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School



Feb 1878

M.

TO
JOHN CREUZÉ, Esq;
 HIGH SHERIFF of the COUNTY of SURREY.

SIR

I humbly beg leave to present you with the following sheets, wherein I have been solicitous to furnish all the Variety with which Psalmody abounds, in Terms adapted to general comprehension; to this End, I have, as much as lay in my Pow'r, simplified the Composition, that whatever offsweetness the Melody possess'd, it might be within ev'ry one's reach. The Tunes upon the Subject of Thanksgiving, are I think much improved, since I have been honoured with your notice; for, however we may wish to perform the duty, from the general opinion of all GOD'S Dispensations being for our Good; Yet, neither the Head or Heart oppress'd with woe, and suffering from the frowns or malevolence of a severe World, is likely to suggest to itself sounds of Joy, suited to "such as keep Holiday." But your Name Sir, and liberal Patronage, which put it into my power to fulfill the Engagements made to a long list of respectable Subscribers, enabled my grateful Heart, for the moment, to Sing the "Song of gladness among my Fellows."

I had before been favor'd with the good wishes of many; but unhappily, good wishes only, were to me as Fair Winds to the Shipwreck'd Mariner who has neither Sail or Bark; it remain'd for you Sir, who had nothing to hope for, or fear, from the Caprice of the Multitude, and was not in the Habit of seeking for any other Advantage, from the indulgence of Natural Benevolence, than the Pleasure that such an indulgence brings with it, to Confer upon me Kindnesses which I shall remember with gratitude to my latest hour. That I may not offend your delicacy Sir by saying too much upon the Occasion, I will close this with a declaration that whatever satisfaction the Public may derive from this work it owes it to your Patronage. With the highest sense of your favor, and with the most profound Respect, I have the Honor to Subscribe myself

SIR

Your most Obliged, and most

Devoted, Humble Servant.

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INTRODUCTION

In order to understand the SCIENCE of MUSIC, it is Necessary first to learn the Names of the Lines and Spaces in the different Cliffs of the GAMUT as follows .

The GAMUT or SCALE of MUSIC .

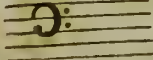
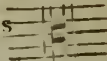
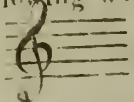
The diagram illustrates the musical scale (GAMUT) across four staves, each with five lines and five ledger lines. The notes are marked as follows:

- Treble, or G Cliff.**: Notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G are placed on the lines and spaces of the staff.
- Counter Tenor, or C Cliff.**: Notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G are placed on the lines and spaces of the staff.
- Tenor, or C Cliff.**: Notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G are placed on the lines and spaces of the staff.
- Bass, or F Cliff.**: Notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G are placed on the lines and spaces of the staff.

The Five continued Lines in the above Scale, are call'd a Stave, the Short Lines over, and those under the Five continued ones, are call'd Ledger Lines, and the Notes placed perpendicularly over and under each other, are call'd Octaves.

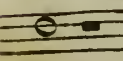
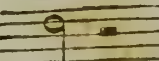
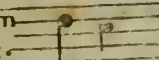
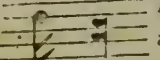
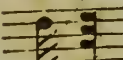
The above is agreeable to the plan of GUI ARETIN; who, according to common opinion originally wrote the GAMUT from G the lowest line of the Bass; and it is usual to learn it by what is call'd Solfaing: But as Solfaing is not only very intricate, but exceedingly faulty; for tis clear, that at every Modulation or alteration of the Key, the Rules for Solfaing do nothing good, no notice will be taken of its Rules in this Treatise .

To define at large wherein the Rules are faulty would be mere waste of time. If the G A M U T were to be sung, and G taken for the Key Note, as the Learner would be very likely to consider it, one Sharp or two Flats would be required to be mark'd at the beginning of the Stave; consequently the Learner would be to encounter difficulties at his first outset. It would therefore be improper that it should be used for any other purpose than that of learning the names of the Lines and Spaces, agreeable to the Letters mark'd under each Note, particularly as Lessons for tuning the Voice will be treated of in a future Page. — In Practicing the lines and Spaces in the Gamut, to prevent confusion always count upward, beginning with the Bass or F Cliff, in which, the lowest line and the upper Space is G. The lowest Space and the upper line A, and so on for all the rest. Secondly proceed to the Treble, or G Cliff, where the second line from the bottom and the note above the five, will be found to be G, the second Space and the first Ledger line above the five A, &c &c &c. The C Cliffs are to be learnt the same way.

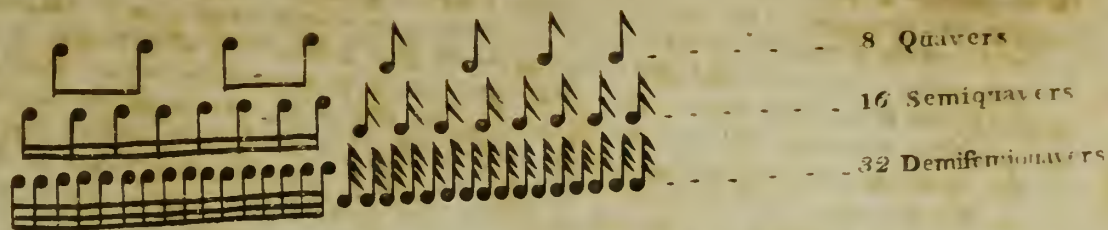
The next thing to be observed in the Gamut is the position of the different Cliffs. The Bass or F Cliff is marked thus  and is commonly placed on the fourth line from the bottom. The C Cliff thus  and may be placed on any of the lines except the fifth, which removal occasions great difficulty in reading Music that has this Cliff prefixed, it is therefore omitted in the following work. The Treble, or G Cliff which is the Cliff most familiar and most in use at present, is marked thus  and is always placed upon the second line from the bottom.

OF Notes and CHARACTERS used in MUSIC.

There are only Six Notes in general use, which with their respective Characters for denoting Silence are made thus.

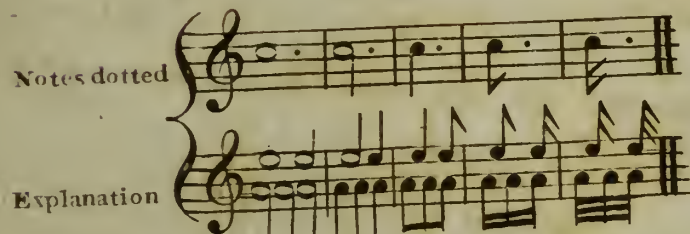
 A Semibreve and it's rest.	 A Minim and it's rest.	 A Crotchet and it's rest.	 A Quaver and it's rest.	 A Semiquaver and it's rest.
 A Demisemiquaver and it's rest.	Their Proportions to each other will plainly appear by observing the following Scheme.			

C	Common Time
○	1 Semibreve Contains
9	2 Minims
1 1 1 1	4 Crotchets

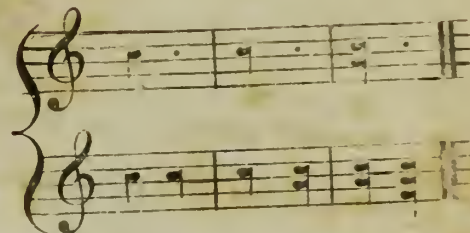


A Dot or Point, added to any Note, makes it half as long again, or added to a rest, increases that one half.

EXAMPLE.



Rests dotted



From the above Example it will appear that a Dotted Semibreve is as long as a Semibreve and a Minim, or three Minims. — A Dotted Minim as long as a Minim and a Crotchet or three Crotchets &c &c &c.

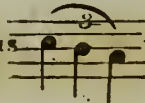
OF FLATS SHARPS &c

A Flat (mark'd thus b) directs that the note before which it is placed be Sung half a note lower than its natural tone.
A Sharp (mark'd thus $\sharp$) directs that the note before which it is placed be Sung half a Note higher than its Natural tone.

A Natural (Mark'd thus $\natural$) directs that the Note before which it is placed be Sung neither higher or lower than its natural tone: and it is used to contradict the Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning &c. &c. &c.

