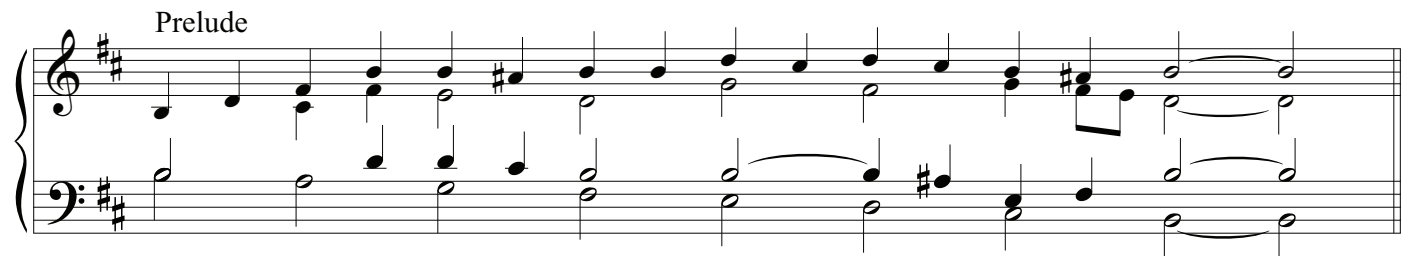


Postlude 2 musical notation for Hymn 46, King of Glory. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some chords. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some moving lines. The piece ends with a final chord in the treble staff.

Hymn 47

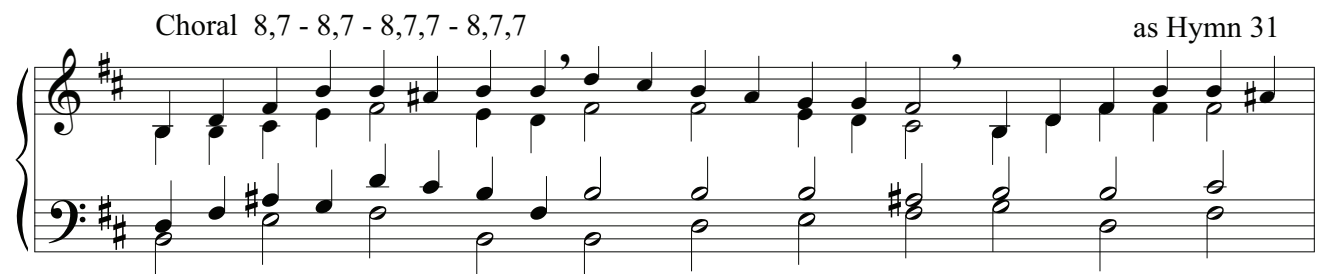
Based on Sollt' ich meinen Gott

Prelude

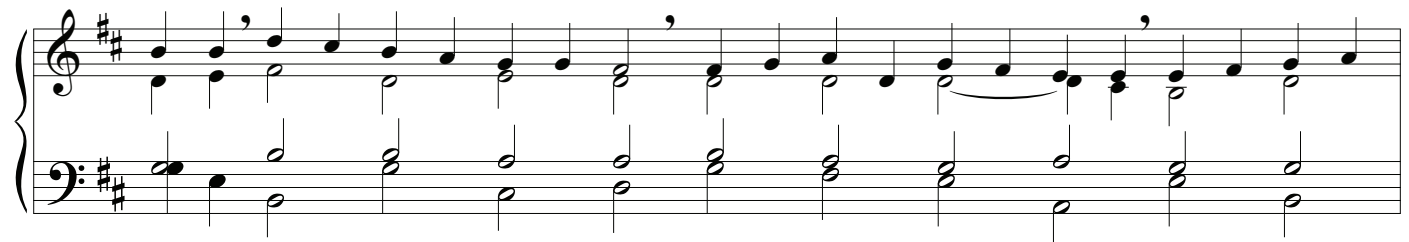


Prelude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

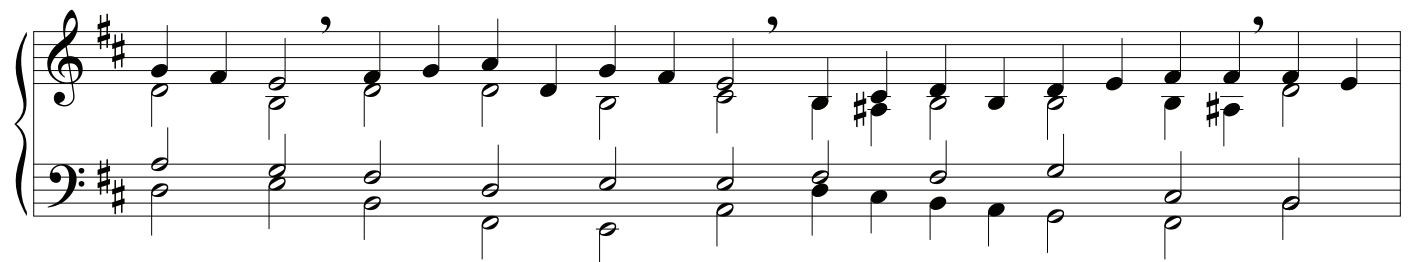
Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7,7 - 8,7,7 as Hymn 31



Choral musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

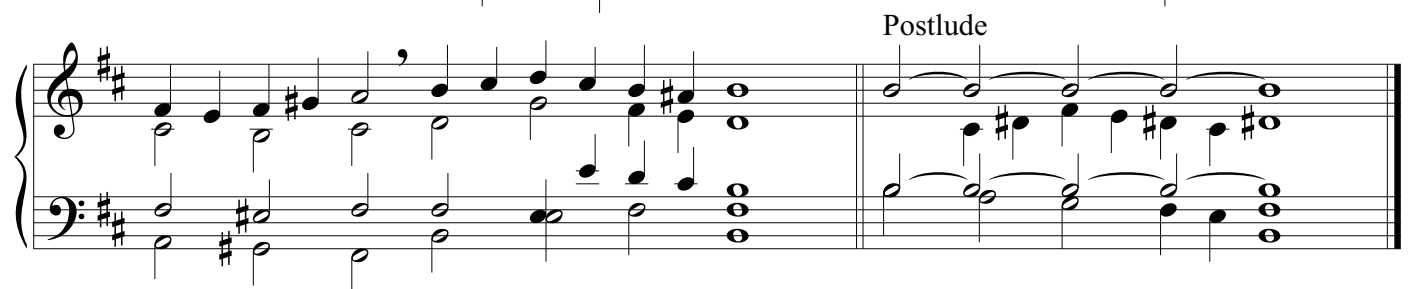


Musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).



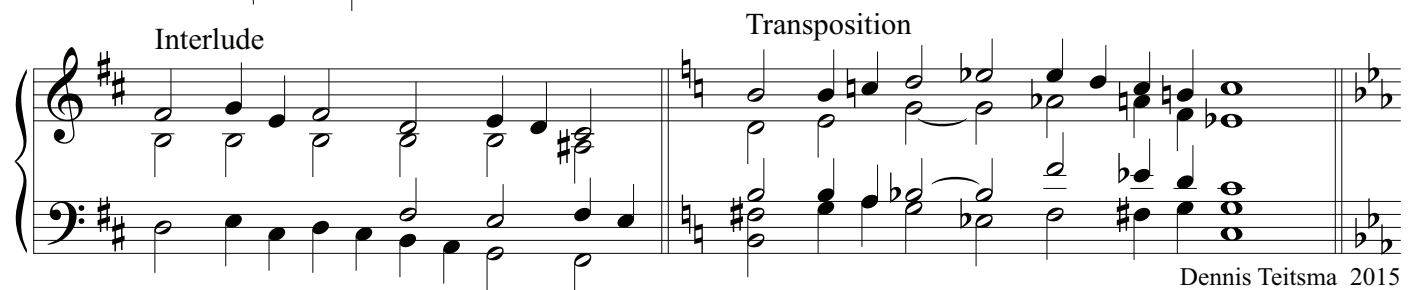
Musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Postlude



Postlude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Interlude Transposition

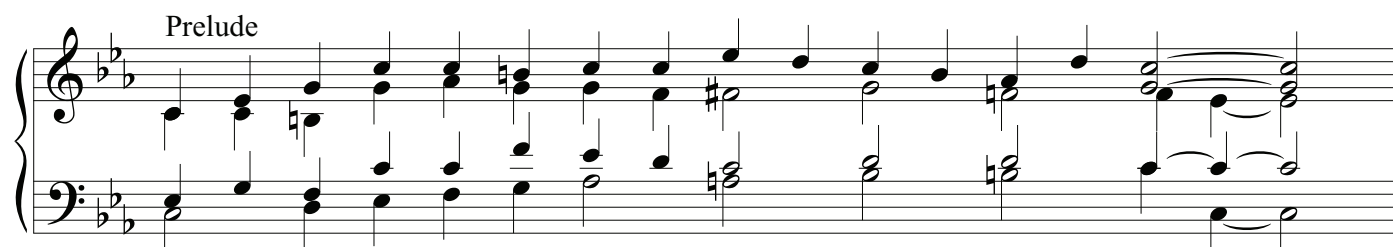


Interlude and Transposition musical notation. The Interlude is in G major, 4/4 time. The Transposition is in E major, 4/4 time. The key signature changes from two sharps to one sharp (F#).

Hymn 47

Second Version in C Minor

Prelude



Prelude musical notation in C minor, featuring a series of chords and single notes in both hands, ending with a final chord.

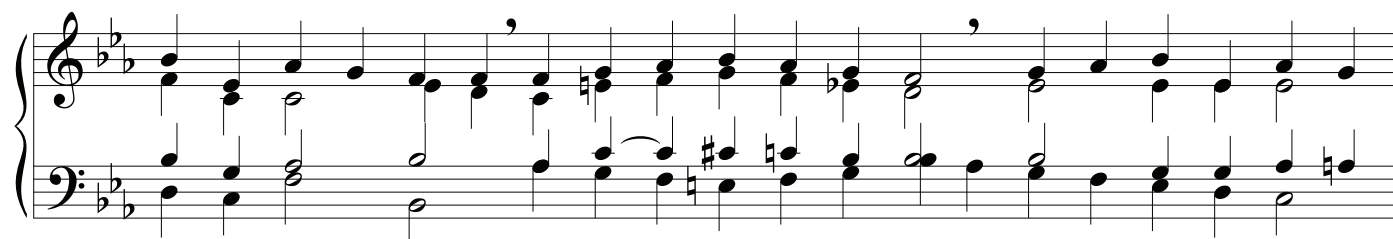
Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7,7 - 8,7,7 as Hymn 31



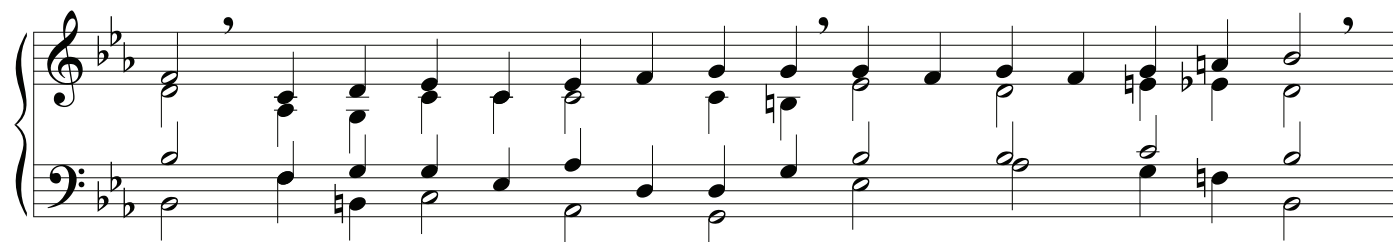
Choral musical notation in C minor, featuring a series of chords and single notes in both hands, with a tempo marking of 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7,7 - 8,7,7 and a reference to Hymn 31.



Musical notation system in C minor, featuring a series of chords and single notes in both hands.

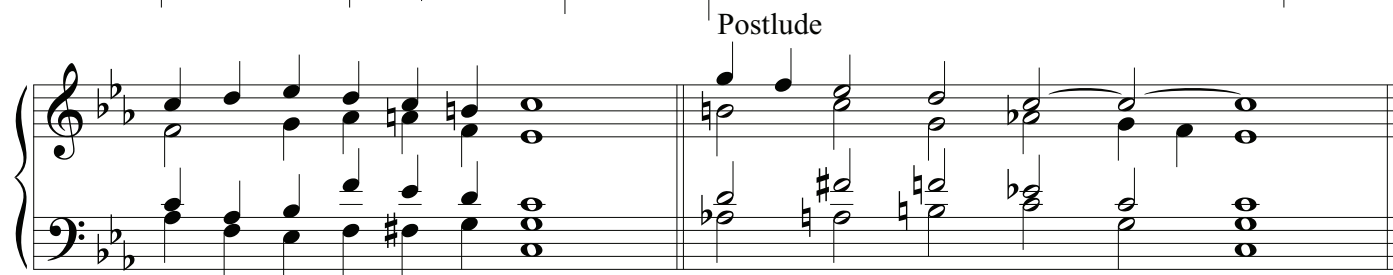


Musical notation system in C minor, featuring a series of chords and single notes in both hands.



Musical notation system in C minor, featuring a series of chords and single notes in both hands.

Postlude



Postlude musical notation in C minor, featuring a series of chords and single notes in both hands, ending with a final chord.

Hymn 48

Ick wil mij gaen vertroosten

Prelude

II 8-4 ft.

I

II

Rec.

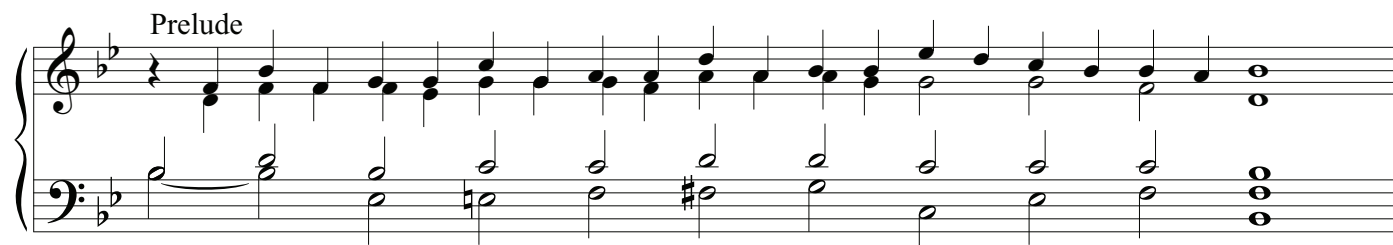
Choral 7,6 - 7,6 - 7,6 - 7,6

Postlude

Hymn 49

Winchester New

Prelude



Choral 8,8,8,8

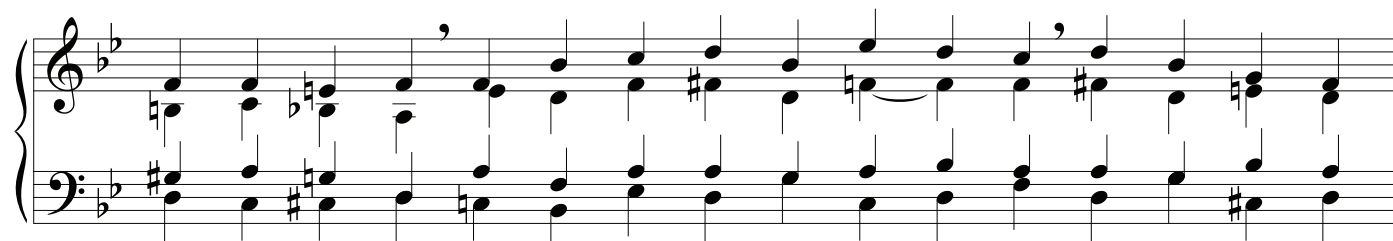


Postlude

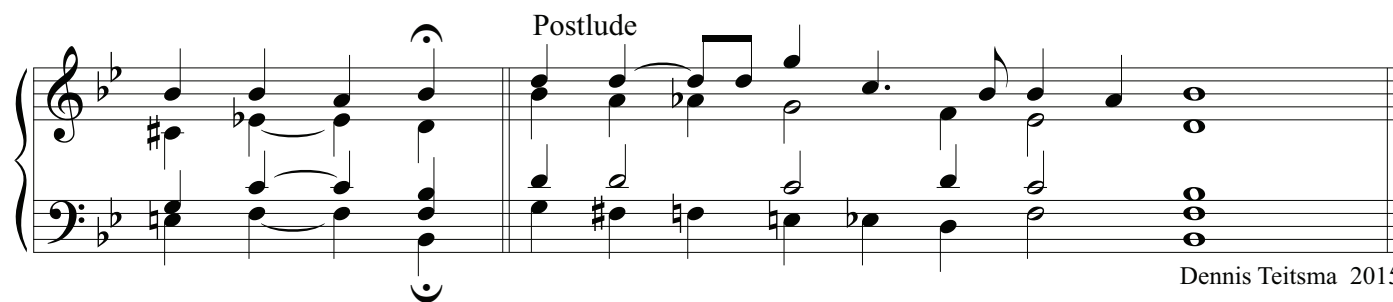


Second Version

Choral 8,8,8,8



Postlude



Hymn 50

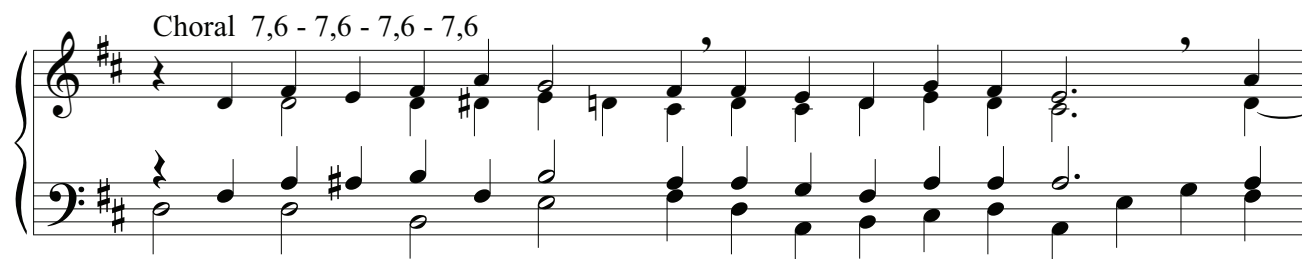
Befiehl du deine Wege

Prelude

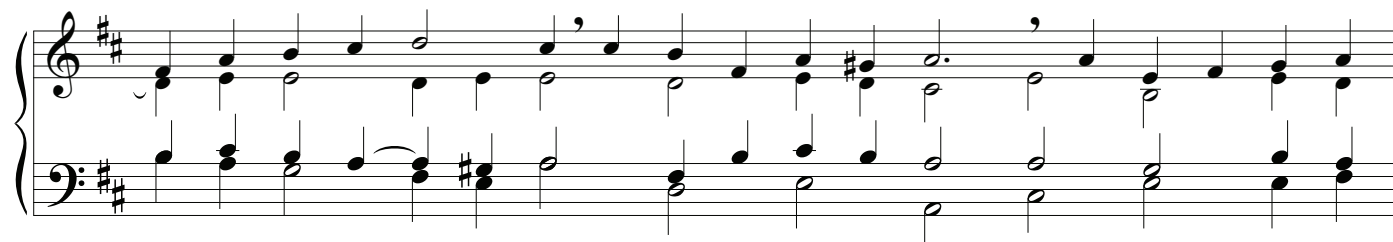


Prelude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Choral 7,6 - 7,6 - 7,6 - 7,6



Choral musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The notation is for a four-part setting of the hymn, with four systems of staves. Each system consists of a treble and bass clef staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staves, with the bass staves providing harmonic support. The time signature is 7,6 - 7,6 - 7,6 - 7,6.

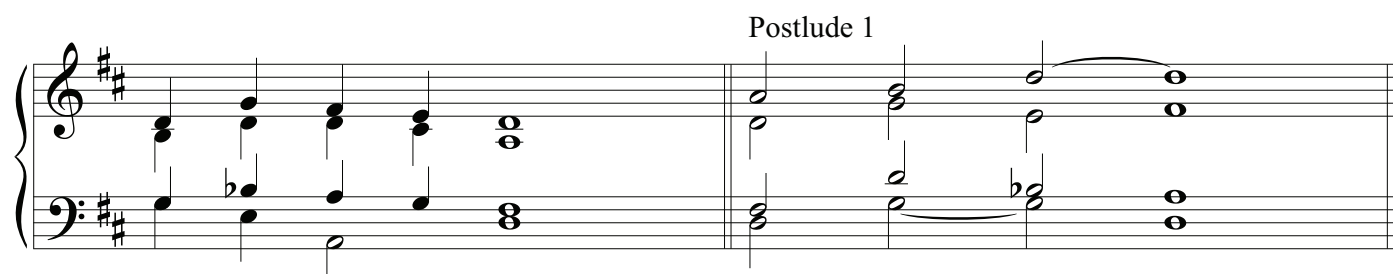


Musical notation system in G major, 4/4 time. This system continues the choral setting, featuring a treble and bass clef staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides harmonic accompaniment.



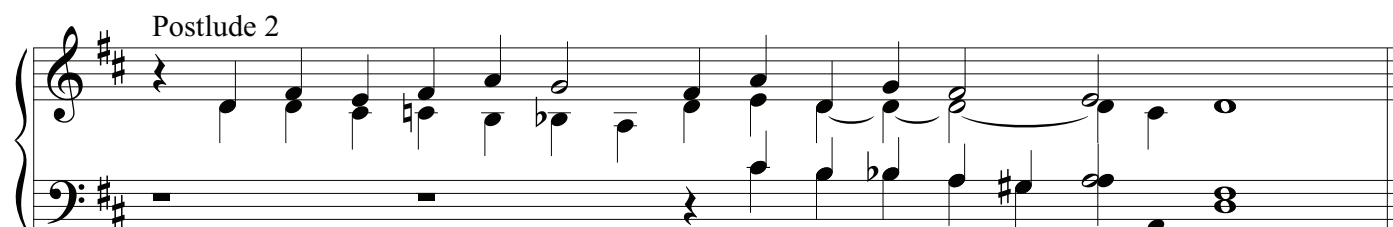
Musical notation system in G major, 4/4 time. This system continues the choral setting, featuring a treble and bass clef staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides harmonic accompaniment.

Postlude 1



Postlude 1 musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Postlude 2



Postlude 2 musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is played in the right hand, starting with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Hymn 51

Christe, qui lux es et dies

Prelude



Piano prelude in B-flat major, 8/8 time. The melody is in the right hand, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final half note. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Aeolian 8,8,8,8 "Avondzang"



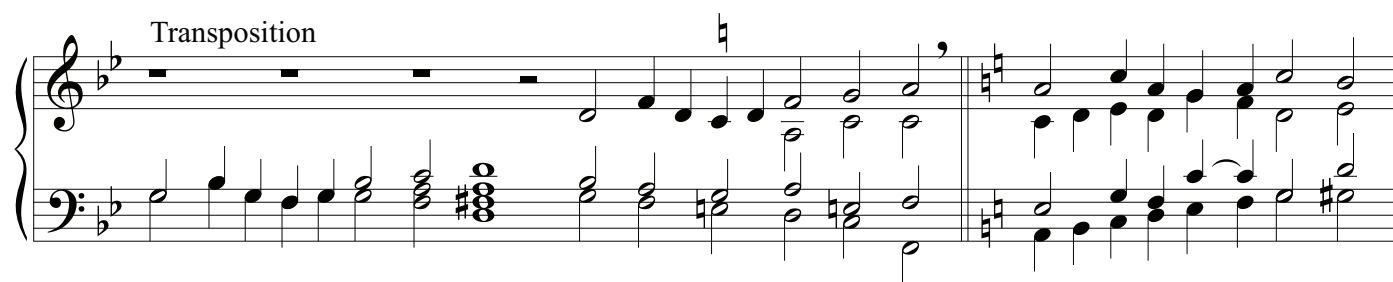
Aeolian setting of the hymn tune, 8/8 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The piece is marked "Avondzang".

Postlude



Postlude in B-flat major, 8/8 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final chord.