N.B. Flats or Sharps placed, at the beginning of a Tune affect every note upon that line or space, throughout the whole, but when placed before any note within a Tune, they affect only such notes as fall upon the line or space on which they are marked for one Bar, tho' to prevent mistake they are usually contradicted by a Natural.

A Single Bar is marked thus  and serves to divide the Time or measure. A Double Bar thus  and is put to divide the Strains of Songs or Tunes. A Repeat is marked thus  thus  or thus . Double Bars when dotted on both sides, signify that both parts of the Tune are to be Repeated, and wherever the  is placed it denotes a Repeat from the Note or Rest over which it is put. A Direct is marked thus  and is placed at the end of the five lines to shew upon what line or space the following Note in the succeeding line will fall. A Slur thus  and signifies when drawn over or under any number of Notes that they are to be Sung to one Syllable. A Pause or Stop thus  and shews when placed over a Note that it may be held longer than its proper length, when over a Rest it denotes that Silence may be continued longer than is mark'd. These two Characters when properly attended to, ~~are~~ are very pleasing, the Pause should be increased and diminished thus  after which a profound Silence for a Moment or two, gives it a wonderful effect.

Notes with a dash over them thus  are to be Sung very distinctly, and when marked over a Single note, Signifies that the performers are all to Stop suddenly, and remain silent for a moment or two longer than the Time mark'd; this in full Choruses, has an astonishing effect. A Figure of three marked over or under three Notes of any sort thus  signifies that they are to be Sung in the time of two Notes of the same sort.

OF MAJOR or MINOR KEYS.

The last note of the Bass is always the Key Note; and the third from that Key Note, upwards, determines whether the Tune be in a Major, or Minor Key. — If between the Key Note and its third, Four half tones be contained, the tune is in a Major Key: for four is a greater number than three. — If between the Key note and its third, only three half tones be contained, the tune is in a Minor Key: for three is a less number than four.

To illustrate this by an Example, let us take C for the Key note in a Tune; and to shew where the half tones lie, we will ascend and descend on Octave, or Eight notes, placing the Star * between those Notes which are only half a tone from each other, and consider all the rest as whole tones.

EXAMPLE. KEY of C, Major Third.

Treble or
G Cliff.

Bass or
F Cliff.

C D E F G A B C C B A G F E D C
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

C D E F G A B C C B A G F E D C
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

By the above Example, it is plain that from C to its third E, there are two whole tones, or four half tones, for from C to D, is two half tones, and from D to E, is two more half tones; and Consequently the Tune is in a Major Key.

Again, let us take A for the Key note in a Tune, and to shew where the half tones lie, place the Star * as before, and ascend and descend an Octave.

EXAMPLE. KEY of A, Minor Third.

Treble or
G Cliff.

Bass or
F Cliff.

A B C D E F G A A G F E D C B A
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

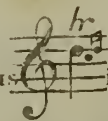
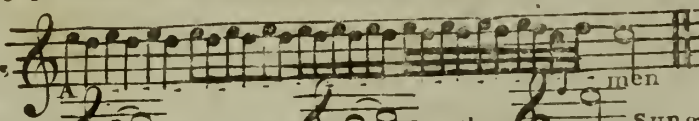
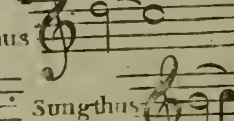
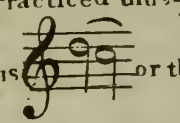
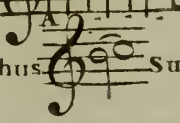
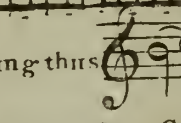
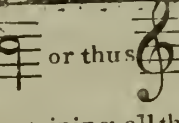
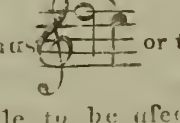
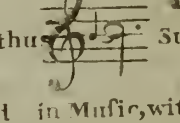
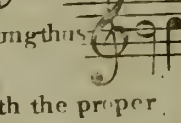
A B C D E F G A A G F E D C B A
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

By the above Example, it is plain that from A to its third C, there will be no more than three half Tones, for from A to B, there is but two half tones, and from B to C, no more than one half tone; the tune will therefore be in a Minor Key.

It is to be observed that in ascending an Octave in the Minor Key, the Sixth and Seventh notes are to be Sharp, only, when succeeded by the Octave; but in descending they are to have their natural found, as in the above Example.

N.B. Let the Key Note of a Tune be what Letter it may, the half tones always lie at the same distance from it, as they do in the above Examples; that is to say, if the Tune be in a Major Key, the half tones will lie between the third and the fourth from the Key Note ascending, and from the Seventh to the Octave. But if the tune be in a Minor Key, the half tones will lie between the Second and the third from the Key Note ascending, and from the Fifth to the Sixth, as in descending, when the Sixth and Seventh are not made Sharp.

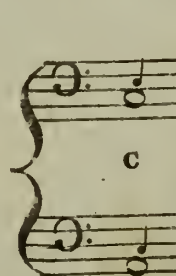
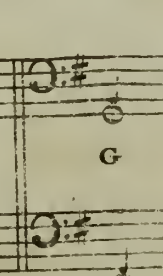
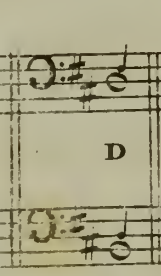
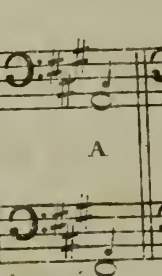
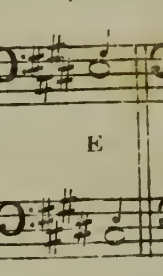
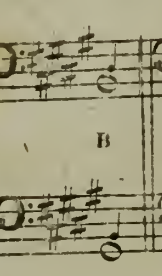
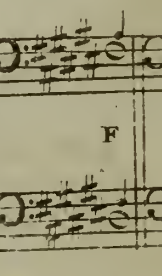
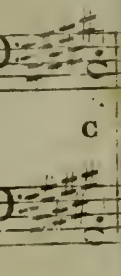
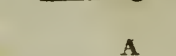
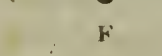
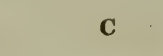
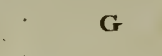
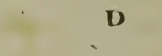
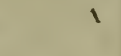
THE GRACES.

The Principle Grace in Music is a turn'd Shake. A Turn'd Shake is marked thus  is Sung thus 
 and is to be Practiced thus  An Apogiatura marked thus 
 is Sung thus  or thus  Sung thus  or thus  Sung thus  or thus  Sung thus 

A TABLE of TRANSPOSITION Containing all the Keys possible to be used in Music, with the proper number of Flats or Sharps prefixed to each, wherein is also shewn that any number of Flats or Sharps will make both Major and Minor Key. The Semibreves are placed on the Key notes, and the small Crotchets on the third above.

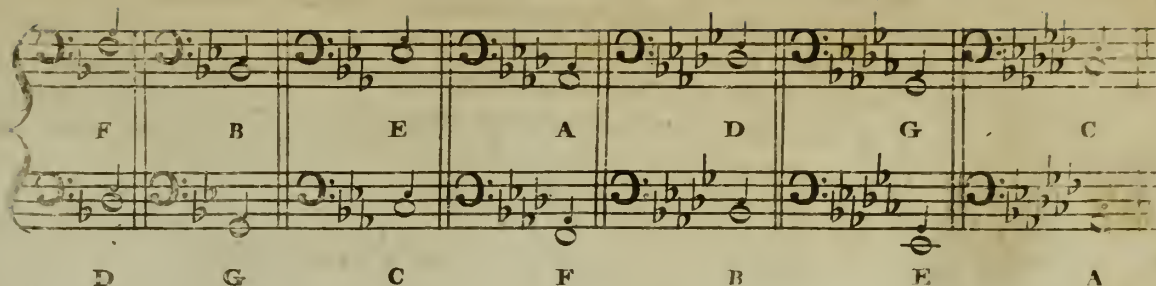
MAJOR KEYS.

MINOR KEYS.

							
C	G	D	A	E	B	F	C
							
A	E	B	F	C	G	D	A

MAJOR KEYS

MINOR KEYS



As the two natural Keys of C and A have been illustrated, we will take the Key of G with F $\sharp$ in the above Table, and ask what distance it is from G to the small Crotchet upon B its third, it is plain that from G to B Natural there will be contain'd in all four half tones, for from G to A will be two half tones, and from A to B two more half tones: the tune will of consequence be in a Major Key. Again we will take the Key of E with F $\sharp$ under that of G in the above Table, and if we ask what distance it is from E to G its third, we shall find there will be no more than three half tones, for from E to F $\sharp$ there are but two half tones, and from F $\sharp$ to G there is no more than one half tone; and consequently the tune is in a Minor Key.

N. B. Take any Letter in the Stave of Major Keys in the above Table, and that in the Stave of Minor Keys exactly under it, and it will appear upon examining the third upwards, notwithstanding the number of Flats or Sharps, that the half tones always lie at the same distance from the Key note as they do in the Key of C and A, or that of G and E.

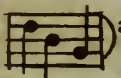
OF TIME

Time, which may in some respects be consider'd like Money, not because it is as easy to obtain the one as the other, but because both, notwithstanding that they are very generally covet'd, are very generally wasted, is in Music of great Consequence; for however the mismanagement of it may be excus'd in many other affairs, in Music, a want of nice attention to it, is unpardonable; we will therefore employ a few lines in endeavouring to make Time in Music be well understood; in the Hope, that when it is become an intimate acquaintance, it will have a successful claim to our particular care.

The Note in Music that it requires the longest Time to sound (amongst those commonly us'd) is a Semibreve, from which all the other Notes take their Measure; as, whatever time the Semibreve employs, a Minim employs

half as much; and therefore $\frac{1}{2}$ stands for one Minim, $\frac{2}{2}$ for two Minims, and $\frac{3}{2}$ for three Minims. A Crotchet employs one quarter of the time of a Semibreve, and therefore $\frac{1}{4}$ stands for one Crotchet, $\frac{2}{4}$ for two Crotchets, $\frac{3}{4}$ for three Crotchets. &c. &c. A Quaver employs the eighth part of the time of a Semibreve, and therefore $\frac{1}{8}$ stands for one Quaver, $\frac{3}{8}$ for three Quavers, $\frac{6}{8}$ for Six Quavers &c. &c.

Now Time, in Music, which is said to be of two sorts **COMMON TIME** and **TRIPLE TIME**, means the portion of a Semibreve contain'd in what is call'd a Bar (by Bar we understand the number of Notes contain'd between

two perpendicular lines thus  and every Bar in a Tune is to contain exactly the Quantity that is register'd at the

beginning of the Line or Tune. If at the beginning of the Tune this Mark is put $\frac{1}{2}$ or this $\frac{2}{4}$ it shews that every Bar in the Tune Contains the Quantity of half a Semibreve; If this mark be put $\frac{3}{4}$ or this $\frac{6}{8}$ it shews every Bar in the tune to Contain the Quantity of three quarters of a Semibreve, equal to three Crotchets or Six quavers.

It is call'd **COMMON TIME** when this mark is put at the beginning of a Tune or Line C , or this C , or this C , each of these shews that every Bar in the Tune Contains notes which will employ exactly the Quantity of Time that a Semibreve employs: Also, Whenever the mark at the beginning of a Tune shews that every Bar is to Consist of an **EQUAL** Number of ANY Notes; as $\frac{2}{4}$ meaning that the Bar is to Contain exactly as much as two Crotchets, or $\frac{12}{4}$ twelve Crotchets or $\frac{12}{8}$ twelve Quavers, or $\frac{6}{4}$ Six Crotchets, or $\frac{6}{8}$ Six Quavers, it is call'd **COMMON TIME**.

It is call'd **TRIPLE TIME** when the mark at the beginning of the Tune or Line shews that every Bar in the tune is to Consist of an **UNEQUAL** number of notes, as $\frac{3}{2}$ meaning that the Bar is to contain exactly as much as three Minims, or $\frac{3}{4}$ three Crotchets, or $\frac{3}{8}$ three Quavers, or $\frac{9}{4}$ nine Crotchets, or $\frac{9}{8}$ nine Quavers.

That the learner may acquire a habit of employing exactly the Same Quantity of Time in every Bar of the same tune, let him accustom himself to divide the Bar equally into thirds, or fourths. If Common Time, every Bar must be divided into fourths. If Triple Time, into thirds; and when this is done, it will be proper for him to measure it by putting down his Hand, or the Toe of his foot, when he begins every Bar, and by raising it, if the tune be mark'd for Common Time, when he begins the Second half of the Bar.

But if the Tune be marked for **TRIPLE TIME**, he must put down his Hand, or Toe, at the beginning of the Bar, and continue it down till he has Sung two thirds of the Bar; then, when he begins the third third of the Bar, he must raise it up, and this may be practiced without Singing by Counting leisurely if Common time, One two three four, letting the Hand, or Toe, be down while the one and two be Counted, and up while three four.

If Triple Time, by counting only One two three, letting the Hand or Toe be down while the one and two be counted, and up at three.

N.B. The Hand or Toe in both Common and Triple Time is to be put down at the beginning of every Bar.

But as "Example draws where precept fails" the following Scheme is added.

COMMON TIME.

TRIPLE TIME.

LESSON I. KEY of C. LESSONS for TUNING the VOICE.

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is labeled 'COMMON TIME.' and the bottom staff is labeled 'TRIPLE TIME.' Both staves contain rhythmic exercises with notes and rests. Below the notes are numbers indicating fingerings (1-4) and letters 'd' and 'u' indicating down and up strokes. The exercises are divided into measures by bar lines.

Treble, Counter, or Tenor,

Bass.

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is labeled 'Treble, Counter, or Tenor,' and the bottom staff is labeled 'Bass.' Both staves contain musical notation for Lesson I, Key of C. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (1-8). The exercises are divided into measures by bar lines.

This Lesson which ought to be leard perfectly before any other is attempted, will be a sufficient Guide for Treble, Counter, Tenor, & Bass Voices, in learning to count the Octave or eight notes, both in Tune and Time. — The Stars are placed, to shew where the half tones lie; as F is naturally only half a tone distant from E and C is naturally only half a tone distant from B. — The letters d and u are put, to shew when the hand or Toe should be down or up in measuring time; agreeable to the directions already given.

To make a proper use of this Lesson the Learner should have a Tuning Fork in the Key of C, That will furnish him with the first note, from which he must endeavor to Count an Octave upwards; taking notice where the half tones lie, and trying whether his Eighth be agreeable to the Sound of his fork. The same Fork, when he can count this Octave in tune, will supply him with any other, for he may count from C to F or G, and then let the F or G be the beginning of a new Octave; and by the same means he may find the Key note of any Lesson or Tune, for the Fork will furnish C, then, attending properly to the Flats or Sharps mark'd at the beginning of the Stave, let him Count from C upwards or downwards till he come to the Key note of that tune.

A Learner's great aim should be Counting in tune, and it is the only method recommended in this work for finding distances; But if he have not a natural facility of delivering just sounds, for which his voice must be blamed, or of judging when they are so, which is the fault of his Ear, he ought to practice under a careful and skilful master; this will have a surprizing effect in correcting, and even in forming both a Voice & Ear, as the Author Can safely assert upon his own past experience, and will be happy to prove to any Lady or Gentleman by his future attendance

This Second Lesson contains all the distances in the Octave; and should the Learner want to sound any notes higher or lower he must begin a new Octave; as in the following Example.

he must begin a new Octave; as in the following Example.

LESSON 3. KEY of D.