Transposition



Transposition of the hymn tune, 8/8 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The piece is marked "Transposition".

Second Version

Choral 8,8,8,8



Choral setting of the hymn tune, 8/8 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The piece is marked "Choral 8,8,8,8".

Postlude

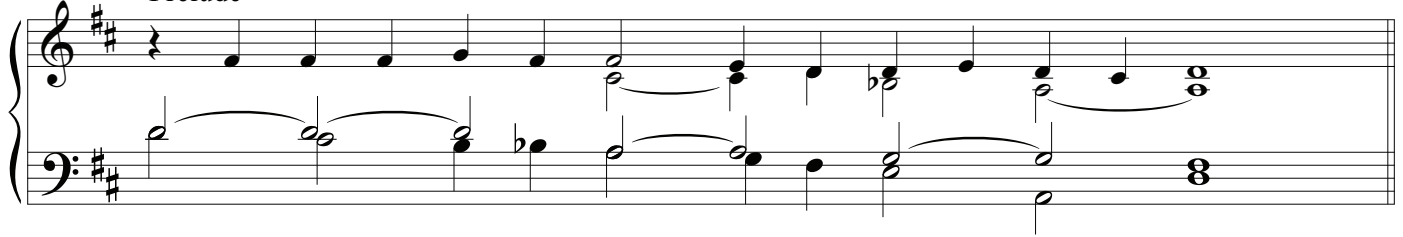


Postlude in B-flat major, 8/8 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final chord.

Hymn 52

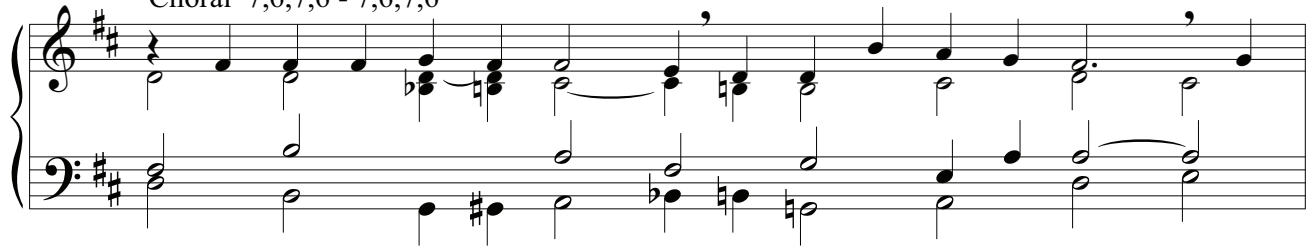
Aurelia

Prelude



Prelude musical notation in G major (one sharp). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

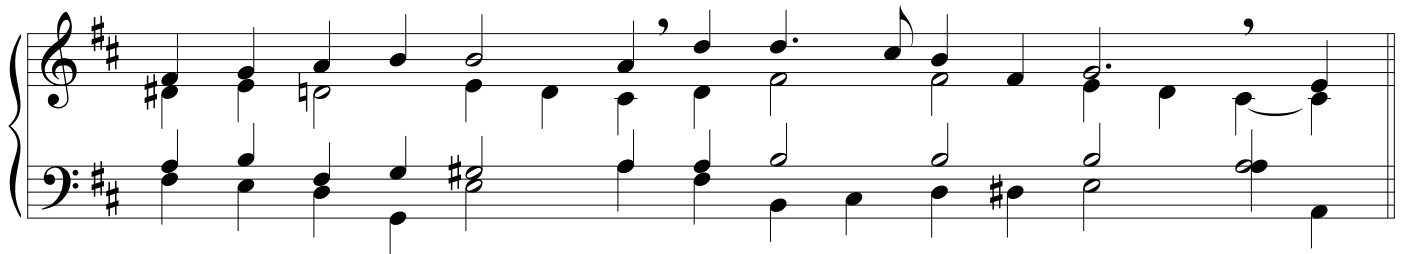
Choral 7,6,7,6 - 7,6,7,6



Choral musical notation in G major. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

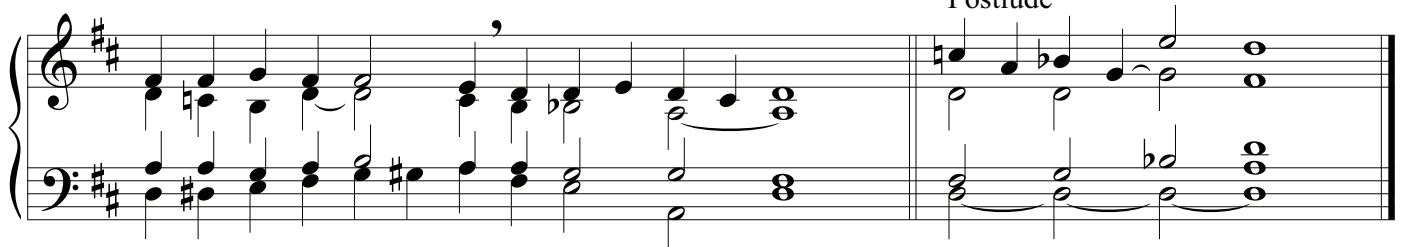


Choral musical notation in G major. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.



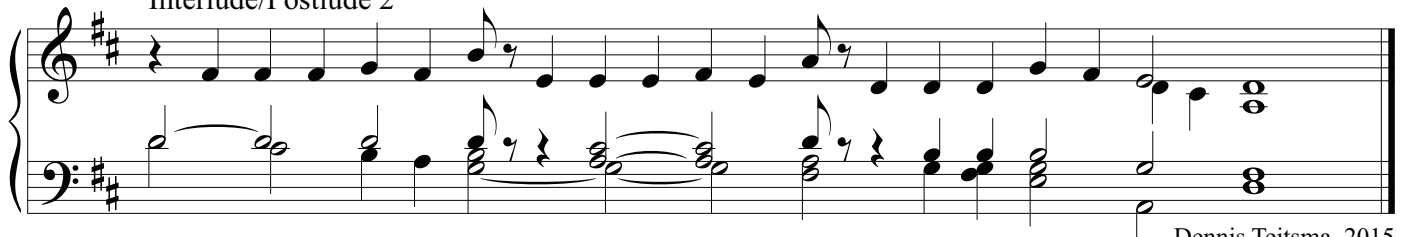
Choral musical notation in G major. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Postlude



Postlude musical notation in G major. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Interlude/Postlude 2

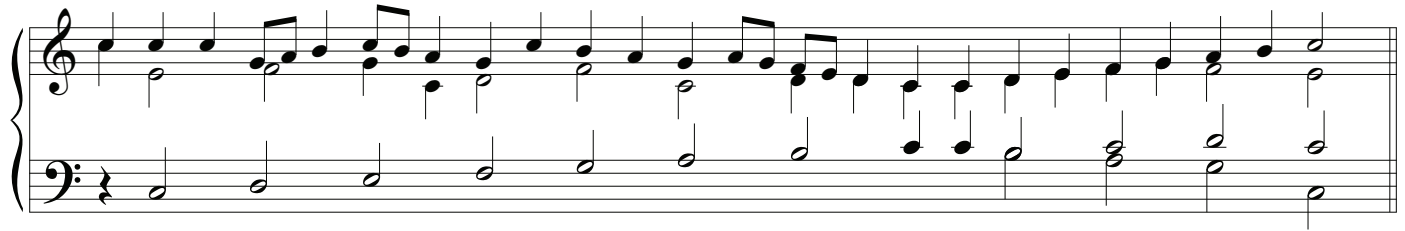


Interlude/Postlude 2 musical notation in G major. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

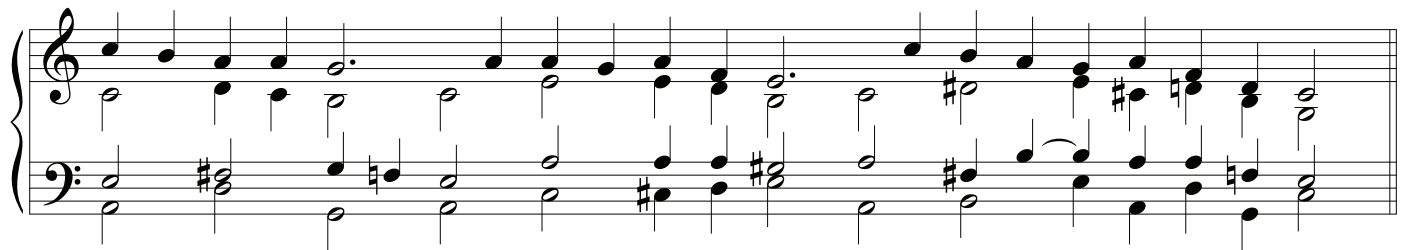
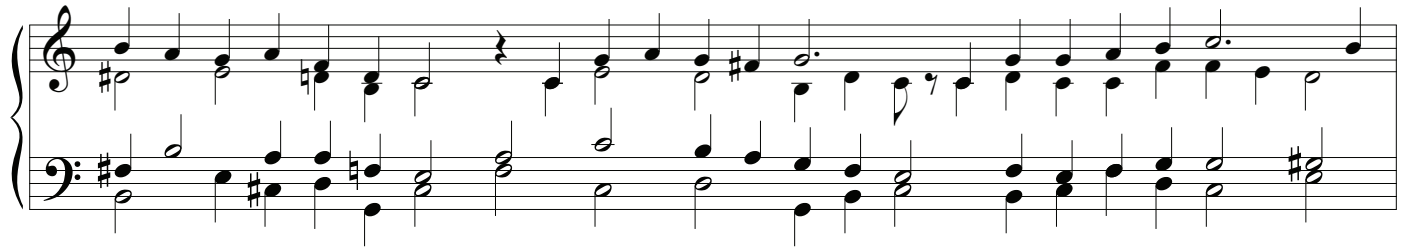
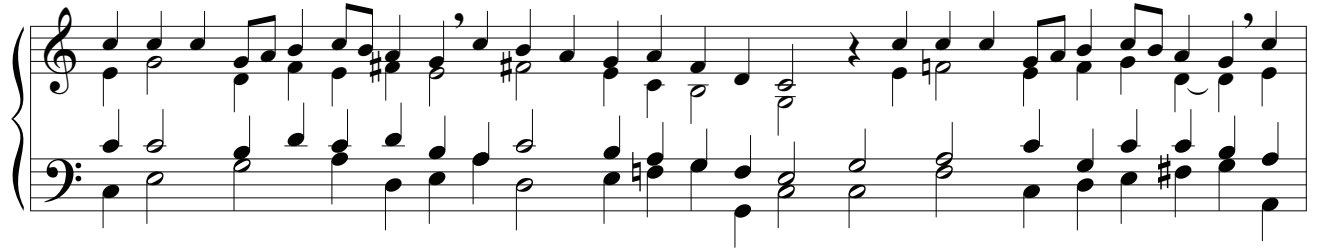
Hymn 53

Ein Feste Burg

Prelude



Choral 8,8 - 8,8 - 6,6 - 6,6,7



Postlude



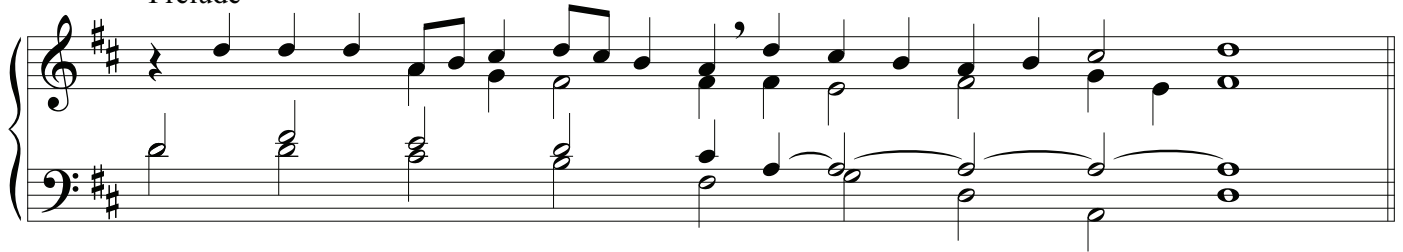
Transposition



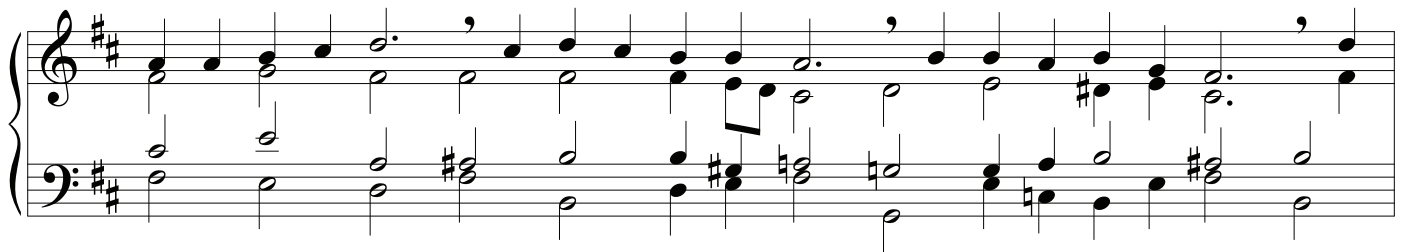
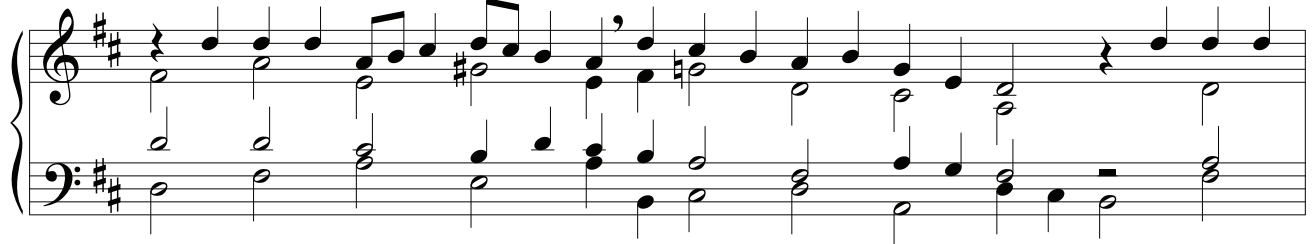
Hymn 53

Second Version in D Major

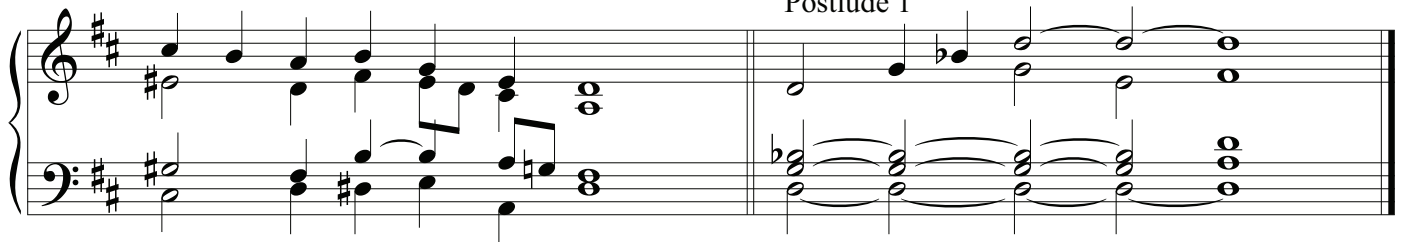
Prelude



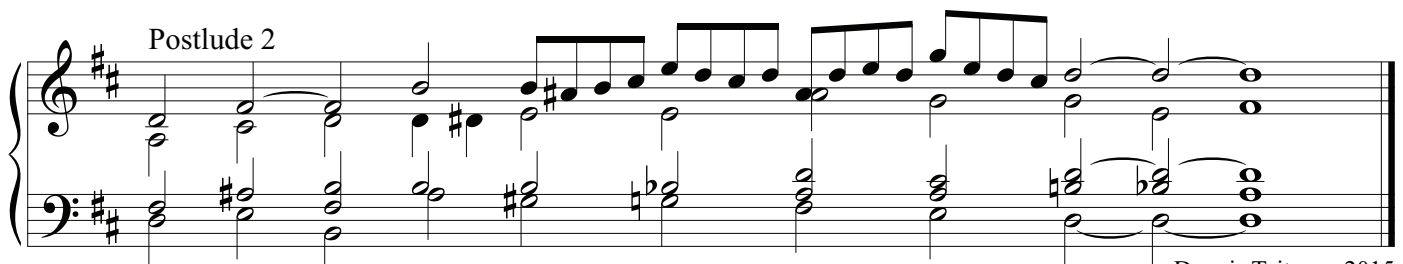
Choral 8,8 - 8,8 - 6,6 - 6,6,7



Postlude 1



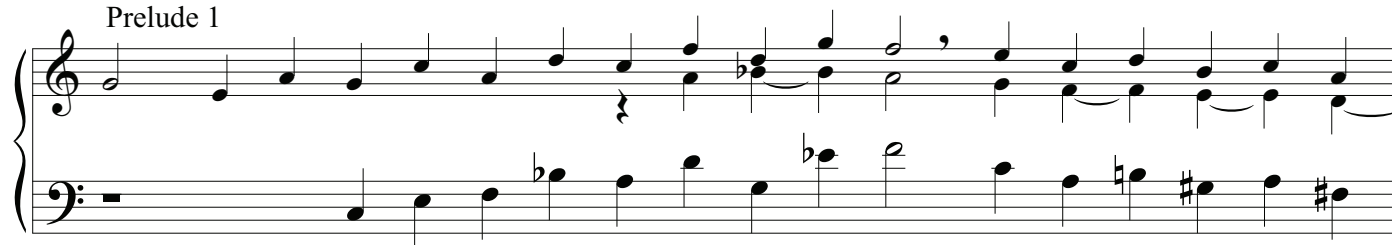
Postlude 2



Hymn 54

St. Anne

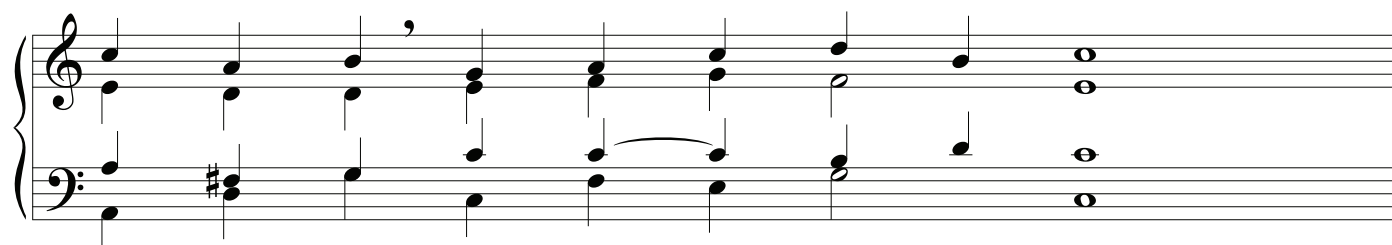
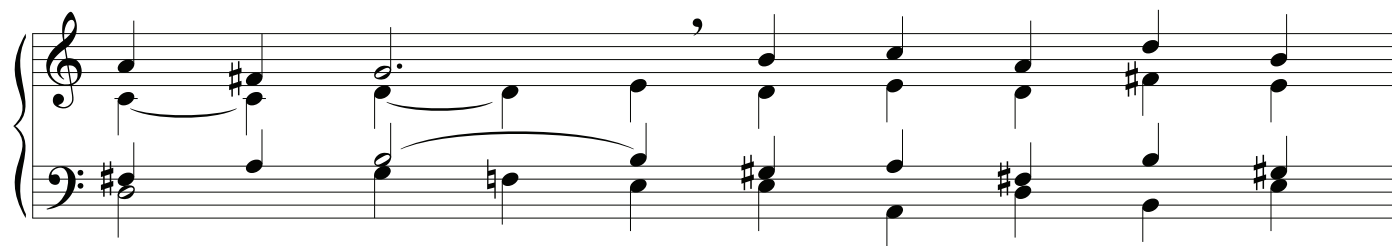
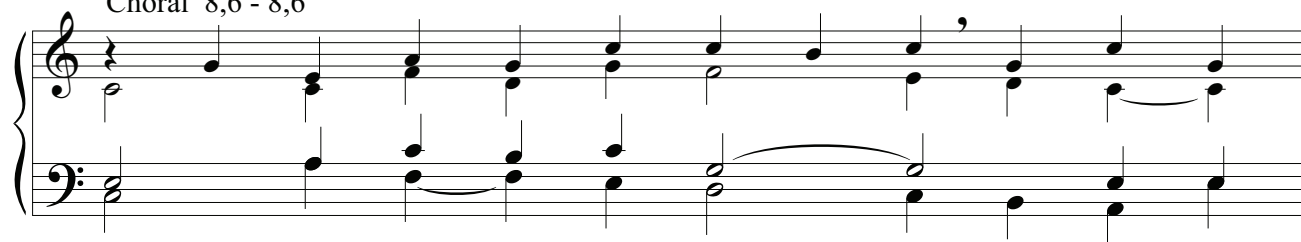
Prelude 1



Prelude 2



Choral 8,6 - 8,6



Postlude 1



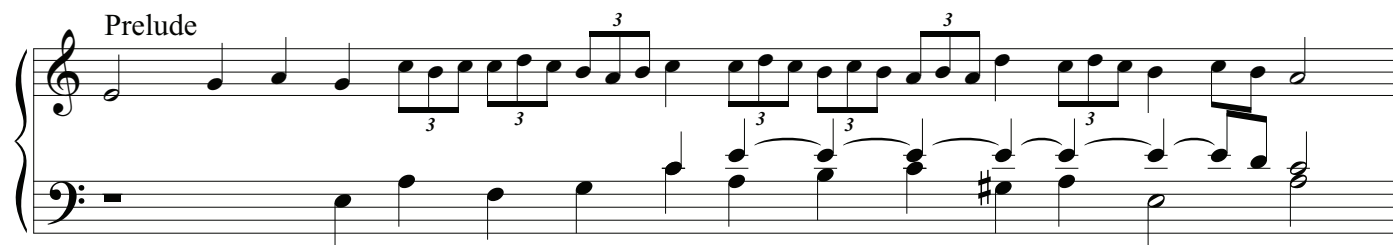
Postlude 2



Hymn 55

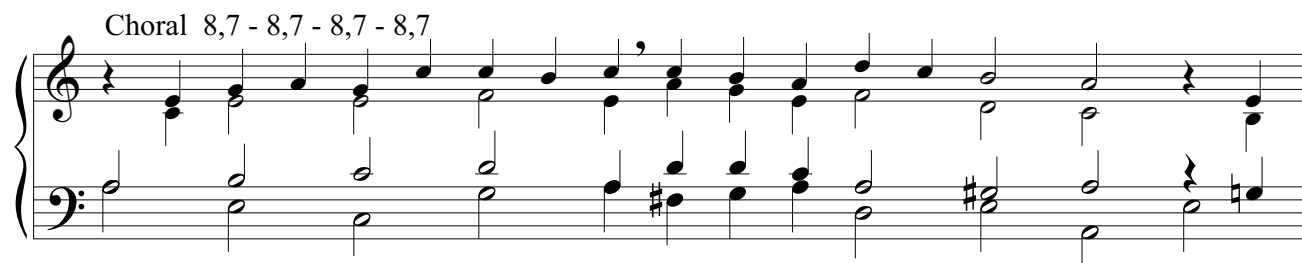
Was mein Gott will

Prelude

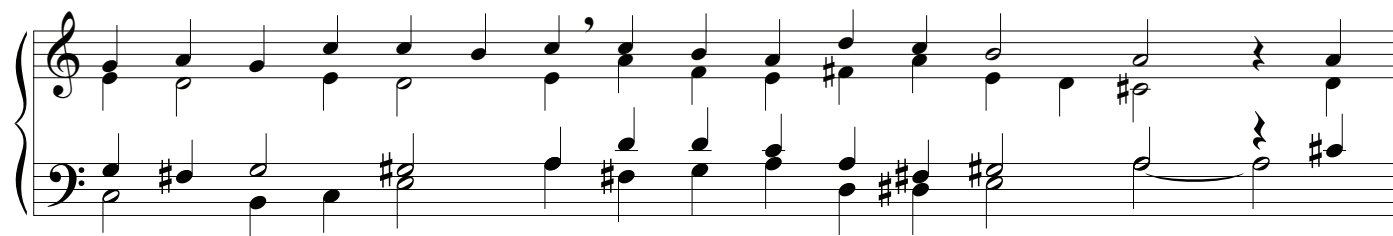


Prelude musical notation for Hymn 55. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

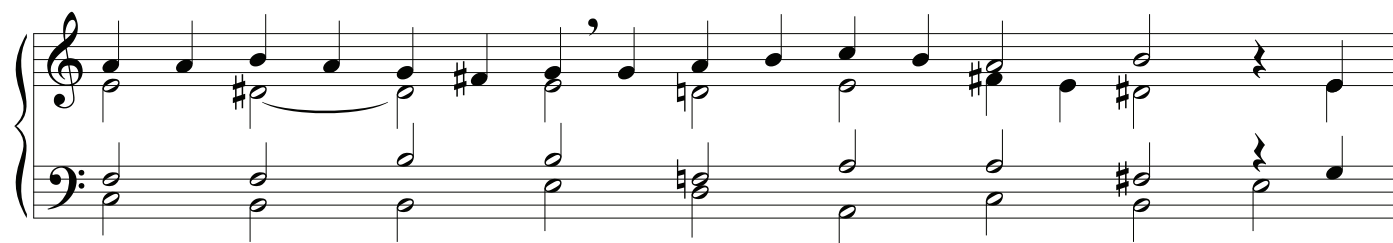
Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7



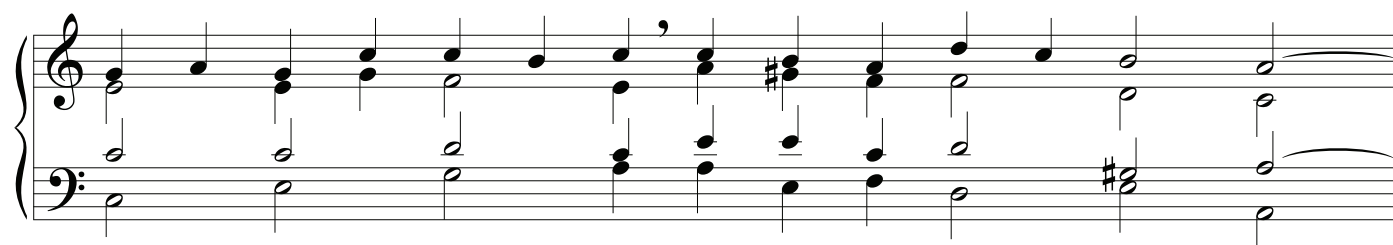
Choral musical notation for Hymn 55. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#).