This is the great end, at which all hitherto said has chiefly aimed; and here we have little more to do, than to send the learner back to the several parts he has been already taught: for he that would sing a tune at Sight, must know how to measure the Time, and must know the note, with its third, fifth, and Octave. But how to measure time, was shewn Page eleven. to find the key note in Page Eight, and what third, fifth, or any other distance can there be, that is not to be found by counting in the Major Key, as in the above Lessons for distances, and in the Minor Key, agreeable to the Example of the Octave, Page Nine. No Common tune will be difficult, to a person who has those Rules well grounded in his memory. However, that the Book may not even appear defective, in a matter considered of so great consequence amongst Singers, it will be proper under this head to set down, at least, the requisites for Singing at Sight, which are these.

The 1st requisite is a readiness in understanding the time mark at the beginning of a tune, whether it be
 2^d in perceiving the affect of the Flats or Sharps .
 3^d in finding the Key note; whether it be Major or Minor; and in exercising both Voice and
 Ear in founding the thirds, fifths, and Octaves; which will render any other distance in the tune easy.

The readineſs here required is to be gain'd by Careful and frequent practice in the foregoing Rules. A Quick Eye, a good Ear, and a Retentive Memory, have been Conſider'd as eſſentiall requiſites, But, properly Speaking, the Organ, itſelf only, is the gift of nature, and its Perfection, muſt be a Conſequence of either accident, cloſe application, or ſkilful inſtruction: And it ought no more to be wonder'd at, that the Voice and the Ear, when uninform'd, are unequal to the taſk of Singing, than that the fingers do not write, or the feet dance, without the aſſiſtance of a Maſter.

DIRECTIONS as to the **MARKS** &c.

The Principal Melody, throughout the whole, is written next above the Bass, and ought to be Sung by Treble Voices. The Star * is put over those parts which are Compound, or have been corrected, by the Author. This || denotes a repetition of a line. This .|. that part of the line is to be Repeated. F. Forte, or Loud. M.F. Mezzo Forte, or half Forte. F.F. Fortissimo, or very Loud. P. Piano, or soft. M.P. Mezzo Piano, or half Piano. P.P. Pianissimo, or Soft as possible. F.F. placed together shew expression. S.F. Softenuto, or to sustain the Sound. Cres. il, R. increase the Sound to Forte. C.M. Common Measure Major Key. C.M. Common Measure Minor Key. L.M. Long Measure Major Key. L.M. Long Measure Minor Key. S.M. Short Measure Major Key. S.M. Short Measure Minor Key. P.M. Peculiar Measure Major Key. P.M. Peculiar Measure Minor Key.

Peculiar Measure Major Key. P. M. B. Peculiar Measure Minor Key.
If any part of the work should appear not clearly intelligible the author will be happy to explain it, upon being applied to: and he flatters himself with a hope that the manner in which he has treated the Subject, will sufficiently recommend him as an Instructor, to any Lady or Gentleman inclined to study Music, either as an ART or SCIENCE.

N^o 1.

GRIMSBY.

Psalm 27th

(C.M.#.)

Tenor.

Counter.

Treble. M.F.

Cres.

f. p.

M.P. Cres.

M.F. Cres. il f

f. p.

p Cres.

f

hr

Bass. 5 6

6 5 6

6 4 5

6 6

6 4 5

6

6 5 3

6

6 6 7

6 4 5

*See no. 45*6 3
4 3N^o 2.SWINDERBY. *See Newton*Psalm 75th

(C.M.#.)

T. Jackson.

Tenor.

Counter.

Treble.

Bass. 6 6

6 6 5
5 4 3

5 6 5 6

6

6 6 5

6

6 5 3

8 7 5 =

6 5 3 =

N.B. The Tunes in this book are all numbered, and if the Clerk after naming the Psalm or Hymn were to mention the Number or Page, those possessed of t^his work might immediately turn to the Tune and join him in singing the praises of God with Understanding.

2

N^o 3.

NEWARK.

Psalm 99th

(C.M.#.)

T. Jackson.

Blandford - Simple Carmina -

N^o 4

SOUTHWELL.

Psalm 8th

(C.M.#.)

T. Jackson.

My Shepherd is

Slow

Brisk

My Shepherd is

6 5 4 3

7 6

8

8

8

6 6 6

8

6 5 4 3

6 6 6 6 4 3

1 8 2

1 8 2

1 8 2

1 8 2

N^o 8.

CLIFTON

Pfalm 16th N V verse 5th

(C.M.#.)

5

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features various melodic lines with notes, rests, and accidentals. There are several dynamic markings, including a forte 'f' and a crescendo 'Cres'. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with four staves. It includes a variety of musical elements such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano), 'Cres' (crescendo), and 'f' (forte). The notation is dense with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Nº 9. ABRIDGE. Psalm 26.

The musical score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs) in 3/2 time. It features various musical notations including notes, rests, and ornaments. The title "Psalm 26." is written above the staves.

N^o 10 BEDFORD. Plain Song.

The image shows a page from a music book with the title 'N^o 10 BEDFORD. Plain Song.' at the top. The music is written on four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth staff is in bass clef. The time signature is 3/2. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of a single melodic line with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 7. The page is numbered 'N^o 10' and the title 'BEDFORD.' is written in all caps. The style is 'Plain Song'.

Nº 11.

Braintree
PETERS.

Pfalm 33^d

(C.M.#)

Nº 12.

GRAZEBROOK.

Pfalm 34th

(C.M.#)

8

N^o. 13. s^t. David's. Psalm 48th (C.M.#.)

N^o. 14. CANTERBURY Psalm 49th (C.M.#.)

N^o. 15.

CESAREA.

Psalm 15.th

(C.M.#.)

Dixon.

9

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 15, No. 15, by Dixon. The score is written on four staves (two treble and two bass clefs) in 3/2 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing harmonic support. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. Trills are marked with 'tr' above notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

N^o. 16.

LAMECH.

Psalm 66.th

X

(C.M.#.)

T. Jackson.

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 66, No. 16, by T. Jackson. The score is written on four staves (two treble and two bass clefs) in 3/2 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing harmonic support. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

N^o 17.

MANCHESTER.

Pfalm 78th.

(CM#.)

I. Wainwright.

6 6⁵
4³

6 4 5 4 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 6 4 5 6 5

N^o 18.

NORTHAMPTON.

Pfalm 82^d.

(CM#.)

D^r. Nares.

6 6 8 7 6 6 6 5 5 6 4 3 5 6 4 3 6 6 7 5 7 9 5 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 3

N^o 19

IRISH.

Pfalm 81.th

(C.M.#.)

11

N^o 20 .

BESTHORP.

Pfalm 94.th 2^d Part .

(C.M.#.)

Brisk..

Musical score for the first system, labeled "Brisk..". It consists of four staves. The top two staves are for voices (Soprano and Alto) and the bottom two are for piano (Treble and Bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music is written in a brisk tempo. The piano part includes fingerings and ornaments. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Verse Slow.

Musical score for the second system, labeled "Verse Slow.". It consists of four staves. The top two staves are for voices (Soprano and Alto) and the bottom two are for piano (Treble and Bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The music is written in a slow tempo. The piano part includes fingerings and ornaments. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Brisk.

Brisk.

First system (measures 1-8):

- Staff 1 (Treble): $\frac{3}{2}$ time, $\frac{2}{4}$ time. Dynamics: f , p , f , h .
- Staff 2 (Treble): $\frac{3}{2}$ time, $\frac{2}{4}$ time. Dynamics: f , p , f .
- Staff 3 (Treble): $\frac{3}{2}$ time, $\frac{2}{4}$ time. Dynamics: f , p , f , h .
- Staff 4 (Bass): $\frac{3}{2}$ time, $\frac{2}{4}$ time. Dynamics: f , p , f . Fingerings: 6 8 7 6 5, 6 6 6 6 5, 6 4 3, 6 6 4 3 7.

Slow 2^d. time.

Slow 2^d. time.

Second system (measures 9-16):

- Staff 1 (Treble): $\frac{3}{2}$ time. Dynamics: p , f , p , f .
- Staff 2 (Treble): $\frac{3}{2}$ time. Dynamics: p , f , p , f .
- Staff 3 (Treble): $\frac{3}{2}$ time. Dynamics: p , f , p , f .
- Staff 4 (Bass): $\frac{3}{2}$ time. Dynamics: p , f , p , f . Fingerings: 6 5.