Musical notation for Hymn 55. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

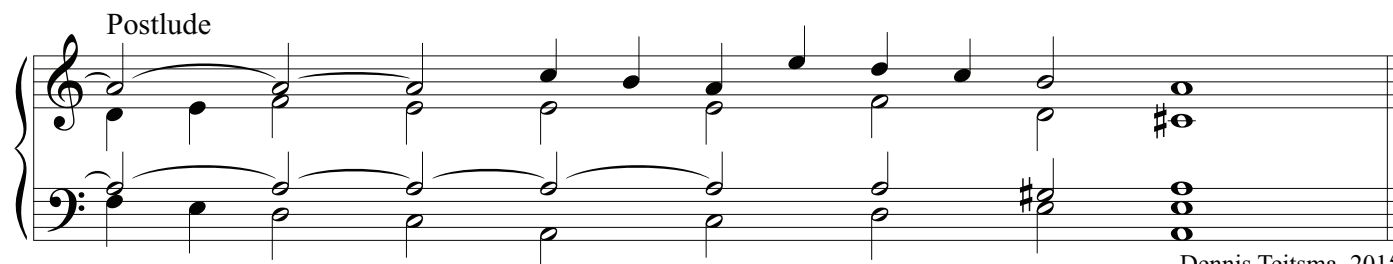


Musical notation for Hymn 55. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#).



Musical notation for Hymn 55. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Postlude



Postlude musical notation for Hymn 55. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Hymn 56

Song 13

Prelude 1

First system of music for Prelude 1. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note triplets in a D major key signature. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords, starting with a *c.f.* (canto fermo) marking and a *Red.* (Reduction) marking.

Second system of music for Prelude 1. Continuation of the eighth-note triplets in the treble and chords in the bass.

Third system of music. Measures 17-24 of Prelude 1 continue. Measures 1-4 of Prelude 2 begin with a new melodic line in the treble and sustained chords in the bass.

Prelude 2

Fourth system of music for Choral 7,7,7,7. The treble staff features a melodic line with a repeat sign, while the bass staff provides harmonic support with chords.

Choral 7,7,7,7

Fifth system of music for Choral 7,7,7,7. Continuation of the choral melody and accompaniment.

Postlude 1

Postlude 2

Sixth system of music. Measures 1-4 of Postlude 1 and measures 1-4 of Postlude 2. Postlude 1 features a melodic line with a repeat sign, while Postlude 2 features a sustained harmonic accompaniment.

Hymn 57

St. Magnus

Prelude

The prelude is written for piano in G major (one sharp). It consists of two staves. The right hand begins with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a half note G. The left hand starts with a half note G, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a half note G. The piece concludes with a final G chord.

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

The choral section is written for piano in G major. It consists of two staves. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The section ends with a final G chord.

Postlude

The postlude is written for piano in G major. It consists of two staves. The right hand has a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The section ends with a final G chord.

Second Version

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

The choral section is written for piano in G major. It consists of two staves. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The section ends with a final G chord.

Postlude

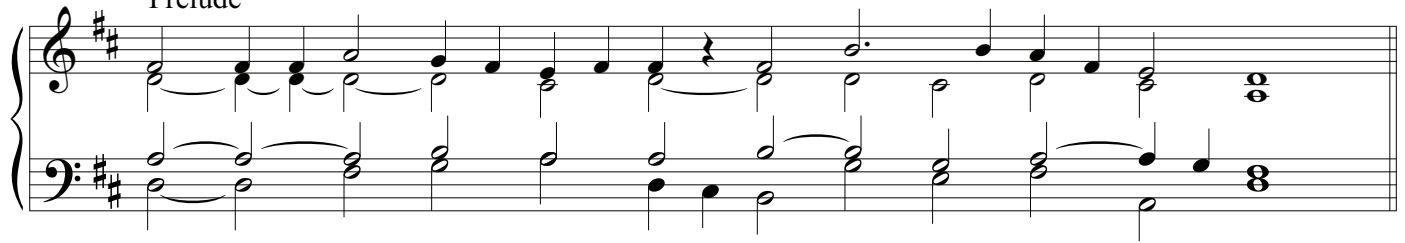
The postlude is written for piano in G major. It consists of two staves. The right hand has a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The section ends with a final G chord.

Dennis Teitsma 2015

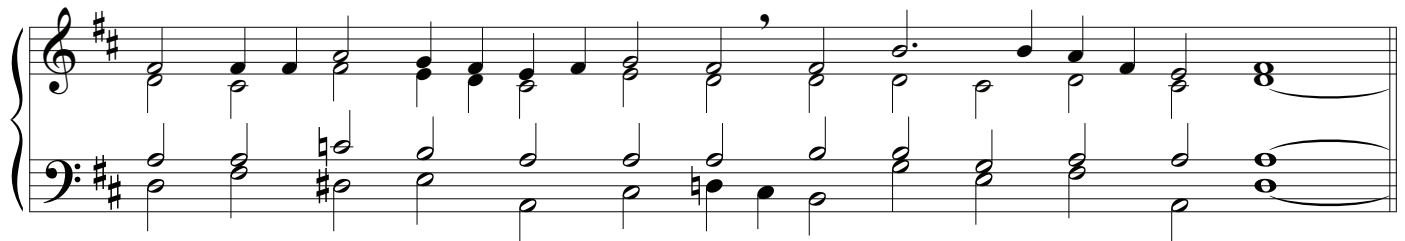
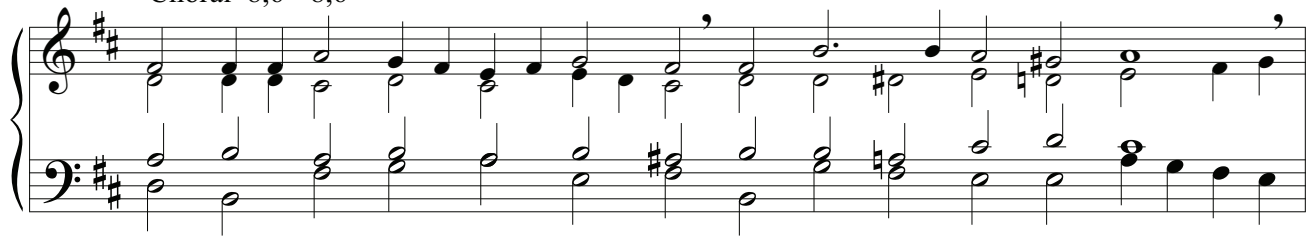
Hymn 58

Naomi

Prelude

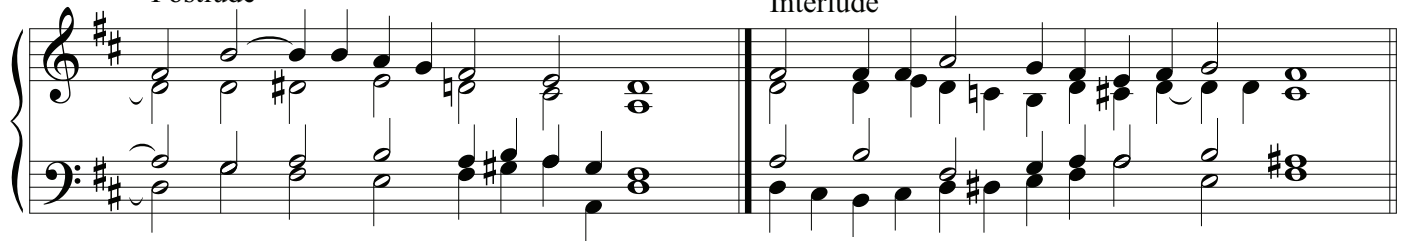


Choral 8,6 - 8,6



Postlude

Interlude

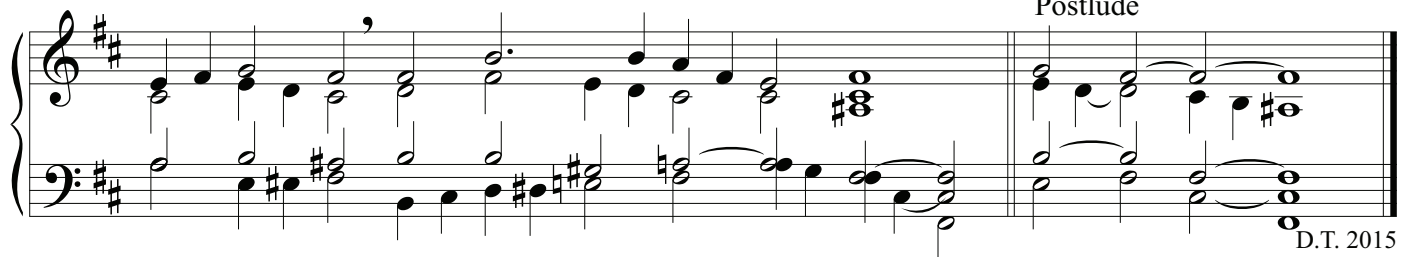


Second Version

Choral 8,6 - 8,6



Postlude



Hymn 59

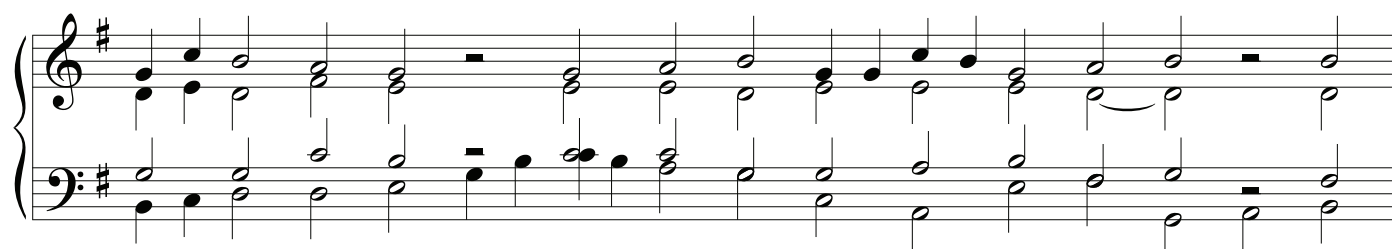
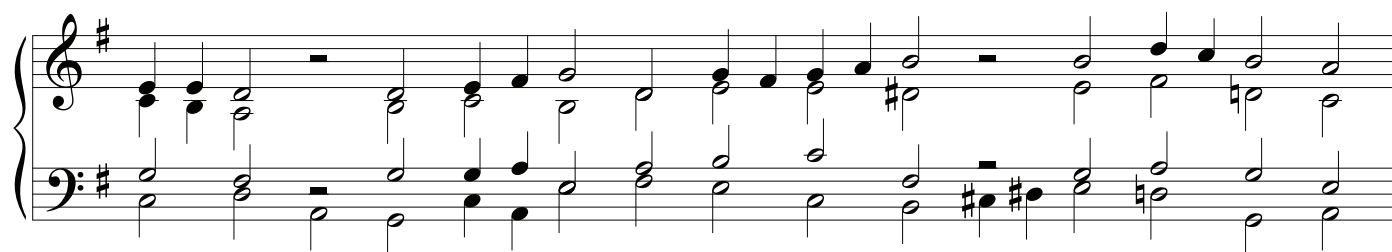
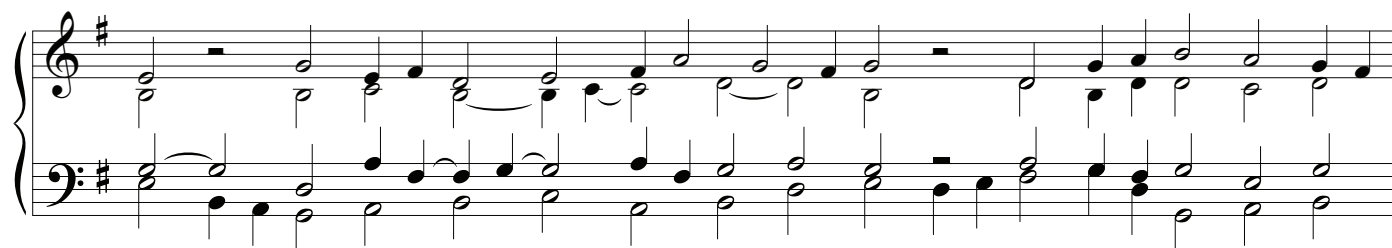
Avec les tiens

Prelude

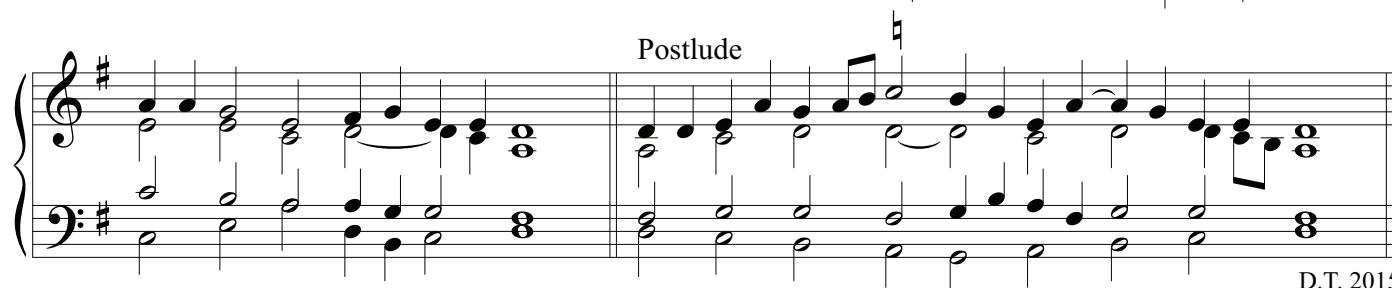


Mixolydian 10,10,10,10 - 10,10,10,10

as Psalm 85



Postlude



Variation 1

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece is marked 'c.f.' (crescendo) and 'I' (first ending). The first ending is marked 'I' and the second ending is marked 'II c.f.'.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score includes a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket. The tempo is marked "c.f." (crescendo) and the dynamics are marked "I" (first ending) and "II" (second ending). The score is for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score includes a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket. The tempo is marked "c.f." (crescendo) and the dynamics are marked "I" (first ending) and "II" (second ending).

[illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a final measure containing a half note and a quarter rest. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand, with some chords in the right hand. The score is labeled 'D.T. 2013' in the bottom right corner.

Hymn 59

Variation 2

The musical score is written for a lute and a cantus firmus. It consists of six systems of music. The first system is labeled "cantus firmus" and "Lute." The key signature is one sharp (F#). The lute part is written in a treble clef with a sharp sign, and the cantus firmus is written in a bass clef with a sharp sign. The lute part features a continuous eighth-note melody, while the cantus firmus consists of a series of chords. The second system continues the lute melody and the cantus firmus. The third system introduces a new lute melody and the cantus firmus. The fourth system continues the lute melody and the cantus firmus. The fifth system continues the lute melody and the cantus firmus. The sixth system concludes the lute melody and the cantus firmus.

Hymn 60

Almsgiving

Prelude

Prelude musical notation for Hymn 60, Almsgiving. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and ending on G4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving up stepwise to D4, then down to G3, and ending on G3. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Choral 8,8 - 8,4

Choral musical notation for Hymn 60, Almsgiving. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and ending on G4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving up stepwise to D4, then down to G3, and ending on G3. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Postlude

Postlude musical notation for Hymn 60, Almsgiving. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and ending on G4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving up stepwise to D4, then down to G3, and ending on G3. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Second Version

Choral 8,8 - 8,4

Choral musical notation for the Second Version of Hymn 60, Almsgiving. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and ending on G4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving up stepwise to D4, then down to G3, and ending on G3. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Postlude

Postlude musical notation for the Second Version of Hymn 60, Almsgiving. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to G4, and ending on G4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G3, moving up stepwise to D4, then down to G3, and ending on G3. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Hymn 61

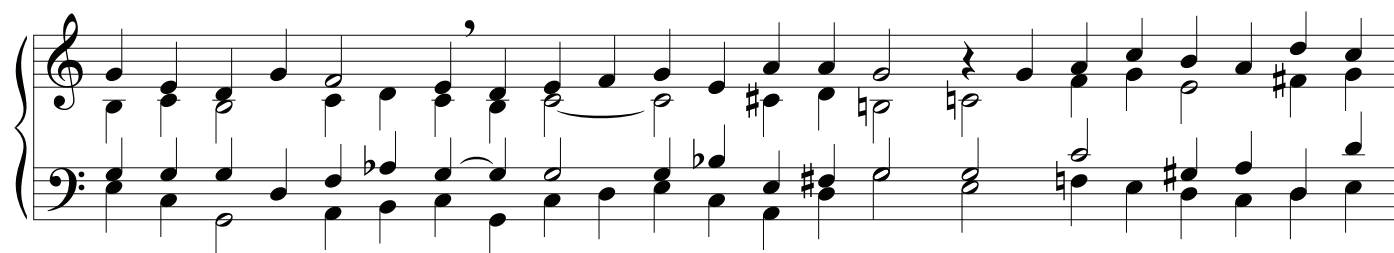
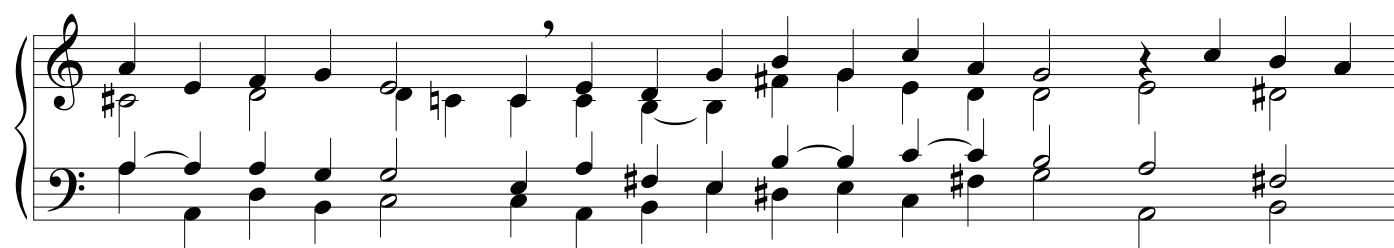
Daar is uit 's werelds duistre wolken

Prelude 1

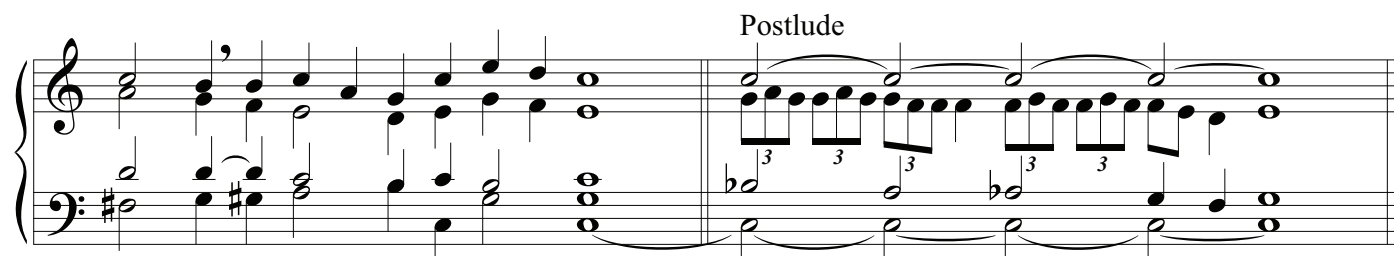
Prelude 2



Choral 9,8,9,8 - 9,8,9,8



Postlude



Hymn 62

Omni Die

Prelude

Musical notation for the Prelude of Hymn 62, featuring a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The melody in the treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note D5. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Choral 8,7 - 8,7

Musical notation for the Choral 8,7 - 8,7 section of Hymn 62. This section continues the melodic and harmonic themes established in the prelude, with a focus on the 8,7 - 8,7 rhythmic pattern.

Postlude

Musical notation for the Postlude of Hymn 62. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the treble staff and sustained chords in the bass staff.

Second Version

Choral 8,7 - 8,7

Musical notation for the Choral 8,7 - 8,7 section of the Second Version of Hymn 62. This version offers a different harmonic and melodic treatment of the traditional 8,7 - 8,7 pattern.

Postlude 1

Musical notation for Postlude 1 of the Second Version of Hymn 62. This section provides a distinct ending for the second version of the hymn.

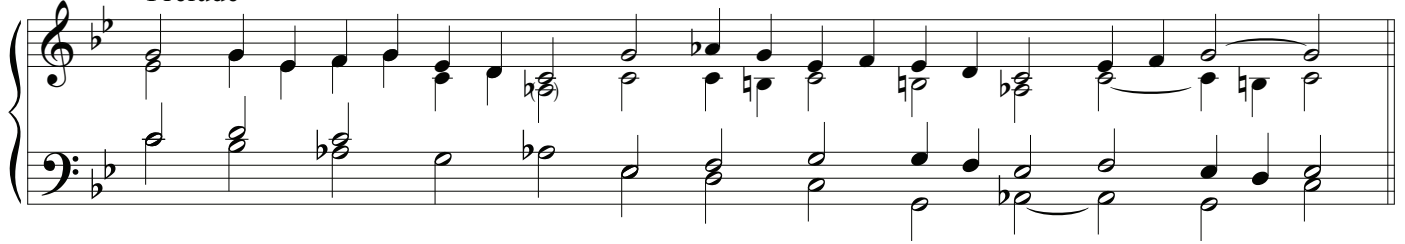
Prelude / Postlude 2

Musical notation for the Prelude / Postlude 2 section of the Second Version of Hymn 62. This section combines elements of both the prelude and postlude into a single, continuous piece.