Vocal lyrics:

Halle - lu - jah Praise ye the Lord. Hal - le - lu - jah Praise ye the Lord.

Hal - le - lu - jah Praise ye the Lord. Hal - le - lu - jah Praise ye the Lord.

N^o 22.

RANDI H.

Pfalm 30th N. V. 10th Verse. (C.M.#.)

hr Dixon

N^o 23.

New York
CHIMES.

Pfalm 105th

(C.M.#.)

D^r. Blow.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The system consists of four staves: two vocal staves (treble and alto clefs) and two piano accompaniment staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first two staves have an asterisk (*) above the first measure. The piano accompaniment includes fingerings: 6, 6, 7 5 9 8 7, 5 6 5, 6 5 6 5.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The system consists of four staves: two vocal staves (treble and alto clefs) and two piano accompaniment staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment includes fingerings: 7 6 6 7 6 5, 6 5, 6 5 6, 5 9 8, 5 9 7, 6 5, 6 5.

N^o. 25.

ATHENS.

Psalm 26th.

(C.M.#.)

Dixon.

Proper for the Holy Sacrament.

6 7 4 3 6 5 8 7 4 3 5 4 6 6 5 7 5 5 3 4 6 6 5 5

N^o. 26.

STAFFORD.

Psalm 86th. Verse 11th.

(C.M.#.)

6 5 6

N^o 27.

BURTON.

Pfalm 21.^{ft}

(C.M., #)

17
Dixon.

Handwritten musical score for N° 27, Burton, Pfalm 21. The score is in 3/2 time and consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal part, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features various ornaments and fingerings indicated by letters and numbers.

N^o 28.

MARKET. LAVINGTON.

Pfalm 40.th

(C.M., #)

In^o. Smith.

Handwritten musical score for N° 28, Market. Lavington, Pfalm 40. The score is in 3/2 time and consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal part, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features various ornaments and fingerings indicated by letters and numbers.

Figured bass notation for the piano part (bottom two staves):

Staff 3 (Treble): 5 6 6 6 5 4 3 5 5 6 6 # 5 6 8 7 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 4 3

Staff 4 (Bass): 5 6 6 6 5 4 3 5 5 6 6 # 5 6 8 7 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 4 3

Figured bass notation for the piano part (bottom two staves):

Staff 3 (Treble): 5 6 6 6 5 4 3 5 5 6 6 # 5 6 8 7 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 4 3

Staff 4 (Bass): 5 6 6 6 5 4 3 5 5 6 6 # 5 6 8 7 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 4 3

N^o 31.

ST. JAMES'S

Pfalm 9th

(C.M.#)

Courteville.

N^o 32.

ST. ANNS OLD.

Pfalm 66th Part 2^d N.V.

(C.M.#)

D^r. Croft.

6 5 6
4 3 5

6 6 6 6 6 5 6 5 7

N^o 34

COLCHESTER

Psalm 24.th

(C.M.,#)

6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5

N^o 35.

ST GEORGES.

Psalm 23^d

(C.M.#)

21

First system of music for N° 35, St Georges, Psalm 23^d, (C.M.#). The system consists of four staves. The first three staves are treble clef, and the fourth is bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a * above the first measure. The second staff has a * above the first measure. The third staff has a * above the first measure. The fourth staff has a 6 above the first measure. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

N^o 36.

MILES'S. LANE.

89th Hymn Book 2^d. D^r. W.

(C.M.#)

Second system of music for N° 36, Miles's Lane, 89th Hymn Book 2^d. D^r. W., (C.M.#). The system consists of four staves. The first three staves are treble clef, and the fourth is bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a * above the first measure. The second staff has a * above the first measure. The third staff has a * above the first measure. The fourth staff has a 6 above the first measure. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

N^o 39 . SWANICK .

Psalms 108.th R.V.

(C.M.)

(Set by Mr. J. M. Lucas
late Pupil to Mr.
Dixon. —)

6 6 7 8 6 6 6 5 7 8 6 7 6 6 5 6 8 7 6 5 5+ 3 2 6 6 5 6 6 7 5

p *M.f.* *Cres.* *hr* *p* *M.f.* *Cres.* *hr*

Balloon

N^o 40 . PORTSMOUTH OLD .

Psalms 75.th

(C.M.)

6 6 6 5 6 5

Chorus full.

Chorus full.

Hal. lelujah || Praise the Lord.

Glory Honour & power be unto the L. forever Jesus Christ is our Redeemer Halle-lujah Halle-lu-jah Hallelujah Praise the Lord.

Hal. lelujah || Praise the Lord.

N^o 42.

ARUNDEL.

Pfalm 121^{ft}

(C.M.#)

3/4

6 5 6 7 3

6 6 6 7 3

* N^o 43.

UFFINGTON.

Pfalm 19th Part 2nd

(CM#)

2/4

6 6 5 9 8 6 5 5 6 9 8 6 4 5 6 5 4 3

f p sf

* see
N^o 2

N^o 45.

NEWTON.

See Swindley, Psalm 75th

(C.M.#)

T. Jackson.

N.B. The above tune is by accident inserted twice.

N^o. 46

LEAH.

Pfalm 116.th verfe 5th

(C.M. #)

6 6 8 6 6 7 6 6 5 4 6 6 6 6 5

tr

tr

tr

N^o. 47.

LEWIS.

(See Petworth 34 page)
Pfalm 23.

(C.M. #)

6 6 6 6 3 6 6 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5

tr

tr

tr

N^o 48.

TIBERIAS.

Pfalm 19th Part 2^d

(C.M.#)

Dixon.

* N^o 49.

WILLOWBY.

Pfalm 84th

(C.M.#)

Green.

Handwritten musical score for N° 50, EVERLY, Pfalm 98th, (C.M#.). The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The music features various notes, rests, and ornaments (marked 'hr'). The piano part includes fingerings (6, 4, 3, 6, 6, 6, 5, 4, #, #, 6) and a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical score for N° 51, STOW, Pfalm 19th, (C.M#.), French. The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The music features various notes, rests, and ornaments (marked 'hr'). The piano part includes fingerings (6, 6, 6, #, 7, 6, 6, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 5) and a repeat sign.

hr

6 57
4 3

6

6 5
4 3

8 7 6 5 5 4 6 6 6 5 7
6 5 4 3 3 2 4 3

N^o 53. BOSTON.Pfalm 98th

(C.M.#)

Smith.

6 6 5 6 5
3 3 3

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 7
4 3 4 3

BOSTON Continued.

This musical score is for a piece titled "BOSTON Continued." It is arranged for piano and organ. The score is divided into two systems, each with a piano part (treble and bass staves) and an organ part (two staves).

First System:

- Piano Part:** The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A triplet of eighth notes appears at the end of the first measure.
- Organ Part:** The upper manual plays a sustained chordal accompaniment, while the lower manual provides a rhythmic foundation with chords and moving lines. Handwritten "hr" (harmonic) markings are present above several notes in the upper manual.

Second System:

- Piano Part:** The tempo or mood shifts, indicated by a change in notation and dynamics. The right hand has more active passages, including a section marked *f* (forte) and *Cres* (crescendo). The left hand continues with harmonic support.
- Organ Part:** The organ accompaniment includes sections marked *f* and *Cres*. The lower manual features a prominent bass line with various chordal textures.

Lyrics: The word "Hal-le-lu-jah" is written above the piano part in two locations, corresponding to specific musical phrases.

Notation: The score includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures, dynamic markings (*f*, *Cres*), articulation marks (accents, slurs), and fingerings (e.g., 6, 7, 8, 4, 3).

Handwritten musical score for the first system of Psalm 81st. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature is D major (C[♯]M[♯]), and the time signature is 3/2. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests and bar lines. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B[♭]), with a 3/2 time signature. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B[♭]), with a 3/2 time signature. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B[♭]), with a 3/2 time signature. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B[♭]), with a 3/2 time signature. The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century manuscript notation, with a handwritten 'X' in the left margin.