Hymn 63

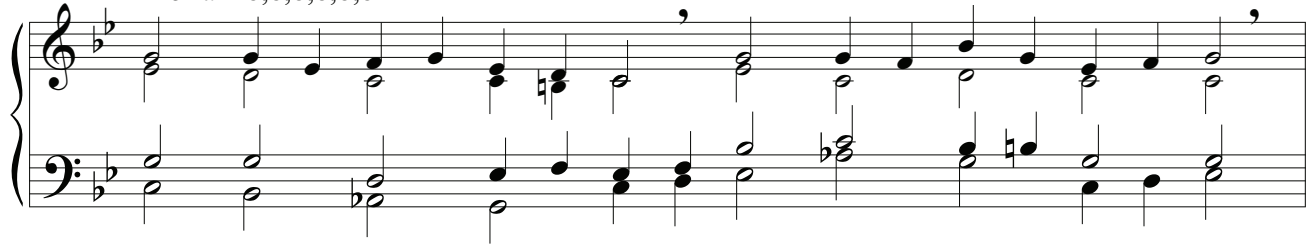
Vater Unser

Prelude



Prelude musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The piece features a flowing melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, both primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes.

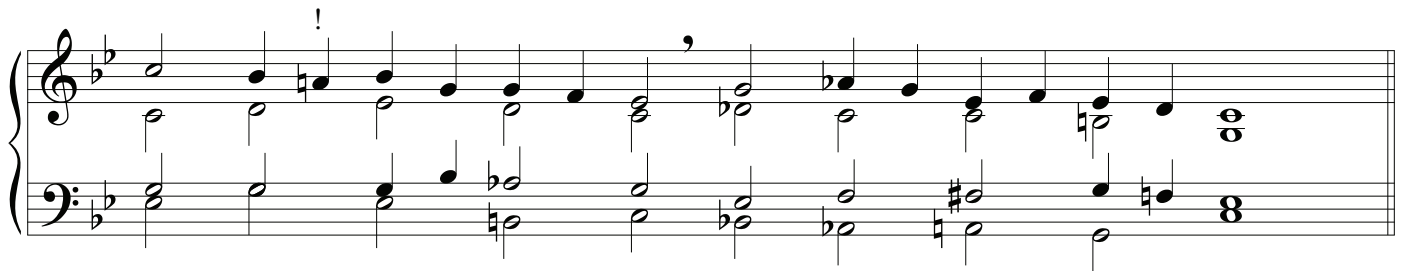
Dorian 8,8,8,8,8,8



Dorian 8,8,8,8,8,8 musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The melody in the right hand is characterized by eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

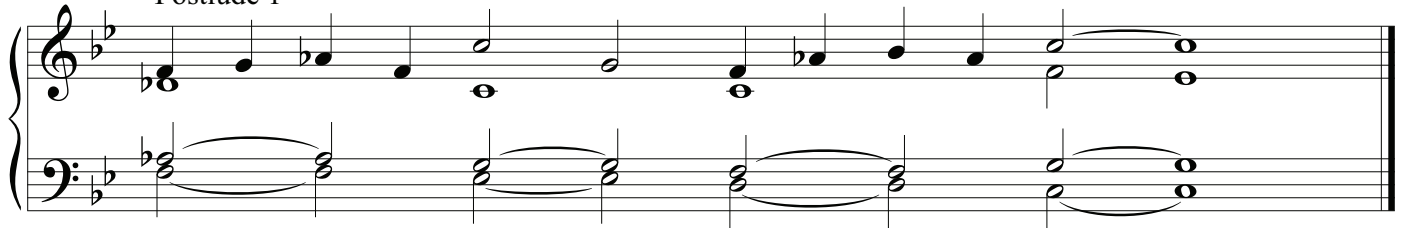


Third system of musical notation, continuing the Dorian 8,8,8,8,8,8 piece. It features a mix of eighth and quarter notes in both hands.



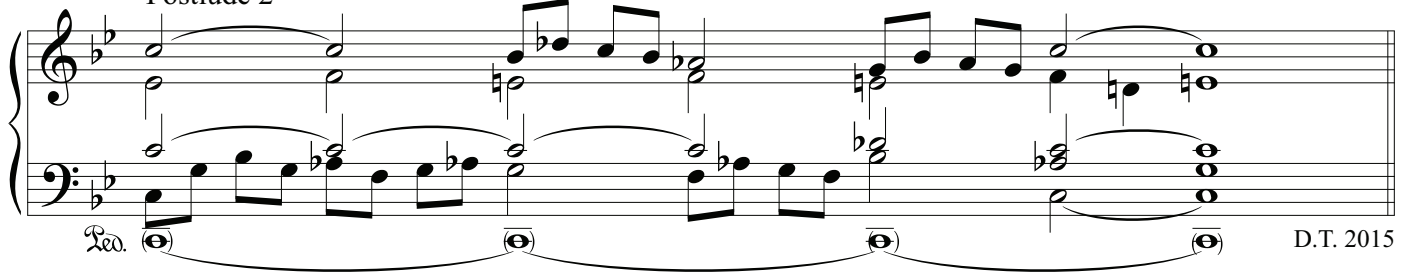
Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the Dorian 8,8,8,8,8,8 piece. The right hand includes some half notes and quarter notes, while the left hand remains mostly eighth notes.

Postlude 1



Postlude 1 musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a simple melody with some half notes, while the left hand consists of sustained chords.

Postlude 2



Postlude 2 musical notation in B-flat major, 4/4 time. This section is more complex, with both hands featuring eighth-note patterns and some half notes. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of the system.

Hymn 63

Variation

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of music. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system includes a second ending bracket labeled 'II' and a first ending bracket labeled 'I c.f.' (crescendo). The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system features a more active treble clef melody. The fourth system concludes with a double bar line. The fifth system is labeled 'Postlude' and features a more active bass clef melody. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final chord and a double bar line. The score is marked with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

II
I c.f.
Ped.

Postlude

D.T. 2015

Hymn 64

Misericorde

Prelude

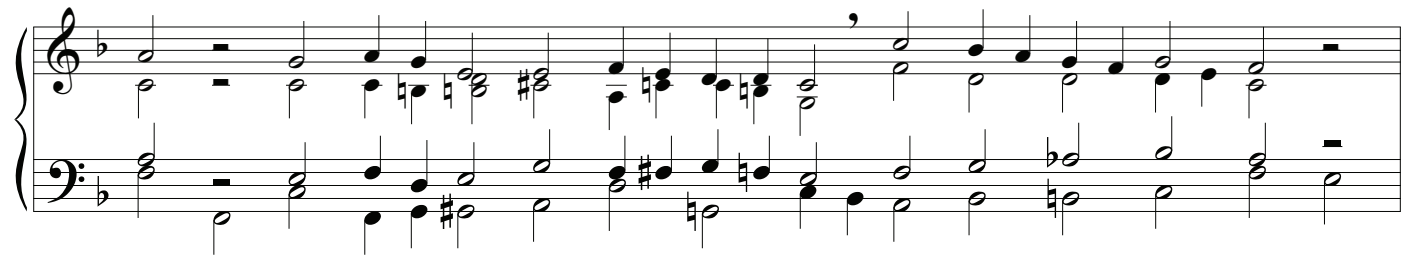


Prelude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

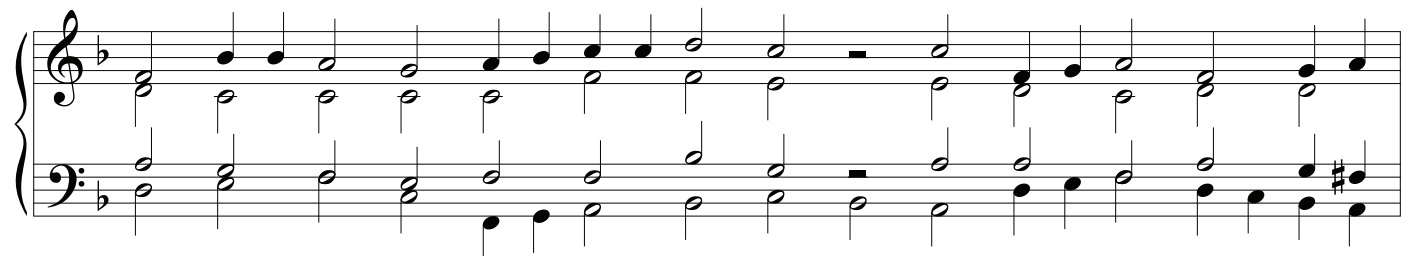
Hypoionian 10,10 - 10,7 - 11,11 - 11,6 as Psalm 56



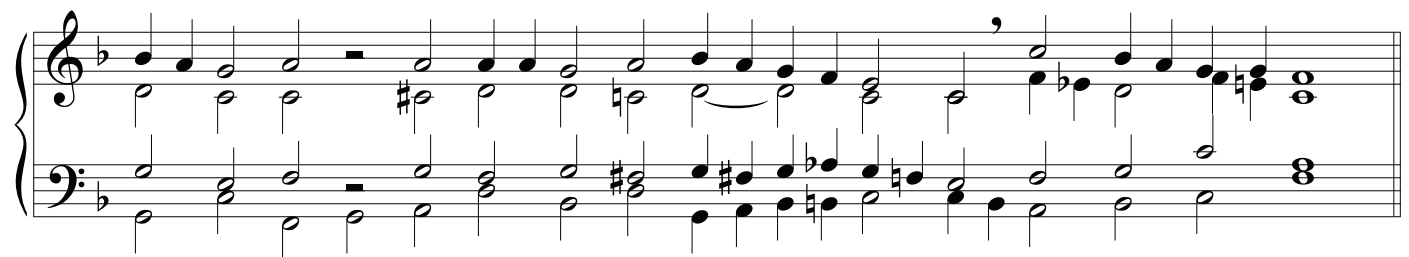
Hypoionian musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.



Third system of musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

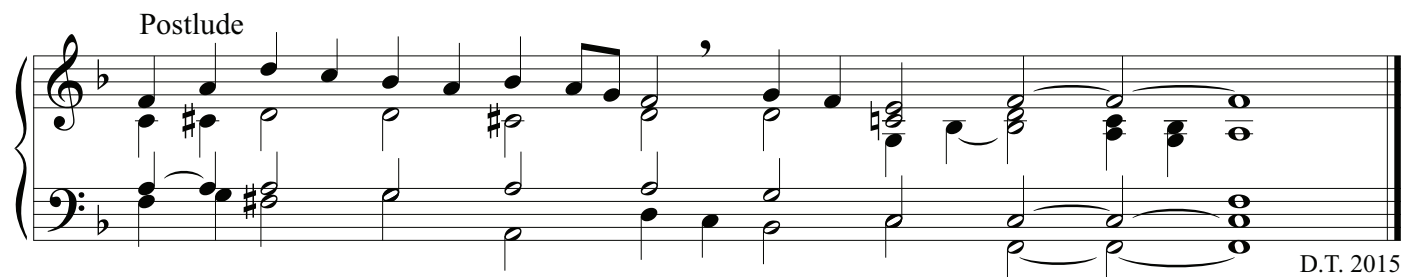


Fourth system of musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.



Fifth system of musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Postlude



Postlude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Hymn 65

Wer nur den leben Gott

Prelude Choral 9,8 - 9,8 - 8,8

Postlude

Second Version

Prelude

Choral 9,8 - 9,8 - 8,8

Postlude

Hymn 66

Faithfulness

Prelude



Prelude musical notation in D major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Choral 6,5 - 6,5



Choral 6,5 - 6,5 musical notation in D major, 4/4 time. The right hand has a melody with some chromaticism, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

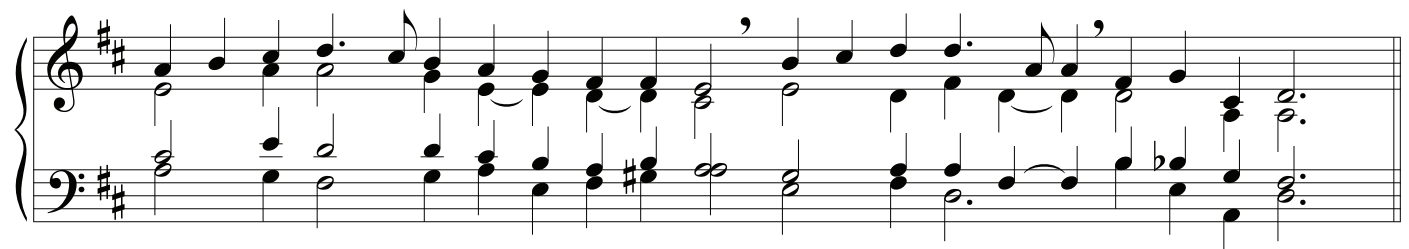


Continuation of the Choral 6,5 - 6,5 musical notation, showing the second system of the piece.

Refrain



Refrain musical notation in D major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody with a prominent eighth-note pattern, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment.



Continuation of the Refrain musical notation, showing the second system of the piece.

Postlude



Postlude musical notation in D major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody with a prominent eighth-note pattern, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Hymn 67

Lauda Anima

Prelude

Prelude musical notation for Hymn 67, Lauda Anima. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of a single system with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble clef.

Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7

First system of Choral musical notation for Hymn 67, Lauda Anima. The notation is in D major and 4/4 time. The treble clef contains a vocal melody with eighth and quarter notes, including a half note with a fermata. The bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Second system of Choral musical notation for Hymn 67, Lauda Anima. The notation continues the vocal melody and accompaniment from the first system, maintaining the D major key and 4/4 time signature.

Postlude

Postlude musical notation for Hymn 67, Lauda Anima. The piece is in D major and 4/4 time. It consists of a single system with a grand staff. The melody is in the treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble clef.

Second Version

Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7

First system of Choral musical notation for the Second Version of Hymn 67, Lauda Anima. The notation is in D major and 4/4 time. The treble clef contains a vocal melody with eighth and quarter notes, including a half note with a fermata. The bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

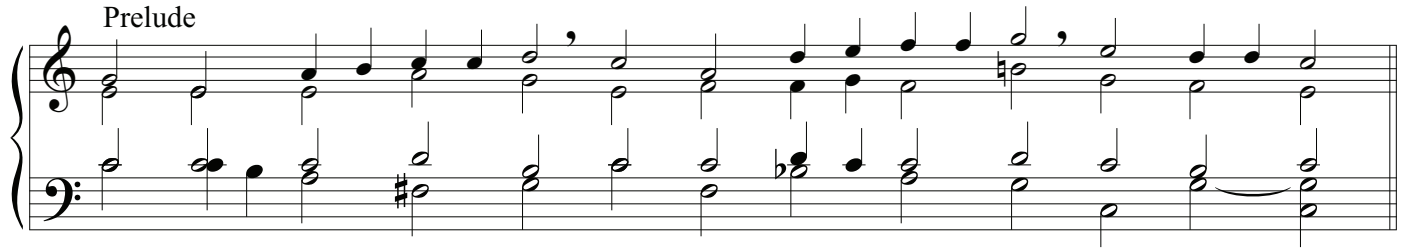
Second system of Choral musical notation for the Second Version of Hymn 67, Lauda Anima. The notation continues the vocal melody and accompaniment from the first system, maintaining the D major key and 4/4 time signature.

Postlude

Hymn 68

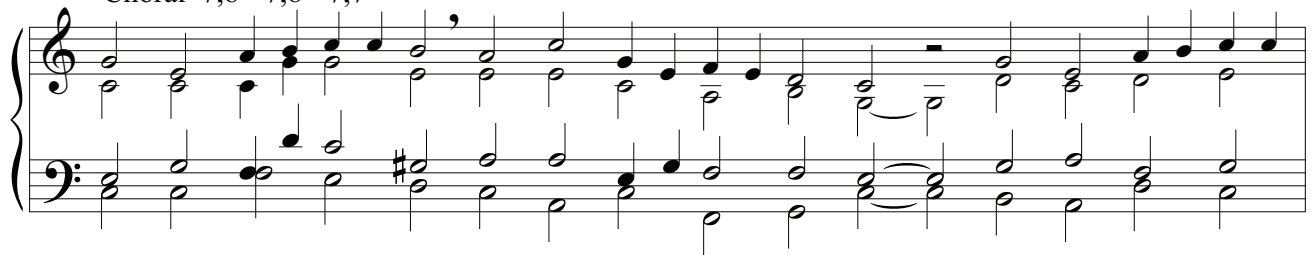
Jesus, meine Zuversicht

Prelude



Prelude musical notation for Hymn 68, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Choral 7,8 - 7,8 - 7,7



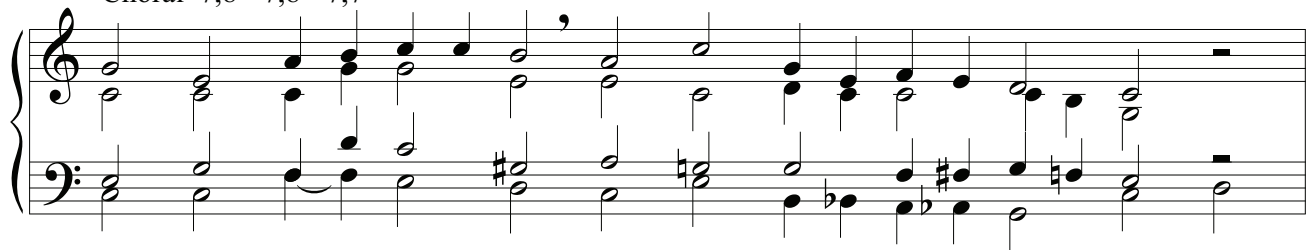
Choral 7,8 - 7,8 - 7,7 musical notation for Hymn 68, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.



Choral continuation musical notation for Hymn 68, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Second Version

Choral 7,8 - 7,8 - 7,7

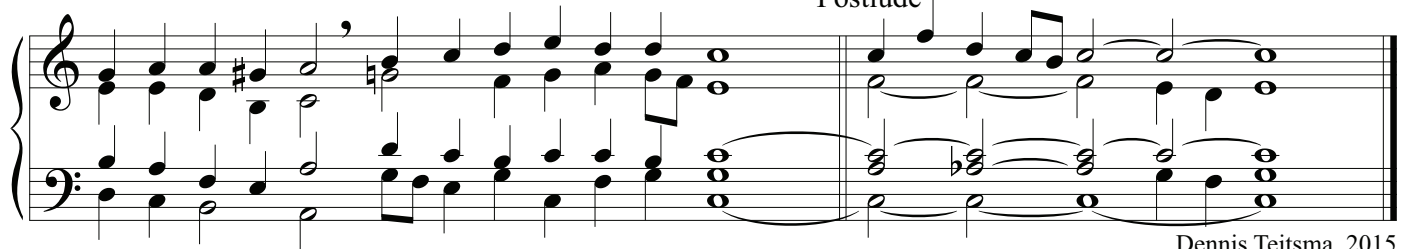


Second Version Choral 7,8 - 7,8 - 7,7 musical notation for Hymn 68, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.



Second Version Choral continuation musical notation for Hymn 68, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Postlude

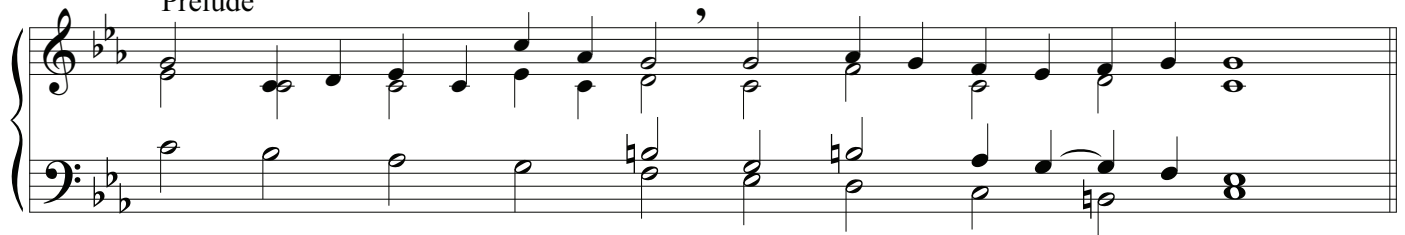


Postlude musical notation for Hymn 68, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Hymn 69

Folkingham

Prelude

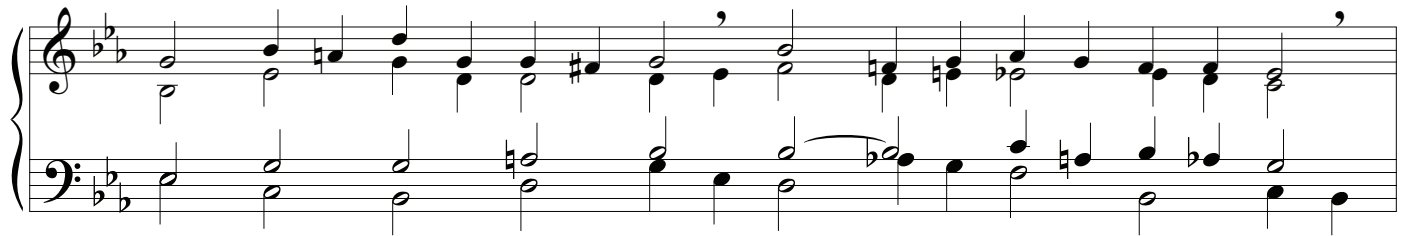


Prelude musical notation for Hymn 69, Folkingham. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff marked with a double bar line and the number 8.

Choral 8,8 - 8,8 - 8,8



Choral musical notation for Hymn 69, Folkingham. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff marked with a double bar line and the number 8.



Musical notation for Hymn 69, Folkingham. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff marked with a double bar line and the number 8.



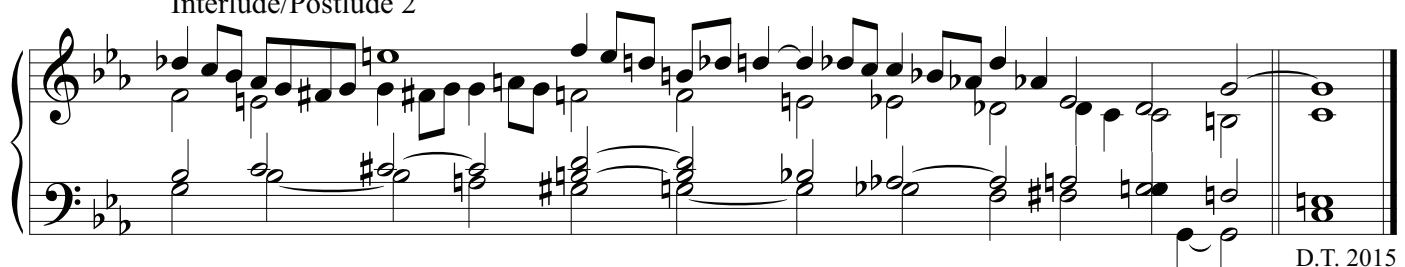
Musical notation for Hymn 69, Folkingham. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff marked with a double bar line and the number 8.

Interlude/Postlude 1



Interlude/Postlude 1 musical notation for Hymn 69, Folkingham. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff marked with a double bar line and the number 8.

Interlude/Postlude 2

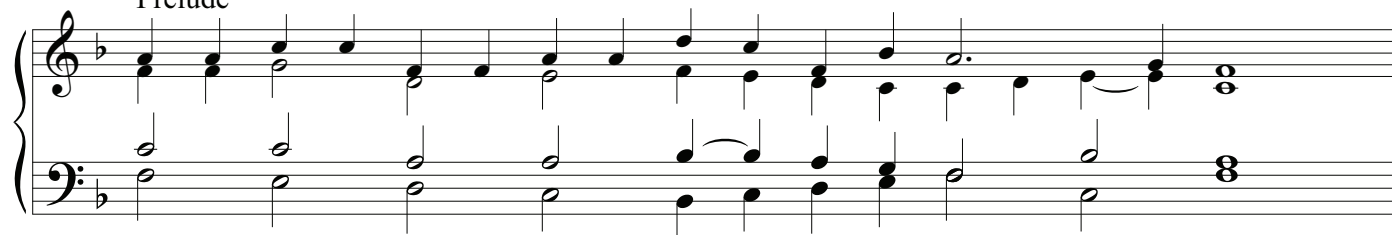


Interlude/Postlude 2 musical notation for Hymn 69, Folkingham. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff marked with a double bar line and the number 8.

Hymn 70

Coronae

Prelude

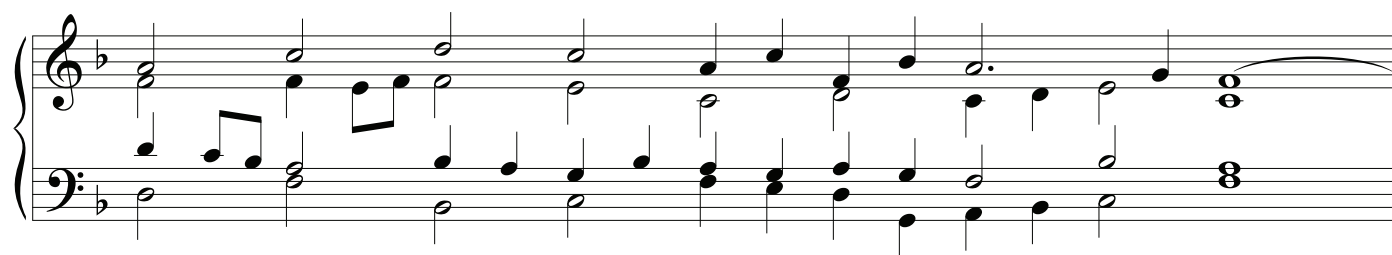


Prelude musical notation for Hymn 70, Coronae. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G2, moving stepwise up to D3, then down to G2, and finally to E2. The piece ends with a final chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3.

Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 11

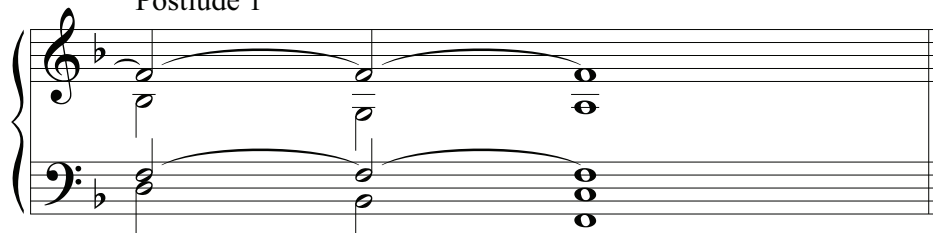


Choral musical notation for Hymn 70, Coronae. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G2, moving stepwise up to D3, then down to G2, and finally to E2. The piece ends with a final chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3.



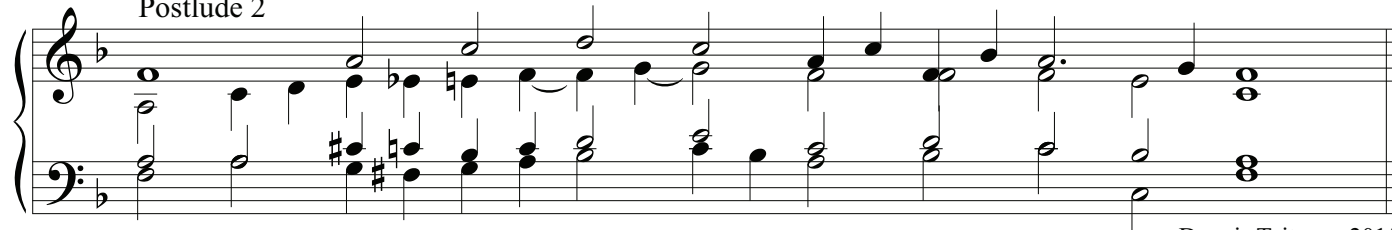
Postlude 1 musical notation for Hymn 70, Coronae. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G2, moving stepwise up to D3, then down to G2, and finally to E2. The piece ends with a final chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3.

Postlude 1



Postlude 1 musical notation for Hymn 70, Coronae. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G2, moving stepwise up to D3, then down to G2, and finally to E2. The piece ends with a final chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3.

Postlude 2



Postlude 2 musical notation for Hymn 70, Coronae. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The melody is in the right hand, starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, then down to G4, and finally to E4. The bass line is in the left hand, starting on G2, moving stepwise up to D3, then down to G2, and finally to E2. The piece ends with a final chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3.

Hymn 71

Rendez a Dieu

Prelude

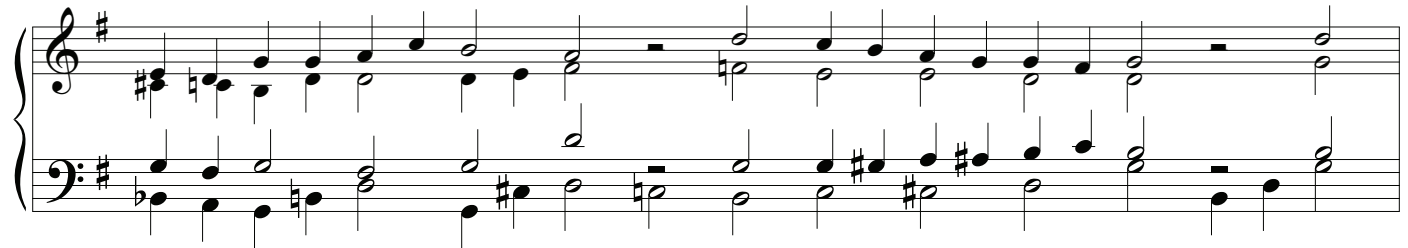


Prelude musical notation in G major, 8/8 time. The piece begins with a series of whole notes in the bass clef, followed by a melodic line in the treble clef. The notation includes various accidentals and rests, ending with a final chord.

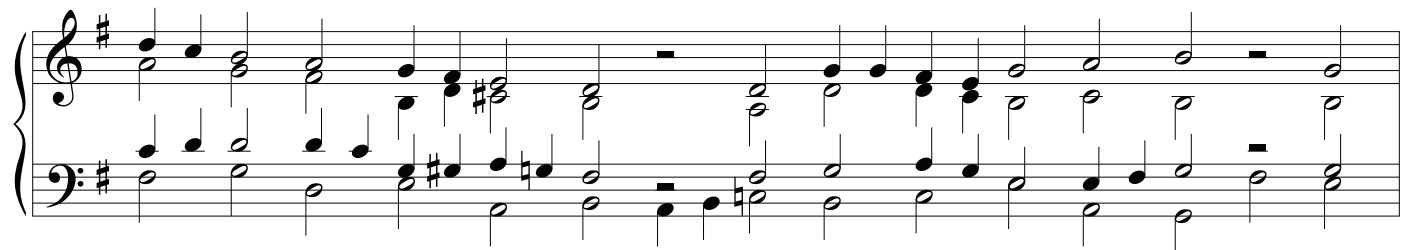
Hypoionian 9,8,9,8 - 9,8,9,8 as Psalm 66/98/118



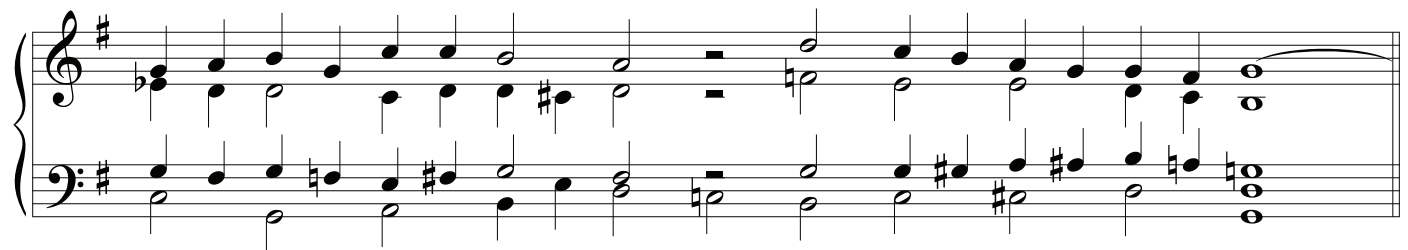
Hypoionian musical notation in G major, 8/8 time. The piece features a series of whole notes in the bass clef, with a melodic line in the treble clef. The notation includes various accidentals and rests, ending with a final chord.



Musical notation system 3 in G major, 8/8 time. The piece continues with a series of whole notes in the bass clef, with a melodic line in the treble clef. The notation includes various accidentals and rests, ending with a final chord.



Musical notation system 4 in G major, 8/8 time. The piece continues with a series of whole notes in the bass clef, with a melodic line in the treble clef. The notation includes various accidentals and rests, ending with a final chord.



Musical notation system 5 in G major, 8/8 time. The piece continues with a series of whole notes in the bass clef, with a melodic line in the treble clef. The notation includes various accidentals and rests, ending with a final chord.

Postlude



Postlude musical notation in G major, 8/8 time. The piece begins with a series of whole notes in the bass clef, followed by a melodic line in the treble clef. The notation includes various accidentals and rests, ending with a final chord.

Hymn 72

Dundee

Prelude

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

Postlude

This section contains the first three parts of the hymn: a prelude, a choral setting, and a postlude. The prelude and postlude are written for piano in G major (one sharp). The choral setting is for voices in 8/6 time, also in G major. The piano accompaniment for the choral setting is written in a grand staff.

Second Version

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

Transposition

This section contains the second version of the hymn. It begins with a choral setting in 8/6 time, in G major. This is followed by a transposition of the choral setting into E-flat major (three flats), indicated by a key signature change in the staff.

Version in E-flat

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

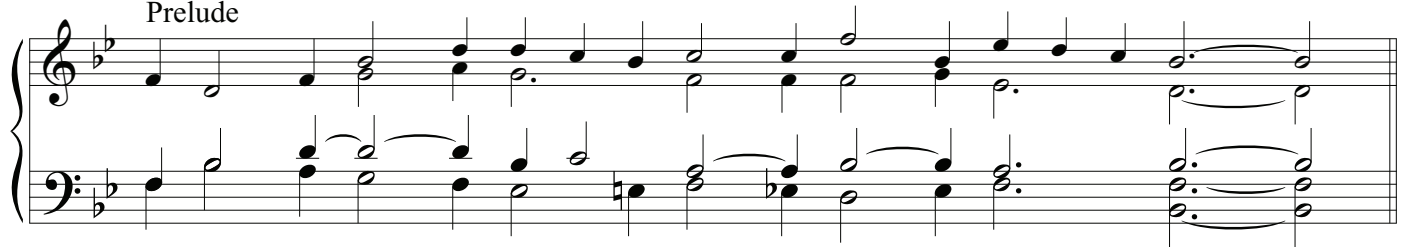
Postlude

This section contains the version of the hymn in E-flat major. It includes a choral setting in 8/6 time and a postlude, both in E-flat major (three flats). The piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff.

Hymn 73

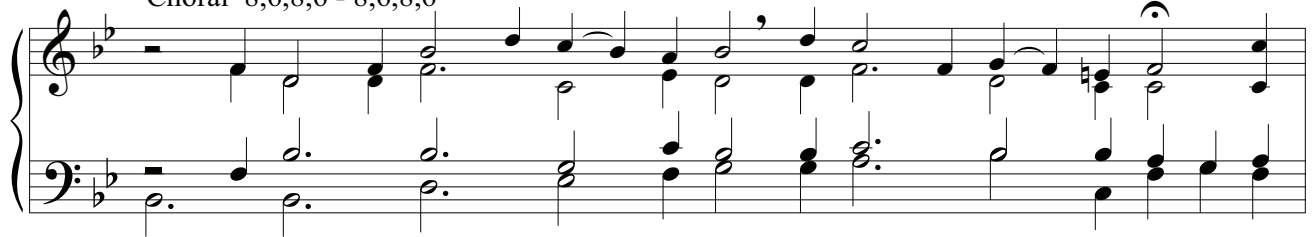
St. Matthew

Prelude



Prelude musical notation in G minor, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The prelude concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

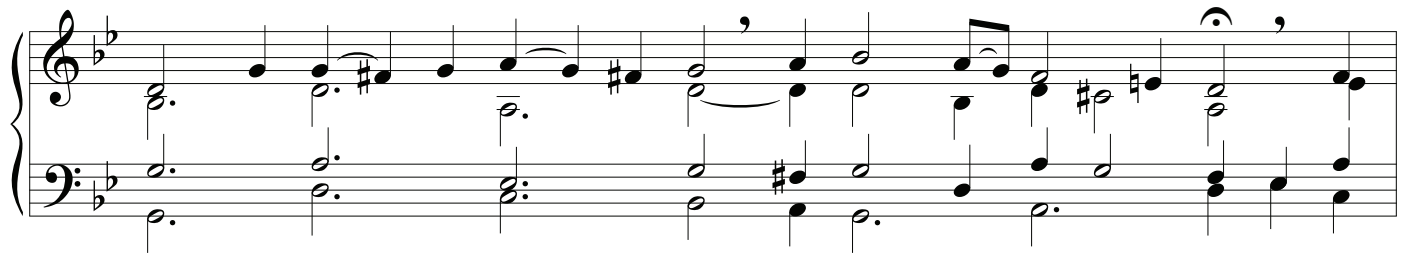
Choral 8,6,8,6 - 8,6,8,6



Choral musical notation in G minor, 4/4 time. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, with a final half-note cadence. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The choral section concludes with a final chord in the right hand.



Musical notation in G minor, 4/4 time. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, with a final half-note cadence. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. This section concludes with a final chord in the right hand.



Musical notation in G minor, 4/4 time. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, with a final half-note cadence. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. This section concludes with a final chord in the right hand.



Musical notation in G minor, 4/4 time. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, with a final half-note cadence. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. This section concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

Postlude 1

Postlude 2



Postlude musical notation in G minor, 4/4 time. The piece is divided into two sections by a double bar line. The first section features a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The second section features a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The postlude concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

Hymn 74

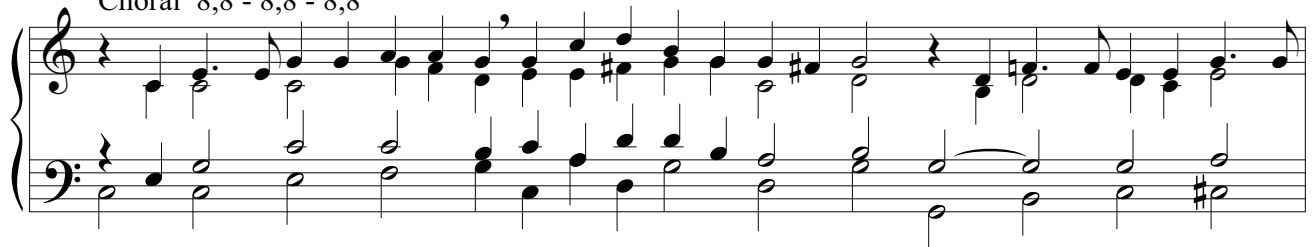
Melita

Prelude

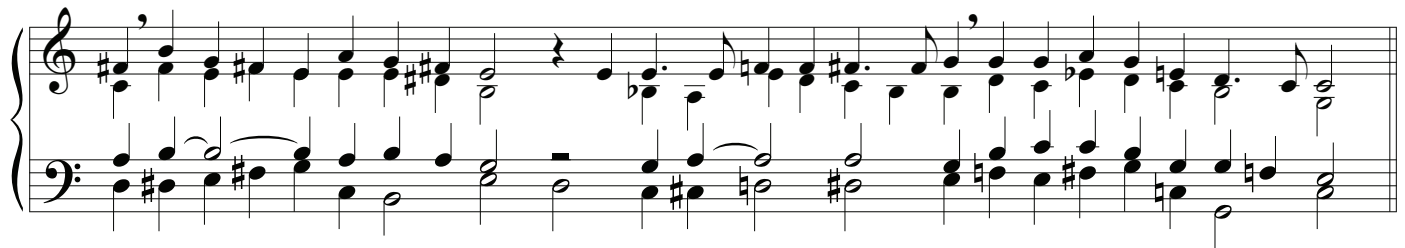


Prelude musical notation for Hymn 74, Melita. The piece is in G major and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, a half note A, and a quarter note B. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Choral 8,8 - 8,8 - 8,8



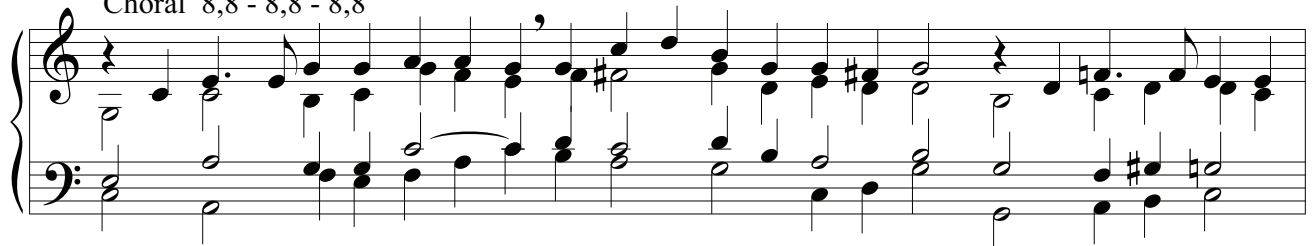
Choral musical notation for Hymn 74, Melita. The piece is in G major and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, a half note A, and a quarter note B. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B. The piece ends with a double bar line.



Choral musical notation for Hymn 74, Melita. The piece is in G major and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, a half note A, and a quarter note B. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Second Version

Choral 8,8 - 8,8 - 8,8

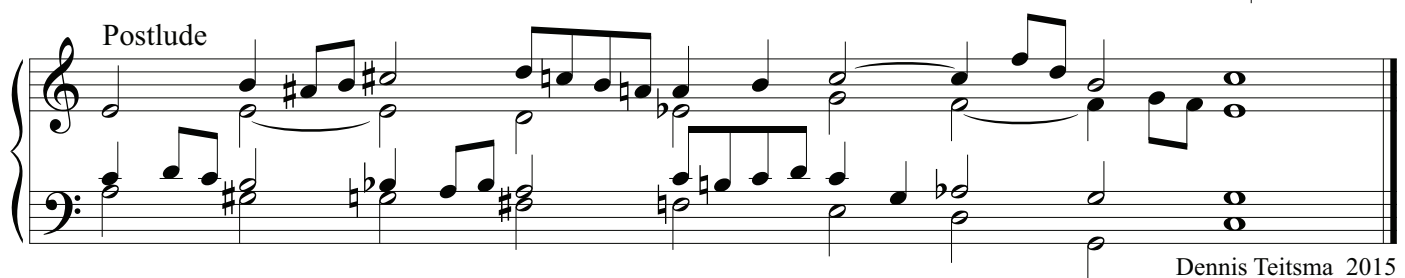


Choral musical notation for Hymn 74, Melita. The piece is in G major and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, a half note A, and a quarter note B. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B. The piece ends with a double bar line.



Choral musical notation for Hymn 74, Melita. The piece is in G major and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, a half note A, and a quarter note B. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Postlude

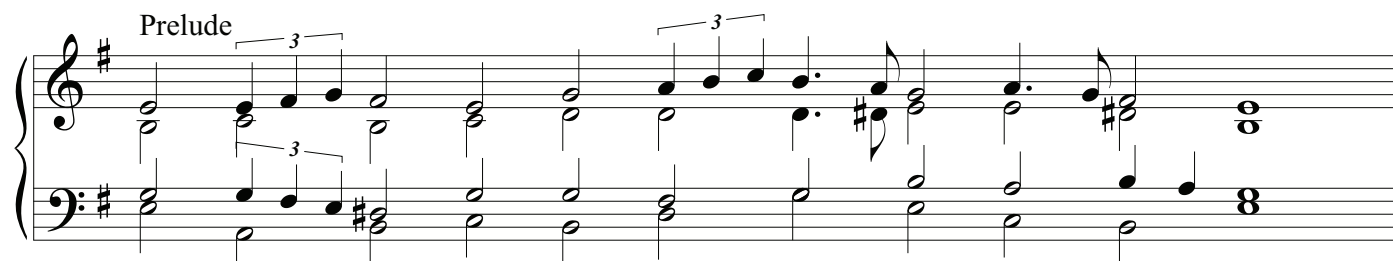


Postlude musical notation for Hymn 74, Melita. The piece is in G major and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is played in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, a half note A, and a quarter note B. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Hymn 75

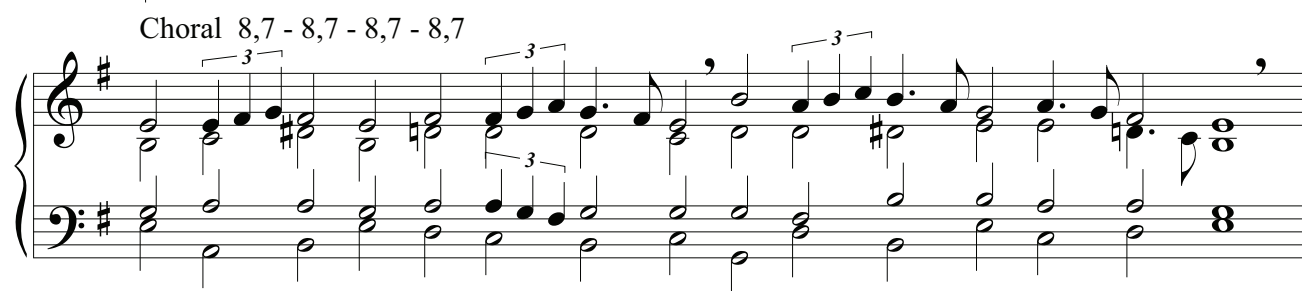
Ebenezer (or Ton-y-Botel)

Prelude



Prelude musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The piece features a melody in the right hand with triplets and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

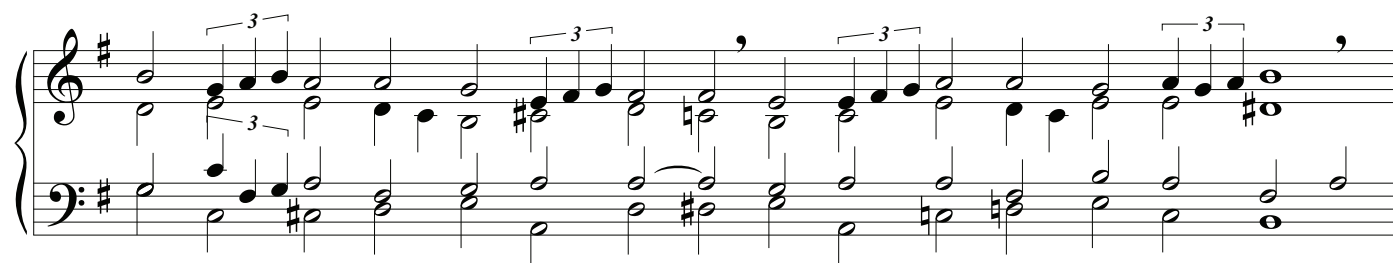
Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7



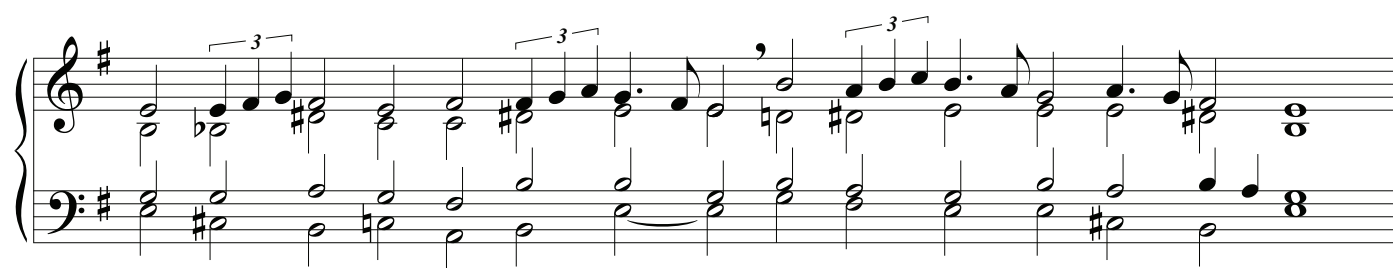
First system of Choral musical notation. It continues the melody and bass line from the prelude, featuring triplets and a key signature of one sharp.