Handwritten musical score for the second system of Psalm 81st. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature is D major (C[♯]M[♯]), and the time signature is 3/2. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests and bar lines. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B[♭]), with a 3/2 time signature. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B[♭]), with a 3/2 time signature. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B[♭]), with a 3/2 time signature. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B[♭]), with a 3/2 time signature. The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century manuscript notation.

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" by George F. Root. The score is written on four staves, with the first three staves in treble clef and the fourth staff in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/2. The music features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical notation, with many notes and rests. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical notation, with many notes and rests.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Ample". The score is written on four staves. The first three staves use treble clefs, and the fourth staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/2. The music consists of a single melodic line with various note values, including half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes, often beamed together. There are several measures of rests. The piece is divided into sections by double bar lines. The title "Ample" is written in the top right corner. The bottom staff includes fingerings: 5, 6, 5, 7, 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 7, 7, 6, 6, 6, 5, 4, 3.

34 N^o. 57.

PETWORTH.

The Lewis 27 page

Pfalm 98th.

(C.M., #)

N^o. 58.

FENNING.

Pfalm 9th
* Cho^{rs}.

(C.M., #)

N.B. Sing ev'ry verse through in two parts softly, and repeat the CHORUS full.

First system of musical notation for 'Halle-lu-jah'. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are for vocal parts, and the bottom two are for piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The word 'Halle-lu-jah' is written on the first vocal staff. The music features various dynamics including *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *tr* (trill). There are also fermatas and slurs. The piano part includes fingerings (6, 7, 8) and a final cadence with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation for 'Halle-lu-jah'. It also consists of four staves. The vocal parts end with the word 'A - - - men' on the second and third staves. The piano part continues with complex fingerings (5, 7, 6, 4, 3, 6, 5, 3) and ends with a double bar line. The system concludes with a change in time signature to 3/2, indicated by a large '3' over the staff.

3/2

6 6 4 3 6 6 5 4 3 6 5 4 3 6 5 4 3

hr

f

N^o 60. NEW GOSPORT.

(C.M, #)

I. Lucas.

Air.

3/2

6 6 6 8 6 5 4 5 6 4 4 2 6 b5 6 6 4 5 7 5 8 6 7 5 3 6 4 5

hr

f

N^o 61.

BETHANY.

X

Hymn 5th. Book 1st. Dr. W. Or Psalm 17th. N.V.

(C.M.b.)

Dixon.

6 5 4 1 6 5 4 3 6 5 4 3 6 5 4 3 6 5 4 3

N^o 62. BETHPAGE.Psalm 6th. N.V.

(C.M.b.)

Dixon.

8 9 5 7 5 5 6 5 4 3 6 5 4 3 6 5 4 3 6 5 4 3

N^o. 63.*Broomgrove*
CROWLE.Psalm 1st

(CMB)

3/2

N^o. 64.*Burford*
NORWICH.Psalm 30th

(CMB)

Parcell

3/2

N^o. 65. WINDSOR.Psalm 39th.

(C.M.b.)

N^o. 66. BANGOR.Psalm 90th.

(C.M.b.)

N^o 67. WENTWORTH.Psalm 77th N. V.

(C.M.b.)

Dixon.

5 6 6
3 4 6
6 6 5
8 6 5 6
6 5 3 4
6 7 3
8 7 6 5
6 5 4 3
6 5

N^o 68.

WORKSOP.

Psalm 22nd

(C.M.b.)

6
5
6 5
6 5 4
6 5
6 5
5 6
6 5 4 3

N^o. 69.

RIPON.

Pfalm 96th.

(C.M.b.)

41

Musical score for Psalm 96th, Ripon. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part includes fingerings and articulation marks.

N^o. 70.

CLANDON.

Pfalm 39th. N.V. verse. 4th.

(C.M.b.)

Dixon.

Musical score for Psalm 39th, N.V. verse. 4th, Clandon. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part includes fingerings and articulation marks. The word "Grave." is written above the third staff.

6 5 8 7 6 6 7 6 6 5

N^o 72.

st. IVES.

Psalm 54th

(C.M.b.)

6 5 8 7 6 6 5

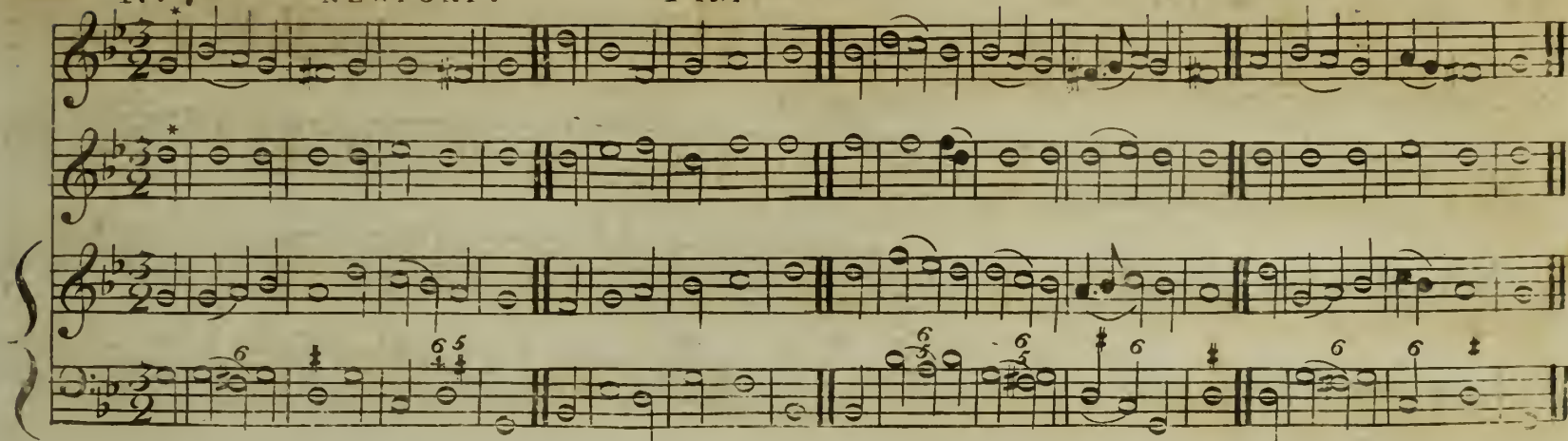
N^o. 73.*Sec. Wallingford*

NEWPORT.

Psalm 55th.

(C.M.b.)

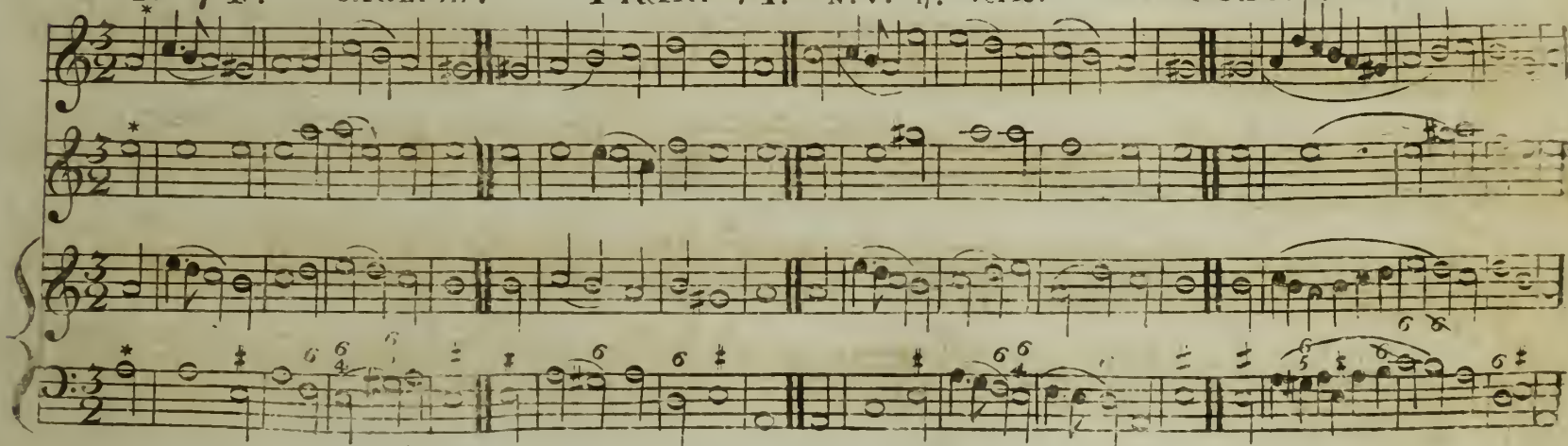
43

N^o. 74.*Burnham.*

CARLISE.