Second system of Choral musical notation. The melody and bass line continue with triplets and a key signature of one sharp.

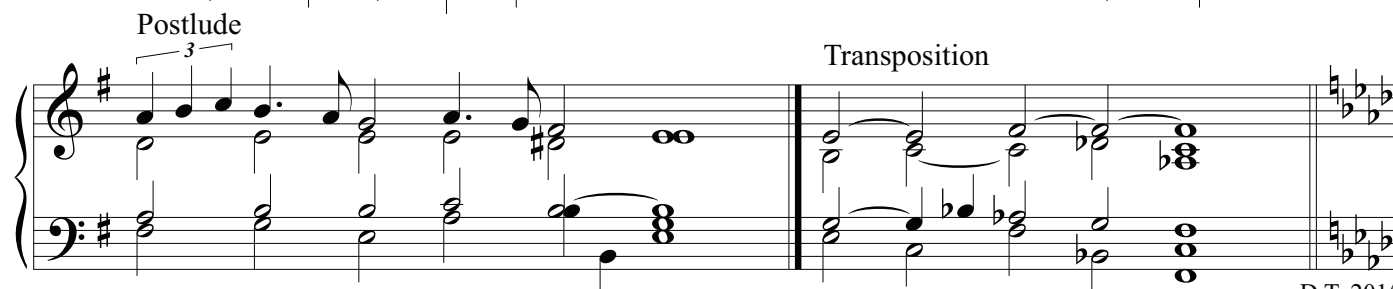


Third system of Choral musical notation. The melody and bass line continue with triplets and a key signature of one sharp.



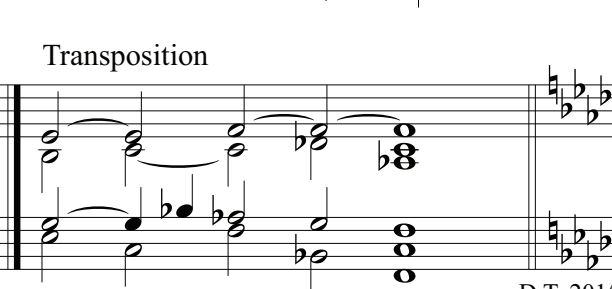
Fourth system of Choral musical notation. The melody and bass line continue with triplets and a key signature of one sharp.

Postlude



Postlude musical notation. It concludes the piece with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand. The key signature remains one sharp.

Transposition

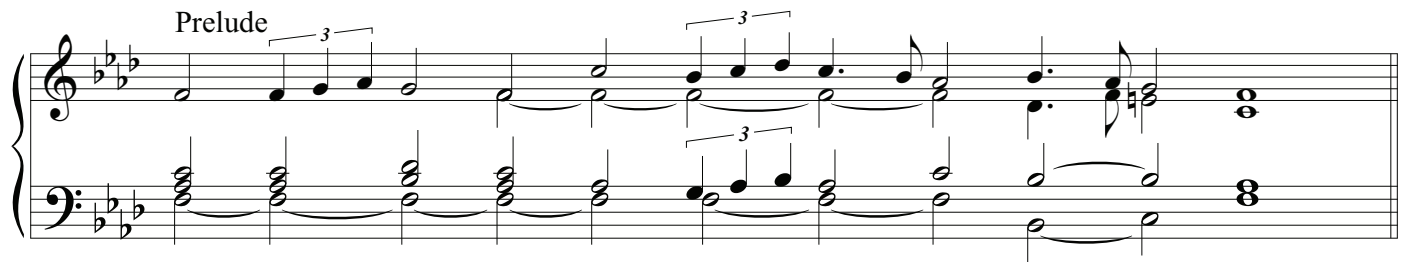


Transposition musical notation. This section shows the hymn transposed into a different key, indicated by the change in the key signature to three flats (B-flat major).

Hymn 75

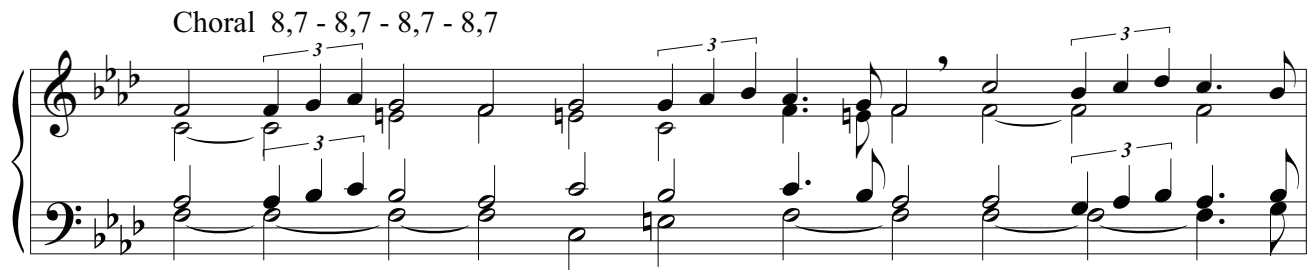
Second Version in F Minor

Prelude

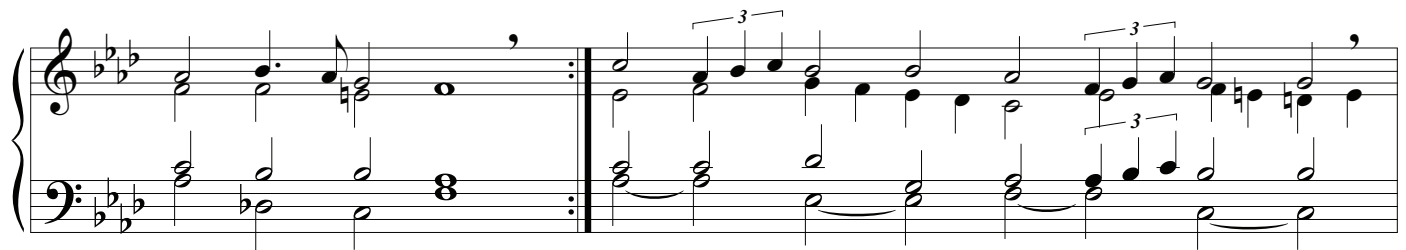


First system of the prelude, featuring a treble and bass staff in F minor. The treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (Bb, C, D) and a half note (E). The bass staff has a half note (F) and a half note (G). The key signature has three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab).

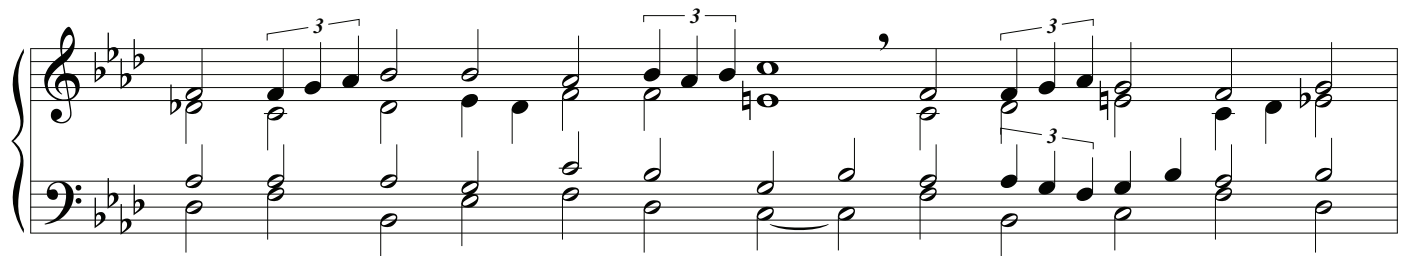
Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,7



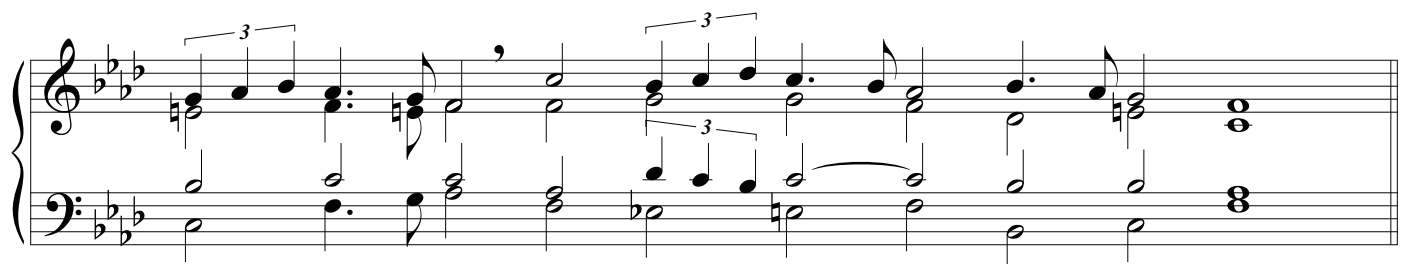
Second system of the prelude, continuing the melodic and harmonic development. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a half note in the bass.



Third system of the prelude, featuring a repeat sign and a triplet of eighth notes in the treble.

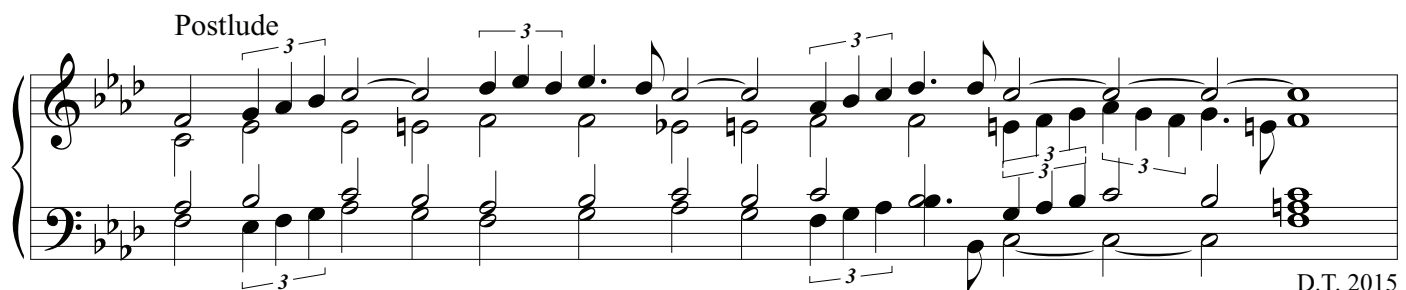


Fourth system of the prelude, continuing the melodic and harmonic development.



Fifth system of the prelude, featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a half note in the bass.

Postlude

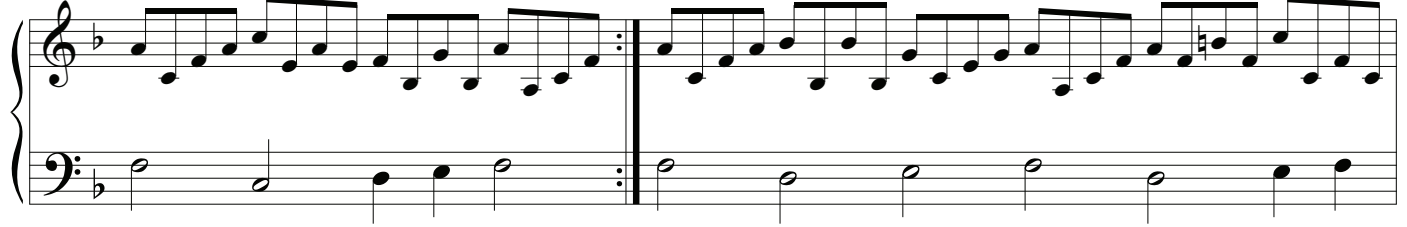


Sixth system of the prelude, concluding the piece with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a half note in the bass.

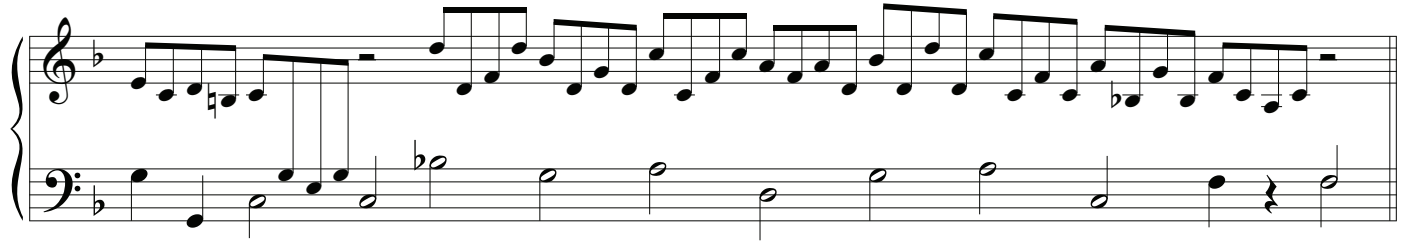
Hymn 76

St. George's Windsor

Prelude



Prelude musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment of quarter notes.

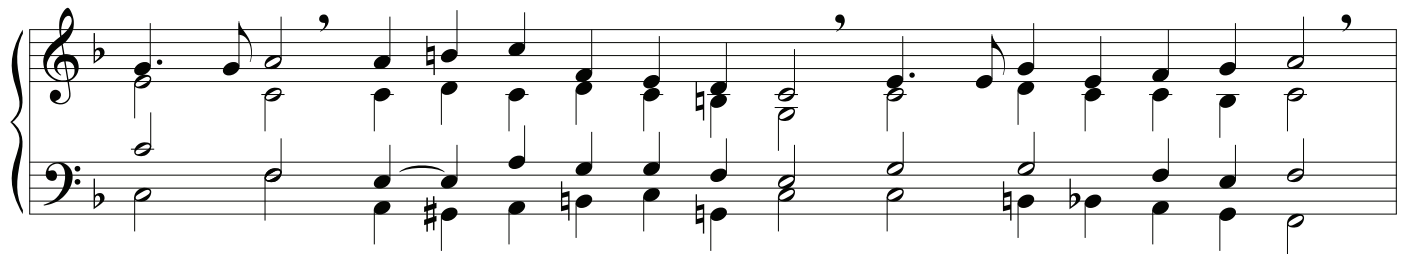


Prelude musical notation for the second system, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system.

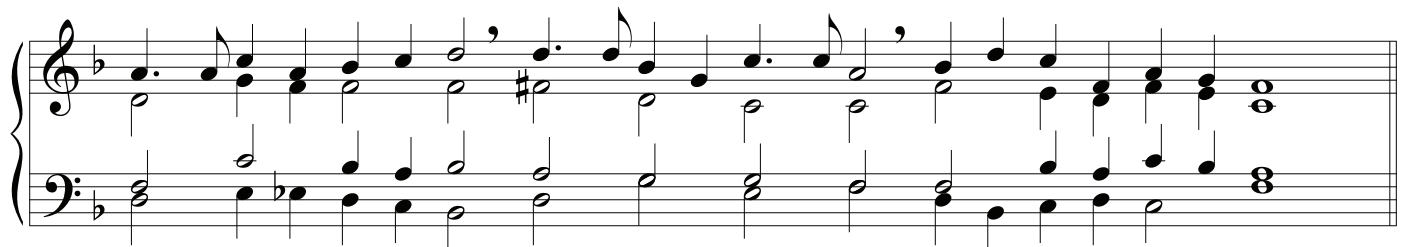
Choral 7,7,7,7 - 7,7,7,7



Choral musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff contains a melody with dotted rhythms, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment of quarter notes.

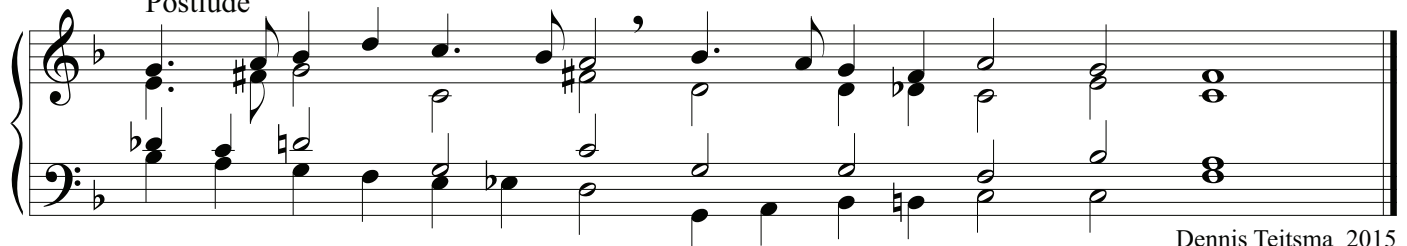


Choral musical notation for the second system, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system.



Choral musical notation for the third system, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system.

Postlude



Postlude musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff contains a melody with dotted rhythms, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment of quarter notes.

Hymn 77

Kremser

Prelude

Choral 12,11,12,11

The first system of the musical score for Hymn 77, Kremser, features a Prelude and a Choral section. The Prelude is marked with a tempo of 12,11,12,11. The Choral section follows, also marked with a tempo of 12,11,12,11. The score is written for piano, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The Prelude consists of a series of chords and single notes, while the Choral section features a more complex melody with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes.

Postlude

Second Version

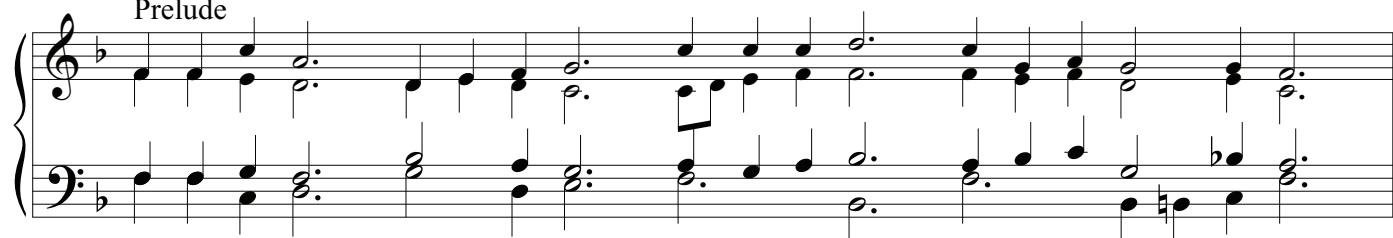
Choral 12,11,12,11

The second system of the musical score for Hymn 77, Kremser, features a Choral section and a Postlude. The Choral section is marked with a tempo of 12,11,12,11. The Postlude follows, also marked with a tempo of 12,11,12,11. The score is written for piano, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The Choral section features a more complex melody with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Postlude consists of a series of chords and single notes.

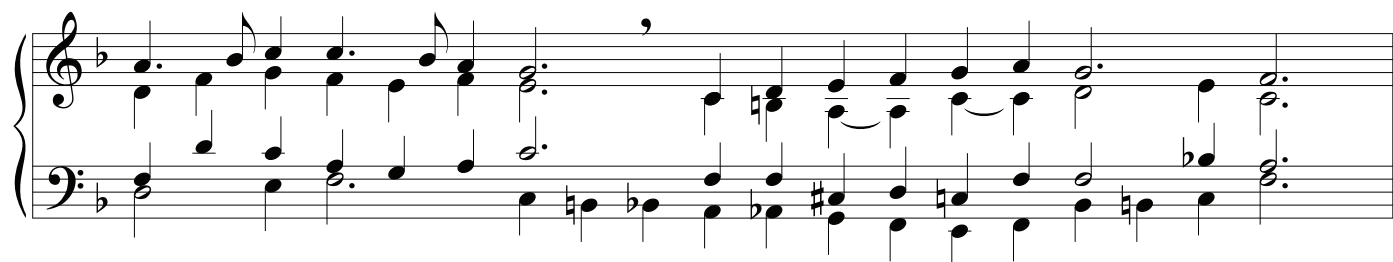
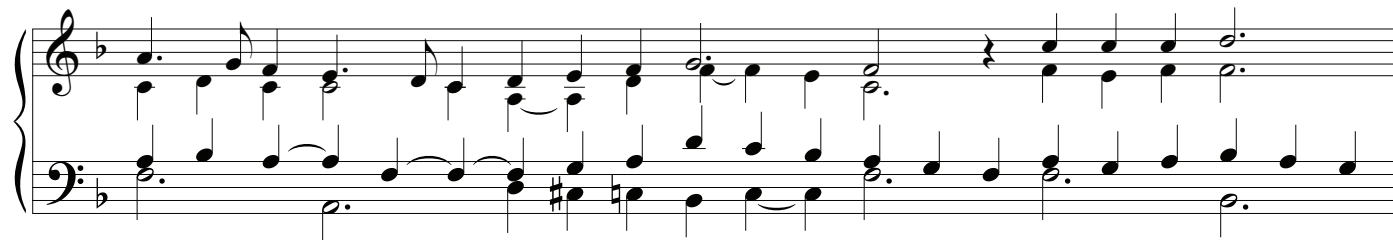
Hymn 78

Lobe den Herren

Prelude



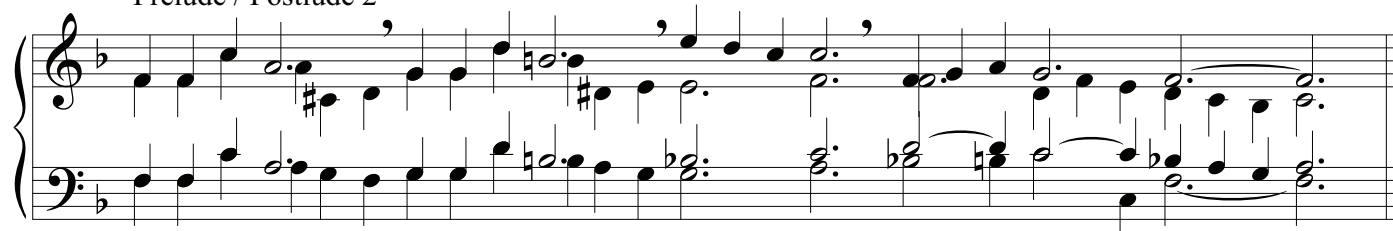
Choral 14,14,11,8



Postlude



Prelude / Postlude 2



Hymn 79

Eastview

Prelude

m.s.

Choral 6,6 - 6,6 - 8,8

Postlude

Second Version

Choral 6,6 - 6,6 - 8,8

Hymn 80

Wareham

Prelude

Choral 8,8,8,8

Postlude

Red. 8^{vb}-----

This musical score is for Hymn 80, 'Wareham', in D major. It consists of three main sections: a Prelude, a Choral section (8,8,8,8), and a Postlude. The Prelude and Postlude are written for piano, while the Choral section is for voice. The score is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The Choral section is marked with a redaction line and the text 'Red. 8vb'.

Second Version in B-flat Major

Transposition

Prelude

Choral 8,8,8,8

Postlude

This musical score is for Hymn 80, 'Wareham', in B-flat major. It consists of four main sections: a Transposition section, a Prelude, a Choral section (8,8,8,8), and a Postlude. The Transposition section is written for piano, while the other sections are for voice. The score is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The Choral section is marked with a redaction line and the text 'Red. 8vb'.

Hymn 81

Azmon

Prelude

The prelude is written for piano in G major (one sharp). It consists of 8 measures. The right hand features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a simple bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes.

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

The choral melody is written for voice in G major. It consists of 8 measures. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The accompaniment in the piano part is simple, with dotted half notes and quarter notes in the bass.

Postlude

The postlude is written for piano in G major. It consists of 8 measures. The right hand features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a simple bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes.

Second Version

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

The choral melody for the second version is written for voice in G major. It consists of 8 measures. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The accompaniment in the piano part is simple, with dotted half notes and quarter notes in the bass.

Third Version

Choral 8,6 - 8,6

The choral melody for the third version is written for voice in G major. It consists of 8 measures. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The accompaniment in the piano part is simple, with dotted half notes and quarter notes in the bass.

Postlude

The postlude for the third version is written for piano in G major. It consists of 8 measures. The right hand features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a simple bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes.