Psalm 71^{ft}. N.V. 7th verse.

(C.M.b.)



see Aldridge H. S. S. S. S.

44

N^o 75.

ELENBOROUGH.

Pfalm 42nd.

(C.M.b.)

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The first staff has a * above the first measure. The second staff has a * above the first measure and a trill (tr) above the eighth measure. The piano part has a treble and bass clef. The bass line has several figures: 6, 3 5 6 5, 3 7 6 5, 6 5, 6 6 5, 6 8, 6 4 3, 6 4 3. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

The second system of musical notation consists of four staves, continuing the piece. The vocal parts continue with various notes and rests. The piano part continues with figures: 8 7, 6 5, 6 5, 6 5, 5 6, 6 6, 6 6, 6 5, 6 4, 5. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

N^o. 76. ^X

COLLINGHAM.

Pfalm 86th

(CM^b)

T. Jackson.

45

N^o. 77.

DE. PROFUNDIS.

Pfalm. 102^d

(CM^b)

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Grave." The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal line, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked "GRAVE." and the key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a slow, somber melody with a piano accompaniment of chords and moving lines. The score is written in ink on aged paper.

N^o 79. LINCOLN.

Pſalm 16th.

(C.M.b.)

Dixon.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Grave." The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves. The first three staves are for the vocal line, and the fourth is for the piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked "GRAVE." The music features a slow, somber melody with a piano accompaniment of chords and moving lines. The score is written in ink on aged paper.

Nº 80.

FUNERAL THOUGHT.

Pfalm 90th N.V. 3^d. V.

(CMB)

47
Smith.

GRAVE.

Nº 81.

WAKEFIELD.

Pfalm 94th Part 2^d.

(CMB)

Prelleur.

GRAVE.

Musical score for Psalm 141 by Haselton. The score is written for three parts: Soprano, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/2. The music is written in a single system with three staves. The Soprano and Alto parts are written in treble clef, and the Bass part is written in bass clef. The music consists of a single melodic line with some ornamentation. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

N^o. 83.

SYRIA.

Psalm 102.

(C^b.)

Prelleur.

Musical score for Psalm 102 by Syria. The score is written for three parts: Soprano, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/2. The music is written in a single system with three staves. The Soprano and Alto parts are written in treble clef, and the Bass part is written in bass clef. The music consists of a single melodic line with some ornamentation. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

N^o 84.

MADRID.

Pfalms, 26th.

(C.M.,.b)

Dixon.

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" by George F. Root, 1851. The score is in 3/2 time, key of B-flat major, and consists of four staves. The first staff is the vocal melody, the second is the piano accompaniment, the third is the vocal melody with lyrics, and the fourth is the piano accompaniment with lyrics. The lyrics are "The Bird Song" and "The Bird Song".

N^o 85.

WALSAL.

Pſalm 6th.

(C.M b)

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is written on the first staff, with lyrics "The Rose Tree" written below it. The second staff contains a harmonic line. The third staff contains a harmonic line. The fourth staff contains a bass line with fingerings (1-5, 2-4, 3-5, 4-6, 5-1, 6-2, 7-3, 8-4, 9-5, 10-6, 11-7, 12-8, 13-9, 14-10, 15-11, 16-12, 17-13, 18-14, 19-15, 20-16, 21-17, 22-18, 23-19, 24-20, 25-21, 26-22, 27-23, 28-24, 29-25, 30-26, 31-27, 32-28, 33-29, 34-30, 35-31, 36-32, 37-33, 38-34, 39-35, 40-36, 41-37, 42-38, 43-39, 44-40, 45-41, 46-42, 47-43, 48-44, 49-45, 50-46, 51-47, 52-48, 53-49, 54-50, 55-51, 56-52, 57-53, 58-54, 59-55, 60-56, 61-57, 62-58, 63-59, 64-60, 65-61, 66-62, 67-63, 68-64, 69-65, 70-66, 71-67, 72-68, 73-69, 74-70, 75-71, 76-72, 77-73, 78-74, 79-75, 80-76, 81-77, 82-78, 83-79, 84-80, 85-81, 86-82, 87-83, 88-84, 89-85, 90-86, 91-87, 92-88, 93-89, 94-90, 95-91, 96-92, 97-93, 98-94, 99-95, 100-96, 101-97, 102-98, 103-99, 104-100, 105-101, 106-102, 107-103, 108-104, 109-105, 110-106, 111-107, 112-108, 113-109, 114-110, 115-111, 116-112, 117-113, 118-114, 119-115, 120-116, 121-117, 122-118, 123-119, 124-120, 125-121, 126-122, 127-123, 128-124, 129-125, 130-126, 131-127, 132-128, 133-129, 134-130, 135-131, 136-132, 137-133, 138-134, 139-135, 140-136, 141-137, 142-138, 143-139, 144-140, 145-141, 146-142, 147-143, 148-144, 149-145, 150-146, 151-147, 152-148, 153-149, 154-150, 155-151, 156-152, 157-153, 158-154, 159-155, 160-156, 161-157, 162-158, 163-159, 164-160, 165-161, 166-162, 167-163, 168-164, 169-165, 170-166, 171-167, 172-168, 173-169, 174-170, 175-171, 176-172, 177-173, 178-174, 179-175, 180-176, 181-177, 182-178, 183-179, 184-180, 185-181, 186-182, 187-183, 188-184, 189-185, 190-186, 191-187, 192-188, 193-189, 194-190, 195-191, 196-192, 197-193, 198-194, 199-195, 200-196, 201-197, 202-198, 203-199, 204-200, 205-201, 206-202, 207-203, 208-204, 209-205, 210-206, 211-207, 212-208, 213-209, 214-210, 215-211, 216-212, 217-213, 218-214, 219-215, 220-216, 221-217, 222-218, 223-219, 224-220, 225-221, 226-222, 227-223, 228-224, 229-225, 230-226, 231-227, 232-228, 233-229, 234-230, 235-231, 236-232, 237-233, 238-234, 239-235, 240-236, 241-237, 242-238, 243-239, 244-240, 245-241, 246-242, 247-243, 248-244, 249-245, 250-246, 251-247, 252-248, 253-249, 254-250, 255-251, 256-252, 257-253, 258-254, 259-255, 260-256, 261-257, 262-258, 263-259, 264-260, 265-261, 266-262, 267-263, 268-264, 269-265, 270-266, 271-267, 272-268, 273-269, 274-270, 275-271, 276-272, 277-273, 278-274, 279-275, 280-276, 281-277, 282-278, 283-279, 284-280, 285-281, 286-282, 287-283, 288-284, 289-285, 290-286, 291-287, 292-288, 293-289, 294-290, 295-291, 296-292, 297-293, 298-294, 299-295, 300-296, 301-297, 302-298, 303-299, 304-300, 305-301, 306-302, 307-303, 308-304, 309-305, 310-306, 311-307, 312-308, 313-309, 314-310, 315-311, 316-312, 317-313, 318-314, 319-315, 320-316, 321-317, 322-318, 323-319, 324-320, 325-321, 326-322, 327-323, 328-324, 329-325, 330-326, 331-327, 332-328, 333-329, 334-330, 335-331, 336-332, 337-333, 338-334, 339-335, 340-336, 341-337, 342-338, 343-339, 344-340, 345-341, 346-342, 347-343, 348-344, 349-345, 350-346, 351-347, 352-348, 353-349, 354-350, 355-351, 356-352, 357-353, 358-354, 359-355, 360-356, 361-357, 362-358, 363-359, 364-360, 365-361, 366-362, 367-363, 368-364, 369-365, 370-366, 371-367, 372-368, 373-369, 374-370, 375-371, 376-372, 377-373, 378-374, 379-375, 380-376, 381-377, 382-378, 383-379, 384-380, 385-381, 386-382, 387-383, 388-384, 389-385, 390-386, 391-387, 392-388, 393-389, 394-390, 395-391, 396-392, 397-393, 398-394, 399-395, 400-396, 401-397, 402-398, 403-399, 404-400, 405-401, 406-402, 407-403, 408-404, 409-405, 410-406, 411-407, 412-408, 413-409, 414-410, 415-411, 416-412, 417-413, 418-414, 419-415, 420-416, 421-417, 422-418, 423-419, 424-420, 425-421, 426-422, 427-423, 428-424, 429-425, 430-426, 431-427, 432-428, 433-429, 434-430, 435-431, 436-432, 437-433, 438-434, 439-435, 440-436, 441-437, 442-438, 443-439, 444-440, 445-441, 446-442, 447-443, 448-444, 449-445, 450-446, 451-447, 452-448, 453-449, 454-450, 455-451, 456-452, 457-453, 458-454, 459-455, 460-456, 461-457, 462-458, 463-459, 464-460, 465-461, 466-462, 4