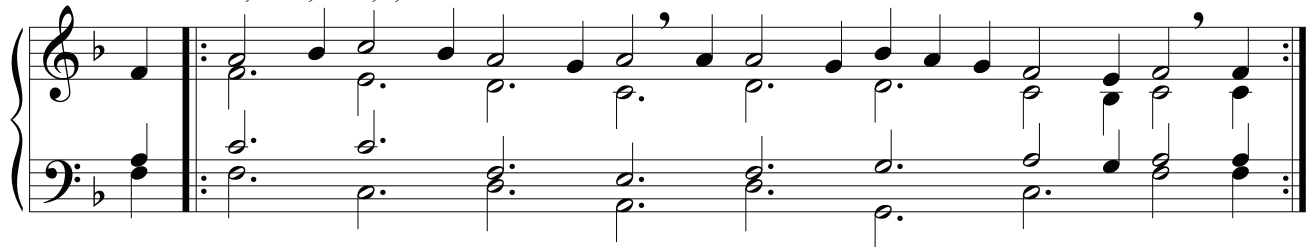
Hymn 82

Allein Gott in der Hoh

Prelude

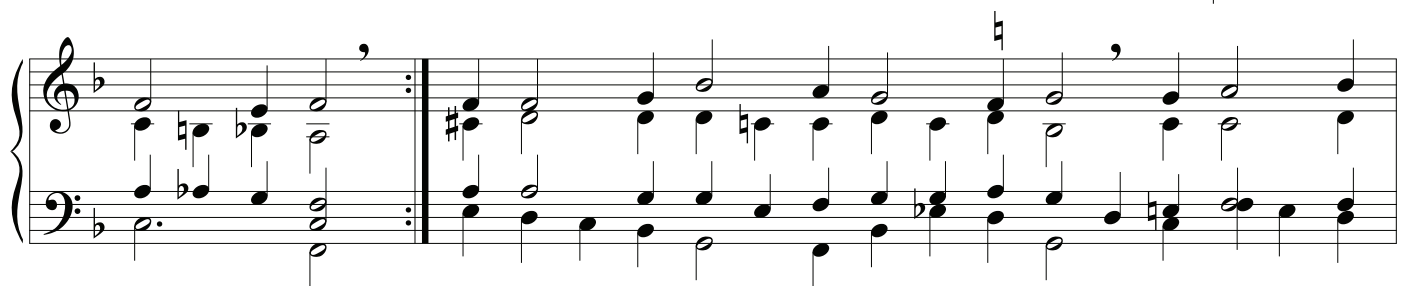
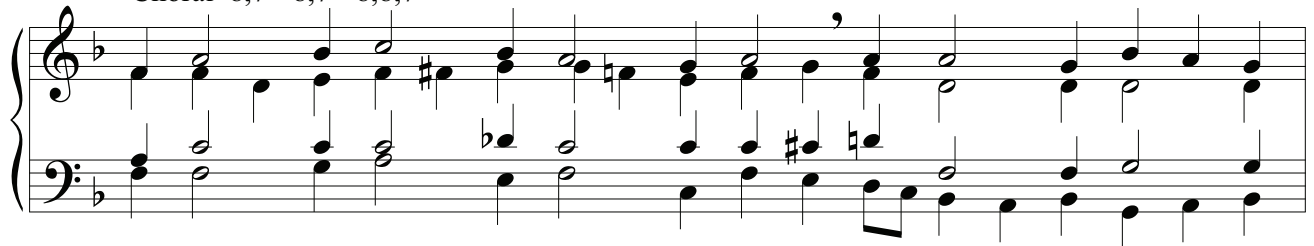


Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,8,7

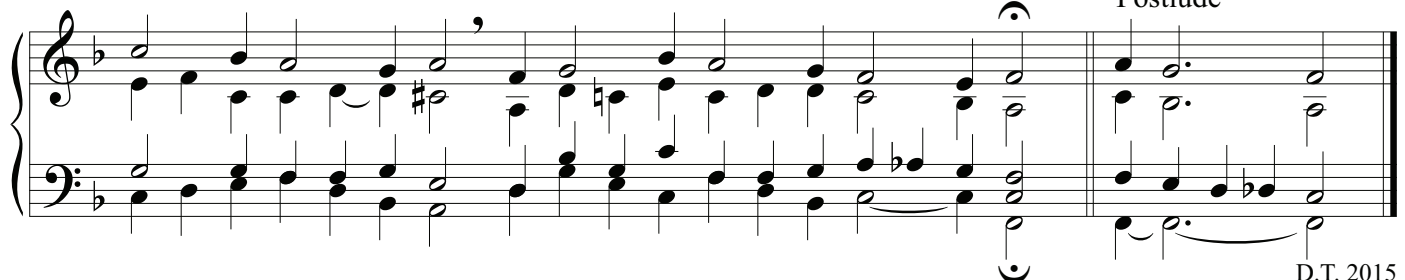


Second Version

Choral 8,7 - 8,7 - 8,8,7



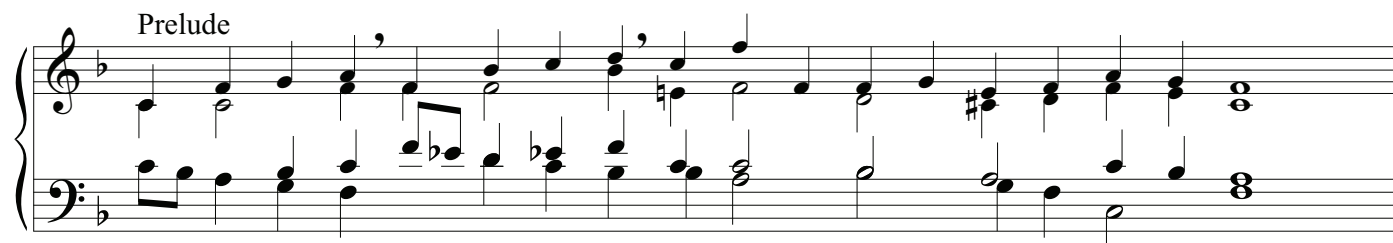
Postlude



Hymn 83

Die Tugend wird durchs Kreuz geubet

Prelude

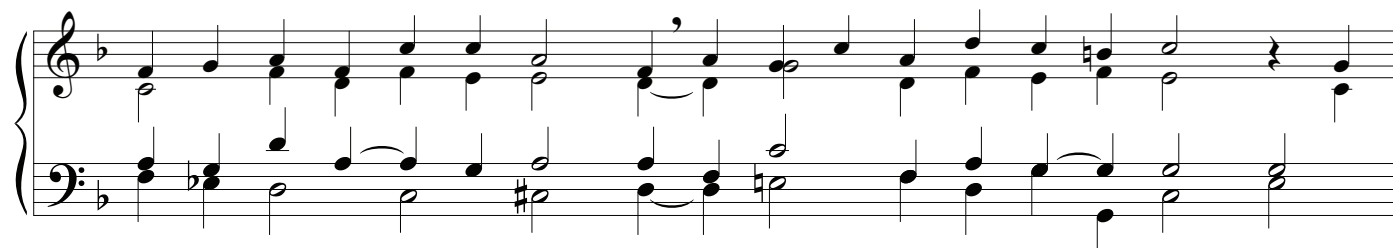


Prelude musical notation in G minor, 3/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, a half note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass line consists of a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note Bb3. The piece concludes with a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note A4.

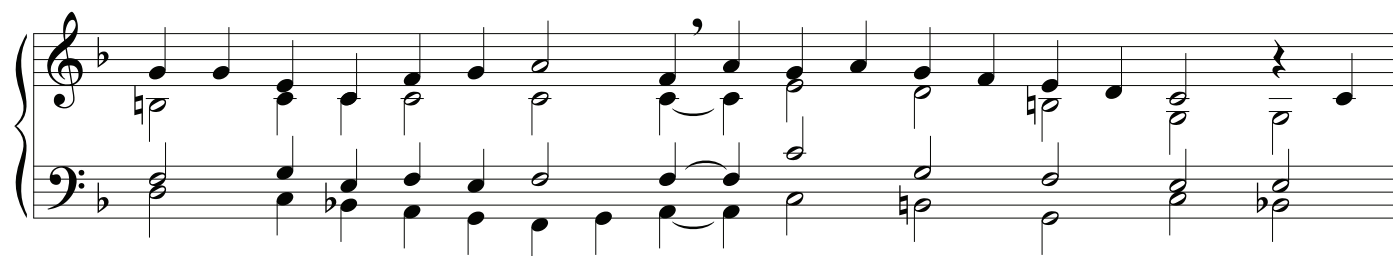
Choral 9,8 - 9,8 - 9,8 - 9,8 ♩ = ♩



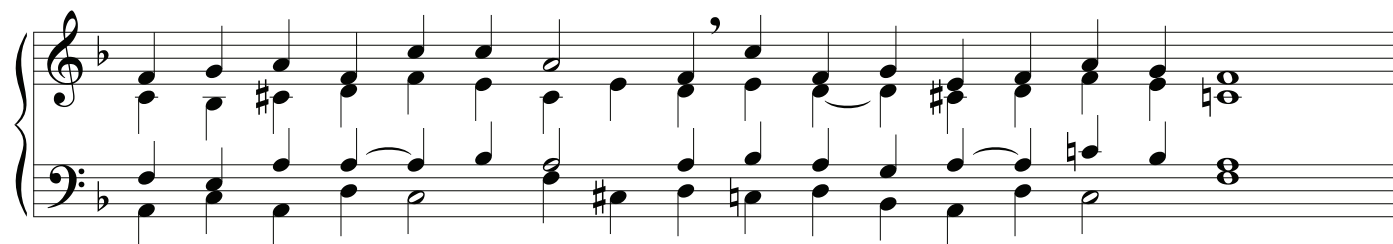
Choral musical notation in G minor, 3/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, a half note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass line consists of a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note Bb3. The piece concludes with a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note A4.



Musical notation system 3 in G minor, 3/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, a half note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass line consists of a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note Bb3. The piece concludes with a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note A4.

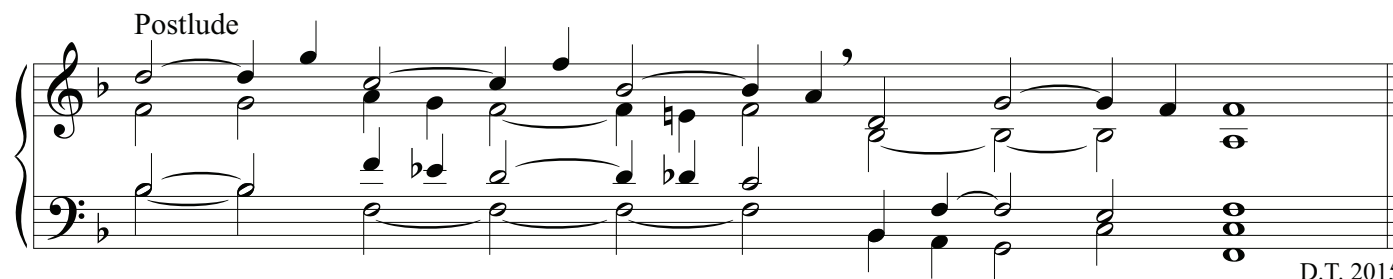


Musical notation system 4 in G minor, 3/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, a half note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass line consists of a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note Bb3. The piece concludes with a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note A4.



Musical notation system 5 in G minor, 3/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, a half note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass line consists of a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note Bb3. The piece concludes with a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note A4.

Postlude

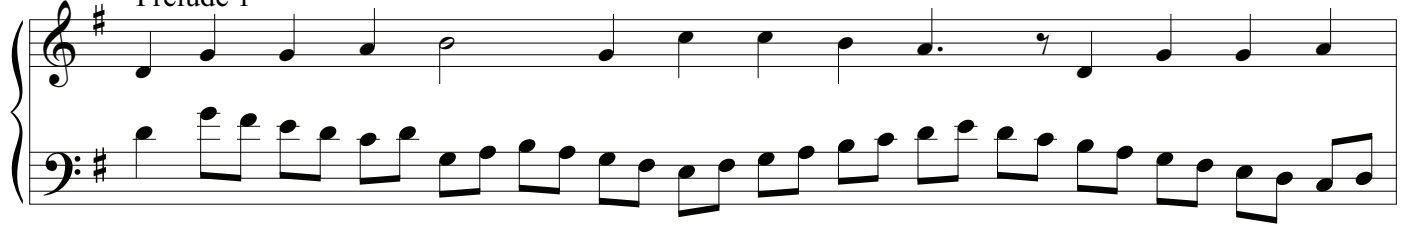


Postlude musical notation in G minor, 3/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, a half note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass line consists of a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note Bb3. The piece concludes with a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note A4.

Hymn 84

Lyons

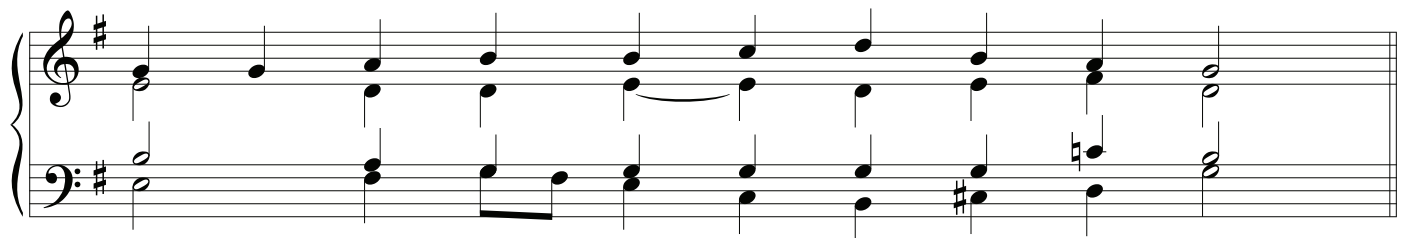
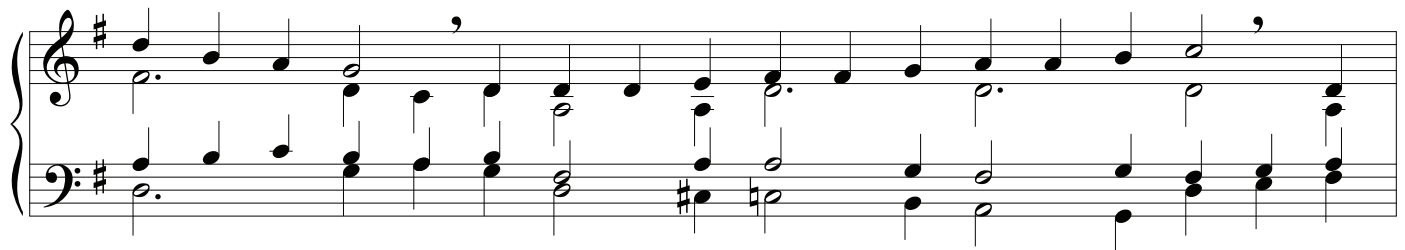
Prelude 1



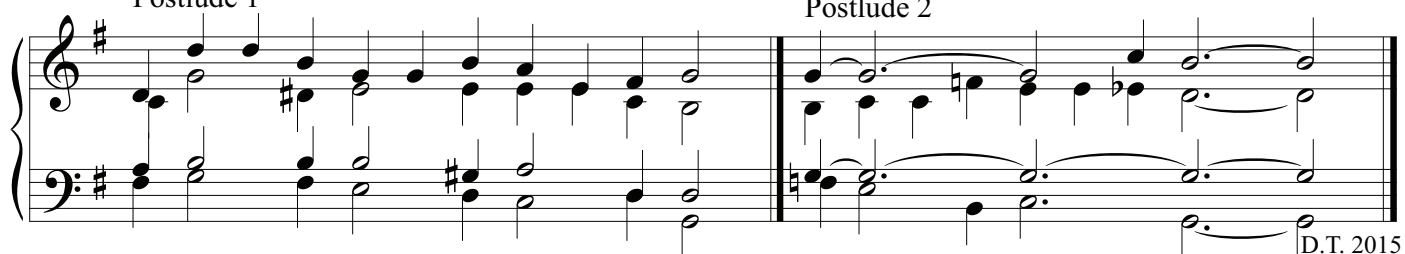
Prelude 2



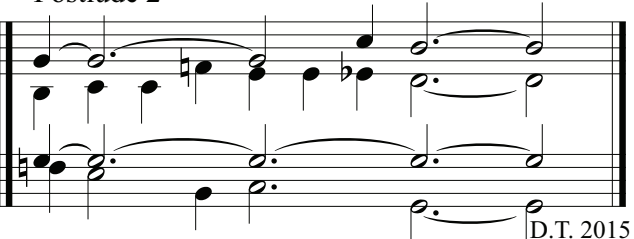
Choral 10,10,11,11



Postlude 1



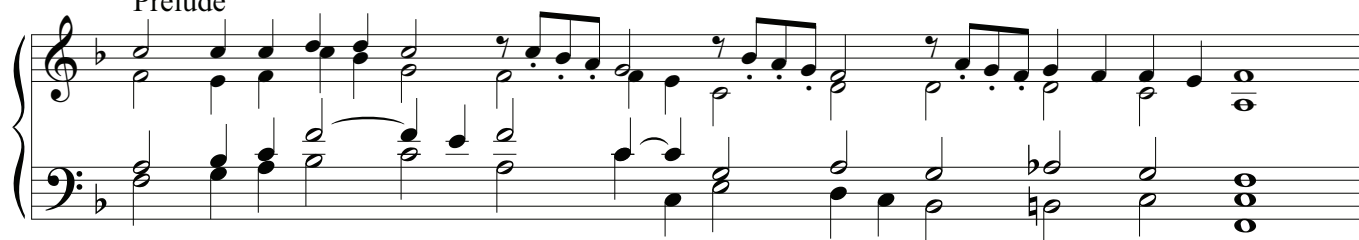
Postlude 2



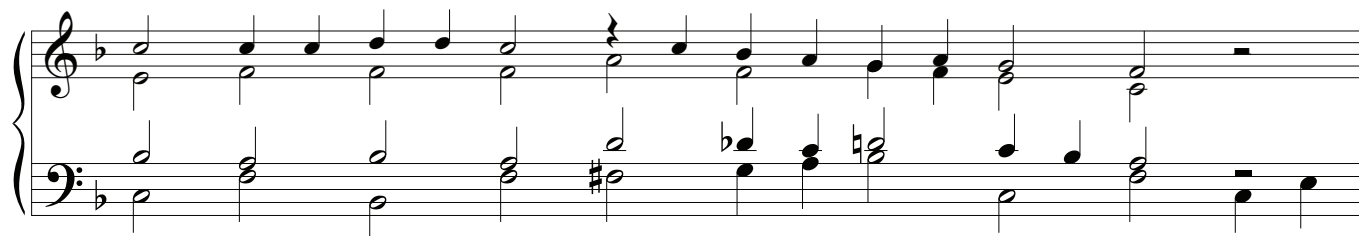
Hymn 85

Nun danket alle Gott

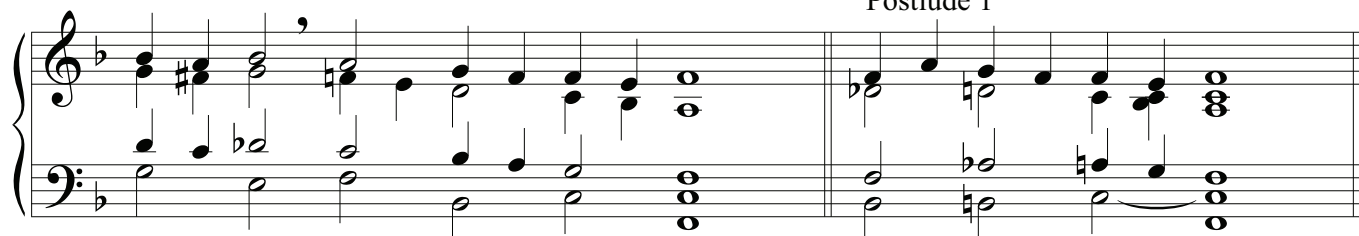
Prelude



Choral 6,7 - 6,7 - 6,6,6,6



Postlude 1



Postlude 2



Appendix

“O, Canada”

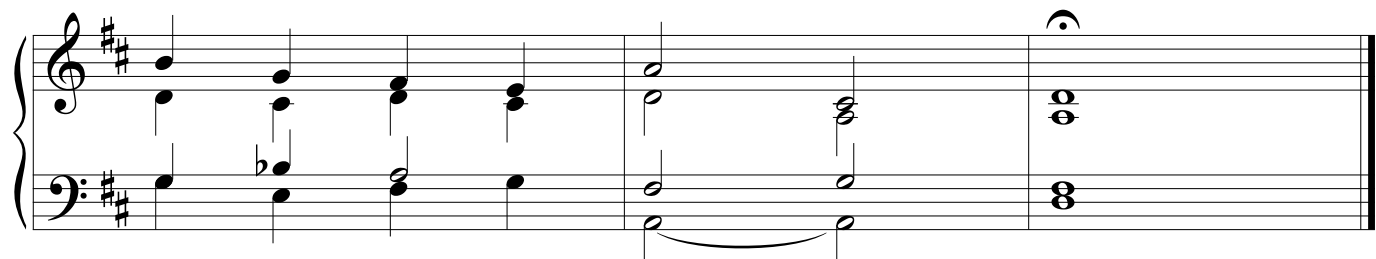
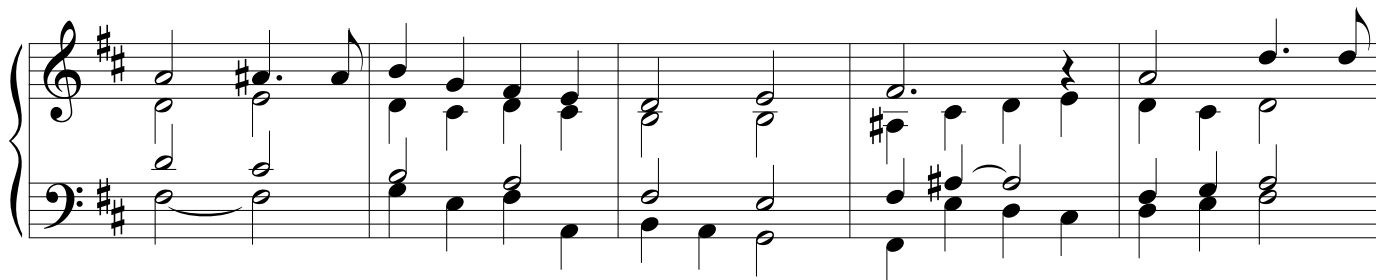
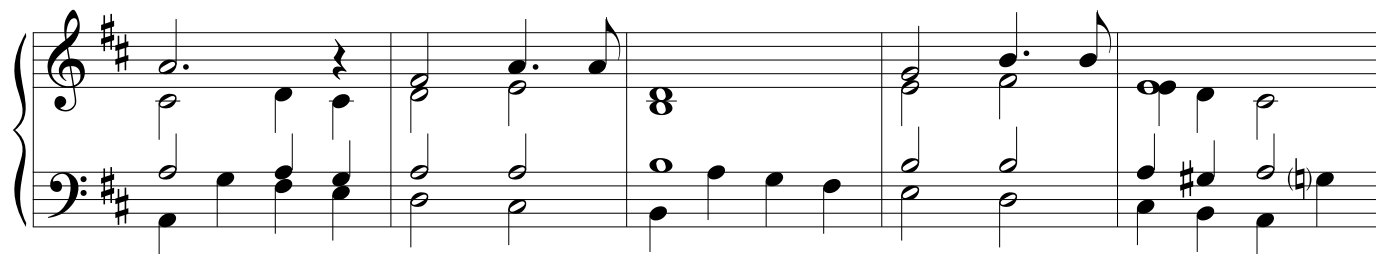
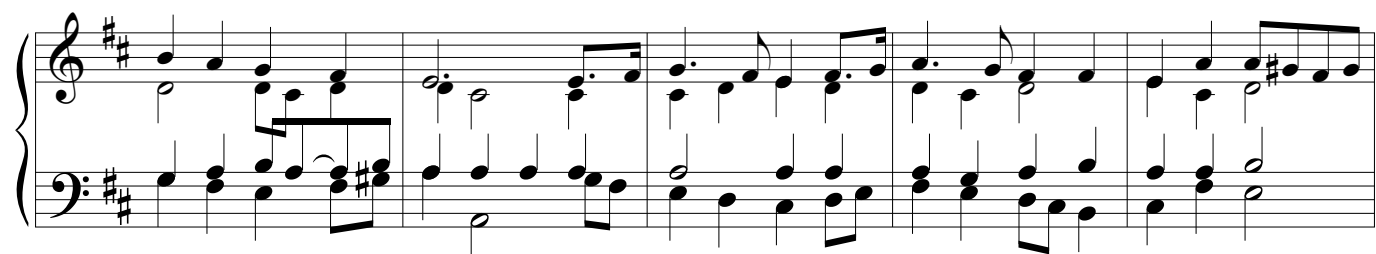
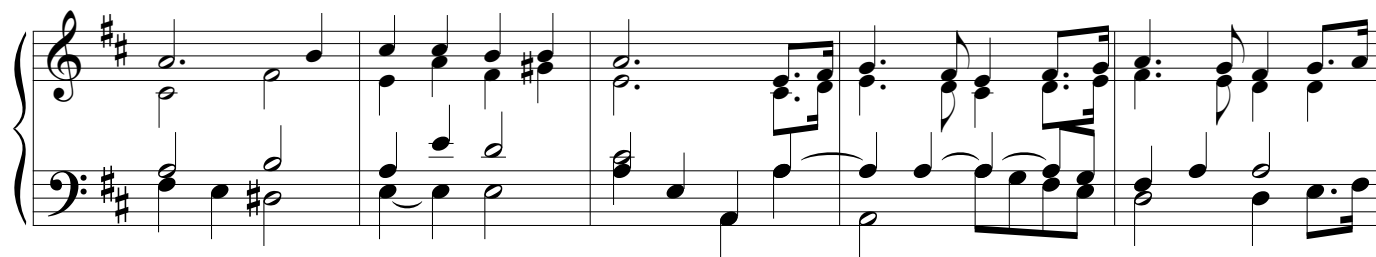
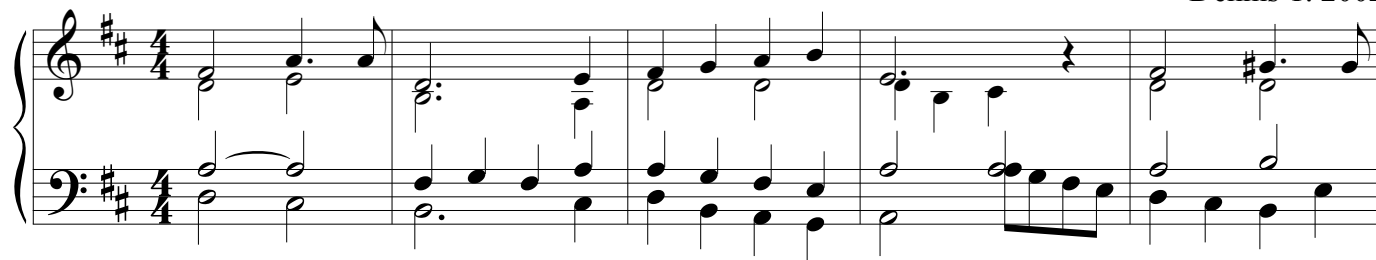
Index of Hymn Tunes

Alphabetical Index of Hymn Tunes

Article: "MUSIC in Reformed Liturgy"

O, Canada

Dennis T. 2002



INDEX OF HYMN TUNES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Credo | 43) St.Flavian |
| 2) 'k Geloof in God | 44) Darwall's 148th |
| 3) Du Seigneur - Te Deum (Psalm 89) | 45) Duke Street |
| 4) Oblation | 46) King of Glory |
| 5) Nicea | 47) Based on Sollt' ich meinen Gott |
| 6) Old 124th (Psalm 124) | 48) Ick wil mij gaen vertroosten |
| 7) Regent Square | 49) Winchester New |
| 8) Old Hundredth (Psalm 134) | 50) Befiehl du deine Wege |
| 9) Gloria Patri | 51) Christe, qui lux es et dies |
| 10) Coronation | 52) Aurelia |
| 11) O Dieu, donne moy (Psalm 140) | 53) Ein Feste Burg |
| 12) 'k Geloof in God | 54) St. Anne |
| 13) Song 67 | 55) Was mein Gott will |
| 14) Llangloffan | 56) Song 13 |
| 15) Ainsi qu'on oit (Psalm 42) | 57) St. Magnus |
| 16) Veni Emmanuel | 58) Naomi |
| 17) Magnificat | 59) Avec les tiens (Psalm 85) |
| 18) Am Wasserfleussen Babylon | 60) Almsgiving |
| 19) Ellacombe | 61) Daar is uit 's werelds duistre wolken |
| 20) Es ist ein' Ros' | 62) Omni Die |
| 21) Winchester Old | 63) Vater Unser |
| 22) Nunc dimittis | 64) Misericorde (Psalm 56) |
| 23) Sine Nomine | 65) Wer nur den leben Gott |
| 24) Greafenberg | 66) Faithfulness |
| 25) Mon Dieu, mon Dieu (Psalm 22) | 67) Lauda Anima |
| 26) U, heilig Godslam (Psalm 54 +) | 68) Jesus, meine Zuversicht |
| 27) St. Magnus | 69) Folkingham |
| 28) Es ist gewisslich | 70) Coronae |
| 29) St. Theodulph | 71) Rendez a Dieu |
| 30) Christ lag in Todesbanden | 72) Dundee |
| 31) Based on Sollt ich meinen Gott | 73) St. Matthew |
| 32) Easter hymn | 74) Melita |
| 33) Victory | 75) Ebenezer (or Ton-y-Botel) |
| 34) Erschienen ist der herrlich Tag | 76) St. George's Windsor |
| 35) Du Seigneur (Psalm 89) | 77) Kremser |
| 36) Farrant | 78) Lobe den Herren |
| 37) Halleluja! Lof zij den Heer | 79) Eastview |
| 38) All Saints | 80) Wareham |
| 39) Coventry | 81) Azmon |
| 40) Der Du allein | 82) Allein Gott in der Hoh |
| 41) Beecher | 83) Die Tugend wird durchs Kreuz geubet |
| 42) Erhalt uns, Herr | 84) Lyons |
| | 85) Nun danket alle Gott |

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF HYMN TUNES

Ainsi qu'on oit (Psalm 42)	15	Jesus, meine Zuversicht	68
Allein Gott in der Hoh	82	King of Glory	46
All Saints	38	Kremser	77
Almsgiving	60	Lauda Anima	67
Am Wasserfleussen Babylon	18	Llangloffan	14
Aurelia	52	Lobe den Herren	78
Avec les tiens (Psalm 85)	59	Lyons	84
Azmon	81	Magnificat	17
Based on Sollt' ich meinen Gott	47	Melita	74
Beecher	41	Misericorde (Psalm 56)	64
Befiehl du deine Wege	50	Mon Dieu, mon Dieu (Psalm 22)	25
Christ lag in Todesbanden	30	Naomi	58
Christe, qui lux es et dies ("Avondzang")	51	Nicea	5
Coventry	39	Nunc dimittis	22
Coronae	70	Nun danket alle Gott	85
Coronation	10	Oblation	4
Credo	1	O Dieu, donne moy (Psalm 140)	11
Daar is uit 's werelds duistre wolken	61	Old 124 th (Psalm 124)	6
Darwall's 148 th	44	Old Hundredth (Psalm 134)	8
Der Du allein	40	Omni Die	62
Die Tugend wird durchs Kreuz geubet	83	Regent Square	7
Duke Street	45	Rendez a Dieu	71
Du Seigneur - Te Deum (Psalm 89)	3	St. Anne	54
Du Seigneur (Psalm 89)	35	St. Flavian	43
Dundee	72	St. George's Windsor	76
Easter hymn	32	St. Magnus	27, 57
Eastview	79	St. Matthew	73
Ebenezer (or Ton-y-Botel)	75	St. Theodulph	29
Ein Feste Burg	53	Sine Nomine	23
Ellacombe	19	Sollt ich meinen Gott	31, 47
Erhalt uns, Herr	42	Song 13	56
Erschienen ist der herrlich Tag	34	Song 67	13
Es ist ein' Ros'	20	U, heilig Godslam (Psalm 54+)	26
Es ist gewisslich	28	Vater Unser	63
Farrant	36	Veni Emmanuel	16
Faithfulness	66	Victory	33
Folkingham	69	Wareham	80
Greafenberg	24	Was mein Gott will	55
'k Geloof in God	2, 12	Wer nur den leben Gott	65
Gloria Patri	9	Winchester New	49
Halleluja! Lof zij den Heer	37	Winchester Old	21
Ick wil mij gaen vertroosten	48		

MUSIC IN REFORMED LITURGY – PART I

Liturgy of God's Covenant by the Rev. G. Van Rongen presents an effective explanation of the proper protocol followed in a *reformed* public worship service. A reformed order of worship or a biblical liturgy shows, as indicated already by this booklet's title, the *relationship* and *communication* between God and his chosen people. The Son of God gathers, defends and preserves this church. As God's treasure and royal nation, the church *represents* the Divine King on earth, by maintaining and proclaiming the Word of Truth, as well as by acting as true *Ambassadors* speaking and echoing His Word.

From the very start, the *terms* of the covenant demand obedience to His Word. “It is the LORD your God you must follow and him you must revere. Keep his commands and obey him; serve him and hold fast to him”(Deut 13:4). Only then can there be fellowship between God and His people. While gathered together around His Word in *public worship*, our Almighty Creator and Redeemer continues to be in our midst: Immanuel. “God is spirit, and his worshipers must worship in spirit and in truth.”(John 4:24). There, in church, we may *share* in all His treasures and gifts. By His Spirit and Word, we can have communion with Him, for by faith we *appropriate* the gifts of life and service. In meeting with His people, God brings redemption, renewal and joy, by the preaching of the Good News. “Repent and believe the good news” (Mark 1:15).

God's people *respond* to that ministry of the Word by *bringing sacrifices*. Today we *sacrifice* by offering prayers, monetary tokens and songs of praise. Our *prescribed* sacrifices are “the fruit of lips, that confess his name” in all of life(Heb 13:15). In Hosea 14:1,2, we already read,

“Return, O Israel, Take words with you and return to the LORD. Say to him: 'Forgive all our sins and receive us graciously, that we may offer the 'fruit of our lips' ”.

It always was and still is a matter of life or death, blessings or curses, mercy or wrath (Gen 3:16,17). Israel had been shown this reality already at Gilgal (Deut 30:11-18). But Israel rejected the preaching of that word. Mankind is naturally inclined to follow human wisdom, to decide for themselves how to worship or how to please God. While strictly keeping the law, Israel did not give their hearts. Heartless worship has consequences, for Israel was rejected, the Christian church required reformation and the Reformed churches still continue to struggle with self-willed religion in one form or another.

The origin and the effects of words *resounded* first of all in what God accomplished. We learn from Psalm 19, that *creation* speaks by day and night in a language, that can be understood by anyone on earth. His commands lighten man's eyes and the keeping of those laws is rewarding. *Words* were given to man and to no other creature. Mankind's purpose is to *return* to God what God gave him. As a trustful child, man returns or *echoes the words* given to him by repeating them. However, faithful, truthful and proper *word-use* involves not only the brain or the intellect, but also the *heart*, the emotions. Without the beating heart, pure intellectual descriptions are insufficient to arouse understanding or 'in-depth' comprehension.

Rhythm or context enlivens the word. For example, the term 'fire' refers to flames, but with emotion or rhythm in the context of a crowded hall, it results in panic. Words need feeling and rhythm to effectively form and convey thoughts or images. Words with rhythm become *poems*. Rhythmic formulas possess almost magical value as in proverbs, curses or blessings. The predominance of words in civilized societies, however, has dulled the expression of the heart. A *natural* expression of the heart might find form in exalted, rhythmic words and also in dance, a reaction that is lost in today's society. "As the ark of the LORD was entering the City of David, ... King David (was with a happy heart) leaping and dancing before the LORD"(2Sam.6:16).

When rhythmic *words* reach a higher tone level, a poem turns into a musical *song*. For example, Paul reaches a high point, a climax in his dissertation in the letter to the Romans. He rhythmically exclaims and in an exalted tone he sings, as it were, "Oh, the depth of the riches of the wisdom and the knowledge of God ... etc." (Rom 11:33-36). Basically, this melodic or exalted, rhythmic speech is *music*, because *tone* is added to rhythmic words. Therefore, *music* or Bible songs are man's faithful reaction to God.

"May the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be pleasing in your sight, O LORD, my Rock and my Redeemer"(Psalm 19:14).

Musical Instruments in Liturgy

The musical instrument God gave to all mankind is the *human voice*. Believers respond to God by *resounding* His praise, by professing their faith in repeating His words. Calvin identified congregational singing as offering public prayers *in one voice* and in response to God's Word administration. Singing Psalms, he said, is conversing with God, and such talk and *communication* promotes humble and realistic self-examination. A song of praise and thanksgiving, David said, "will please the LORD more than an ox, more than a bull with its horns and hoofs" (Psalm 69:31). Professor S. Greydanus explained that the singing of Psalms are the *orderly* reaction of God's people, offering songs that are born by the Spirit, welling up from the heart, and responding to the redemptive acts of God.

Derailed mankind, ungodly people and servants of Satan, may also produce music from the heart. However, they tend to glorify themselves and their own misery. They often express their sensual, sentimental and self-serving music that expresses their personal anger, doubt and hopelessness. Their art also gives pleasure to them. Plato and Augustine used the art of music in their educational systems, for being *engaged* in music is enriching and always beneficial in getting into tune with oneself.

Augustine said that a good song is twice a prayer. Luther explained that a song can chase away the devil and that music can make us happy, so that we forget anger, revenge and pride. David soothed Saul with a song, and prophets were influenced by the sound of music. The poet of Psalm 49 addresses all mankind and his prophetic ecstasy is heightened by music (vs 4). When a man played the strings, the hand of the Lord was on Elisha (2 Kings 3:15,16) and temple musicians inspired Jehoshaphat's army. With their songs of praise, the LORD delivered Judah

according to His Word (2 Chron 20). Christians dying at the stake in the 15th and 16th centuries, sang Psalms which filled others with fear.

In a Reformed worship service, the proclamation of God's Word is central. In *response* to that message of salvation, we cannot but praise Him. Calvin explains that the function of our

singing in the worship service is to make the preached salvation our *own* in our heart and memory. Songs are like photographs that help us remember. We can take them home and share them with others. Calvin's church reform included not only a return to the pure preaching of the truth, but also a return to the *congregational* responses. The ancient practice of singing in church was in use already among the apostles. Calvin inferred this from Paul's words:

"I will sing with my spirit but I will also sing with my mind" (1 Cor 14:15).

Augustine testified that singing in church became a custom in Milan under Ambrose and from there it spread to the West. Calvin not only explains that the Apostle Paul teaches us to sing with voice and heart, but that he also showed that congregational singing can edify each other. Paul speaks to the Colossians,

"Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly as you teach and admonish one another with all wisdom and as you sing ... with gratitude in your hearts" (Col 3:16).

Calvin warns, however, that we should be "very careful that our ears be not more attentive to the *melody* than our minds to the spiritual meaning of the *words*". Apparently, Athanasius had ordered the singing 'presenter' to use so little inflection of the voice that he sounded more like a monotonous speaker, but Augustine was inclined to the opposite. Calvin reminds us that,

"songs composed only for sweetness and delight of the ear are unbecoming to the majesty of the church and cannot but displease God in the highest degree"
(*Inst. Bk. III, ch.20:31-33*).

MUSIC IN REFORMED LITURGY – PART II

It can, therefore, be concluded that music in church, in a reformed worship service, consists of the collective sound made by the use of the God-given musical instrument, the *human voice box*. God is pleased with our heart-felt offering, the *fruit of lips* (Hebr 13:15). Congregational singing of divinely inspired songs of Scripture, is our prescribed liturgy. Calvin says,

"with the same mouth, we glorify God together, worshiping him with one spirit and the same faith. And we do so openly, that all men mutually, each from his brother, may receive the confession of faith and be invited and prompted by his example".

Such is the *music* in reformed liturgy, that is, *congregational singing* from the heart.

The Christian Public Worship Service

The Book of Psalms shows the *prescribed response* to the proclamation of the Word of God. Although psalms can be called *man's reaction* to the Word, the Book of Psalms, as well as other songs and psalms in Scripture, are not just expressions of the pious soul. They are God's *revelation*, also in today's versified form to fit western melodies, for they *return* to Him what He revealed to his people. Therefore, songs in the Bible *are* the *divinely inspired words* of God. The theme of Israel's songs of praise is always '*thus speaks the LORD*'. This is clear, for example, from the Song of Simeon who takes Isaiah's words on his lips (Hymn 22). Much of the Song of Moses (H 12) re-appears in the psalms. Each of the five books of Psalms ends with praise to the LORD, the God of Israel (see Psalms 41, 72, 89, 106, 150). The Book of Psalms speaks of *God's great deeds* in creation and in history revealed in the five books of Moses. It is, therefore, a *continuation* of God's self-revelation in Holy Scripture.

In these prescribed responses, *more* is revealed than in the five books of Moses. For example, Psalms 105 and 106 show other perspectives of Israel's exodus and also that the LORD rules *all* nations. Songs like Psalms 8,19,33,104 etc. throw a *new light* on the subject of our natural environment, creation. Psalm 119 presents 22 variations on the theme of 'love and thanksgiving' revealed in the laws of Moses. Many songs speak of enemies, persecution and tears. They urgently call upon the LORD in faith, but not from a feeling of hopelessness. "Seek the LORD while he may be found, call on him while he is near" (Isa 55:6; cf. Zech 13:9). "Call upon me in the day of trouble" (Ps 50 :15; cf. Jer 29:10-14). Also Christ, the promised Messiah, is disclosed in the Psalms (2, 18, 20, 21, 22, 45, 72, 89, 101, 110, 144). Moreover Christ is revealed in "I love the LORD" (116) or in "I delight in your decrees" (119), for only Christ can *truly* do so. Psalms cover an endless variety of subjects, situations and circumstances. Psalms touch any area and every aspect of the believer's soul. They are suitable for the individual in loneliness as well as for the congregation in worship. They are for birthdays or funerals, days of mourning or joy, days of darkness or liberation. In the divinely inspired songs, God and man are again *engaged in fellowship*, and so, once again, real '*life*' becomes evident.

The voice-box is the God-given tool to form speech *and* the instrument 'par excellence' to make music. Human inventions of *musical instruments* all attempt to *imitate* the human voice. Their increase in number over time has gone hand in hand with the development of written music itself. Instrumental music may be comforting and entertaining, but it is *not a requirement* in reformed liturgy for public worship services.

Public worship service and the exercise of the fellowship relationship and communication between God and His people, does not require *instrumental* music. Honouring and glorifying God with the sacrifices of our 'fruit of lips', *needs* no man-made instruments either. The only possible purpose and use of instrumental music in liturgy is to *serve* the singing congregation. Tone and melody can enrich the poems or the 'exalted rhythmic speech' from the heart. The melodies bring order to mass expressions which can just the same benefit from instrumental accompaniment, guidance and support of harmonizing lines. Over time such instrumental music has also helped to fill-in silent or awkward pauses between activities during a worship service,

such as a return to the seats after the administration of the sacraments or during the collection of the money-token-offerings. Such instrumental music, therefore, mainly covers unwanted noise. Again, instrumental music is *not* demanded in liturgy for a Reformed worship service, nor is it needed to entertain the worshipers as is the case in other denominations.

Calvin secured the assistance of competent musicians to *compose melodies* for the versification of Bible songs. Marot and Beza provided rhymed versions of the Hebrew text, while Louis Bourgeois and Maitre Pierre composed proper melodies that characterized each song as a whole. The songs relax, comfort and quiet the believers. The melodies are within a comfortable range of any human voice. Their rhythms vary, but are close to the rhythm of a human heart and often slower. The music, therefore, helps to impart peace to the soul. The rhythm will not promote head-bobbing, hand-clapping or foot-stomping. These 'Genevan' tunes incorporate styles, themes and building blocks from the days of Moses, the Davidian temple service, the Jewish synagogue and the early christian church. Calvin said "time and again, that our singing in church was not to be 'light and frivolous', but 'worthy and majestic'". (Fulfil Your Ministry, Dr. K. Deddens Premier Publ. p.105).

These tunes, therefore, are *simple* but not simplistic, *unique* but not difficult, *characteristic* but not odd, *easy* to learn but not repetitive, *uplifting* but not frenzied, *comforting* but not boring, *exuberant* but not frantic, *consoling* but not intoxicating, *edifying* but not hysterical, *dignified* but not haughty, *majestic* but not pompous, *mood reflective* but not sentimental, *rhythmic* but not metric, *varied* but not strange, *elevating* but not frivolous. The melodies reflect the character and the free-flowing rhythm of the Hebrew psalms. Their styles are not restricted to any age, but still linked to the early christian churches and likely even to the music used in the synagogues. (see my booklet on Genevan Tunes).

Response in a Public Worship Service

So, the *music required* in a public worship service is the *congregational singing*. The question is now, which other instrument can be most *suitable* to *assist* in that response to God's Word proclamation. To effectively *carry* the singing of a large group, calls for an orchestra of strings and wind instruments. Harmonization of the melody line with a clear, solid and heavy base-line to direct the pulse, might therefore require the involvement of more than a dozen individuals. Having only *one person*, however, produce such a volume of music, is possible when a *pipe-organ* or the like is employed. History has proven this to be the case. Other instruments may be in use in denominations that also use choirs and music to *entertain* the believers rather than to encourage, promote and enable each member to participate. As an introduction, an organist might best play a few of the beginning tones of the melody and close with part of the last line. This is much better than just dropping in close to the end of a song and playing the last line. After all, the *purpose* of a short prelude is to **identify** the *tune*, the *tempo* and the *pitch* as well as assist in an orderly start. A short postlude provides a proper musical ending.

Music played *during the collection* should not be several preludes strung together, for a prelude is to prepare for the start of a song, which in this case would be repeatedly postponed. It is

probably more proper to play a 'partita', a variation or some unrelated, absolute music like a little fugue or toccata. After all, the offertory is a *distinct* component in the liturgy (Heidelberg Catechism L.D.38) and not tied to any song (My Organ Offertories, 1990, Inheritance Publications presents 30 short pieces in a variety of modes and keys used in the Book of Praise).

The music played *before* and *after* the worship service should at least be *in concert* with the liturgy. For myself, I have come to believe that people entering the church building should be met with artful organ music, that is befitting the sacred worship that follows. So, a selection of music for about twenty minutes is recommended. Such music prepares for worship and can have a relaxing effect, for it might help to turn the minds away from being concerned about material things, negative feelings, worries or pride. Therefore, it should not be just some meaningless background noise. Neither is it edifying, when such music consists of endlessly playing around and taking stabs at one or another melody in an arbitrary and whimsical way. As a rule, such unintellectual filler-music soon turns into muzak or just noise with no effect on the hearers. By the way, it also 'identifies' the player, because a peculiar sequence of chords always becomes readily apparent.

Sending the congregation home after the service with musical reminders of the last song, which the minister had purposely chosen, is deemed most appropriate. Hearing *another* song seems just improper and not edifying. Is the musician serving or presenting his own message or 'application'? If a variation of the closing song is not available, almost any other unrelated music, written by a Baroque style composer, will at least *not* suggest a message that differs from the final song.

In brief, the *music* in a reformed liturgy is at its best when *everyone participates* in *singing* from the heart the versification of divinely inspired songs in the Bible on comparable and fitting *melodies* (Genevan Tunes and e.g. H. 4, 17, 18, 24, 26, 29, 30, 42, 51, 63, 68, 69, 83, 85). The *one* instrument capable of *serving* that mass singing has proven to be a pipe-organ. The proper harmonization of these melodies brings out the dignified *pulse* of congregational singing. This is exemplified in a baseline with mostly long notes (see e.g. Psalmen by George Stam).

Let it always be our aim to glorify the Name of our Creator and Redeemer in public worship services and in obedience to what He requires in His Word. He provided the Christian church with divinely inspired songs throughout the Bible. May congregational singing from the heart, as our sacrifices and 'fruit of our lips', praise His Holy Name and enrich us and our services to Him.

Dennis Teitsma
December 2011