Musical score for Psalm 5th, N^o. 86, ALPERAM. The score is in 3/2 time and C minor. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has two staves (treble and bass). The second system has two staves (treble and bass). The third system has two staves (treble and bass). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with many rests. There are several double bar lines throughout the piece. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The time signature is 3/2. There are some fingerings indicated in the bass line of the third system: 6, 6, 5, 6, 6, 4, 6, 5.

N^o. 87. BENSON.Psalm 119th PART 4th

(CMb.)

Musical score for Psalm 119th, N^o. 87, BENSON. The score is in 3/2 time and C minor. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has two staves (treble and bass). The second system has two staves (treble and bass). The third system has two staves (treble and bass). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with many rests. There are several double bar lines throughout the piece. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The time signature is 3/2. There are some fingerings indicated in the bass line of the third system: 6, 5, 6, 5, 6, 6, 6.

N^o 88.

ALPHA.

Pfalm 17th.

(C.Mb.)

51
Dixon.

N^o 89.

OMEGA.

Pfalm 11th.

(C.Mb.)

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" (BWV 171) by J. S. Bach. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/2 time. It consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which is characterized by its rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, often using chords and single notes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece is a short, lively composition, typically lasting about 2-3 minutes.

N^o 91. CAMBRIDGE.

Pfalm 2nd.

(C.M.b.)

Green.

Handwritten musical score for three staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, 3/2 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/2 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'hr' and '6'.

N^o. 92. MACEDONIA.

Pſalm 100.th

(LM#.)

53
Dixon.

N. 92. MACEDONIA. (Lark.) DIXON.

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "The Song of the Lark" by Dixon. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal part, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The music features a melody with many trills and grace notes, and the piano part includes fingerings and arpeggiated chords.

N^o 93

PHILIPPI

Pfalm 29th

(LM#.)

Dixon

[illegible]

54

N^o 94.

PITTS.

Psalm 100^d.

(LM#.)

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 100, No. 94 by Pitts. The score is written for three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several repeat signs and a double bar line. The bass staff includes figured bass notation with numbers 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and 7.

N^o 95.

ST. MARKS.

Psalm 101^{ft}. N.V.

(LM#.)

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 101, No. 95 by St. Marks. The score is written for three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several repeat signs and a double bar line. The bass staff includes figured bass notation with numbers 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and 7.

N^o 96.

WAREHAM.

Pfalm 36th 5th Verse.

(LM#.)

55
Knapp.

All Saints

N^o 97.

WINCHELSEA.

Pfalm 111th

(LM#.)

Prelleur.

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" (Op. 10, No. 1) by Robert Schumann. The score is written on four staves, with the first two staves for the right hand (treble clef) and the last two for the left hand (bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a melody with various ornaments and a bass line with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-7. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for four parts: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is in common time. The Soprano part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Alto part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Tenor part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Bass part begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, f, hr). The lyrics are written below the Bass part. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first two stanzas of the song, and the second system contains the third stanza. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

N^o99.

ACTON.

Pfalm 93^d. N.V.

(LM#.)

Smith.

57

N^o100. CUMBERLAND. Pfalm 112th. Cho^s full

(LM#.)

Cary.

N.B. Sing ev'ry verse through softly in two parts only And Repeat the CHORUS FULL.

N^o. 101. Gloucester.Psalm 80th. Part 3^d. N.V.

(L.M.#.)

N.B. The following Psalm may be Sung to Peculiar Measure as the 113th. D^r. W. or N.V.

N^o. 102. WILTON.Psalm 40th. N.V.

(L.M.#.)

N^o. 103. GUILDFORD.

Pfalme 144th. N.V.

(L.M.#.)

Dixon.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/2 time. The score is written on four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal melody, and the bottom two staves are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The piano accompaniment features a simple harmonic structure with chords and single notes. The score is written in ink on aged paper.

N^o 104. GREENS 100th. Psalm

(L.M.♯.)

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music features various melodic lines with notes, rests, and ornaments. The piano part includes fingerings (e.g., 6, 6, 7, 6) and dynamic markings (e.g., *p*, *f*). The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of the musical score continues the composition. It also consists of four staves (two vocal, two piano). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The piano part includes fingerings (e.g., 5, 3, 7, 5) and dynamic markings (e.g., *M.P.*, *p*, *f*). The system concludes with a double bar line.

N.B. The Above tune will also suit Peculiar Measure as the 37th Psalm. New Version .or 96 D^r. W.

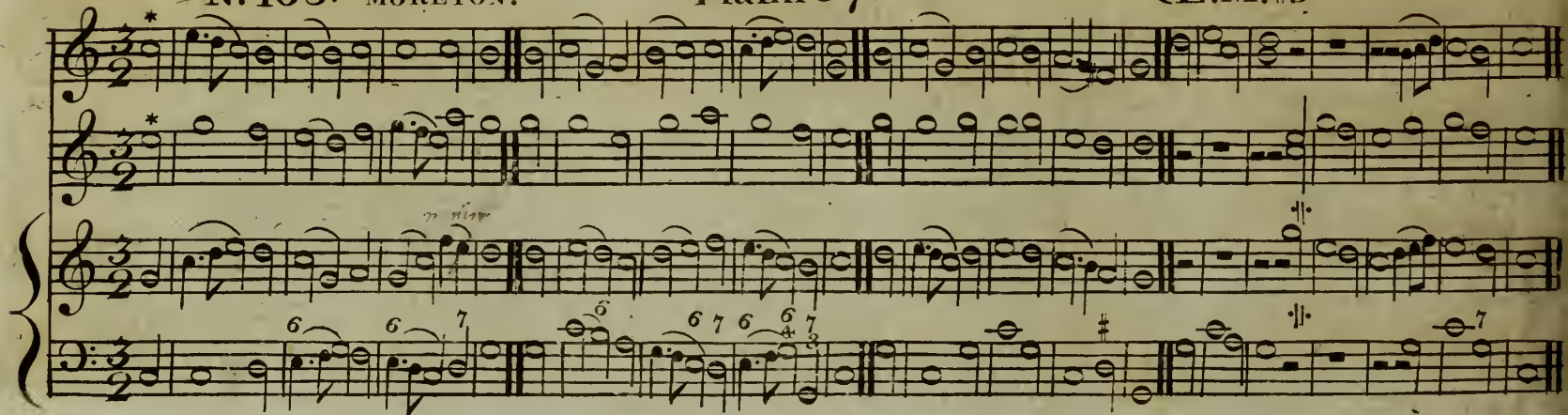
Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, featuring a treble and bass staff with a piano accompaniment. The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

N^o. 107 BRAMCOAT. Psalm 114th. N.V. (L.M., #)

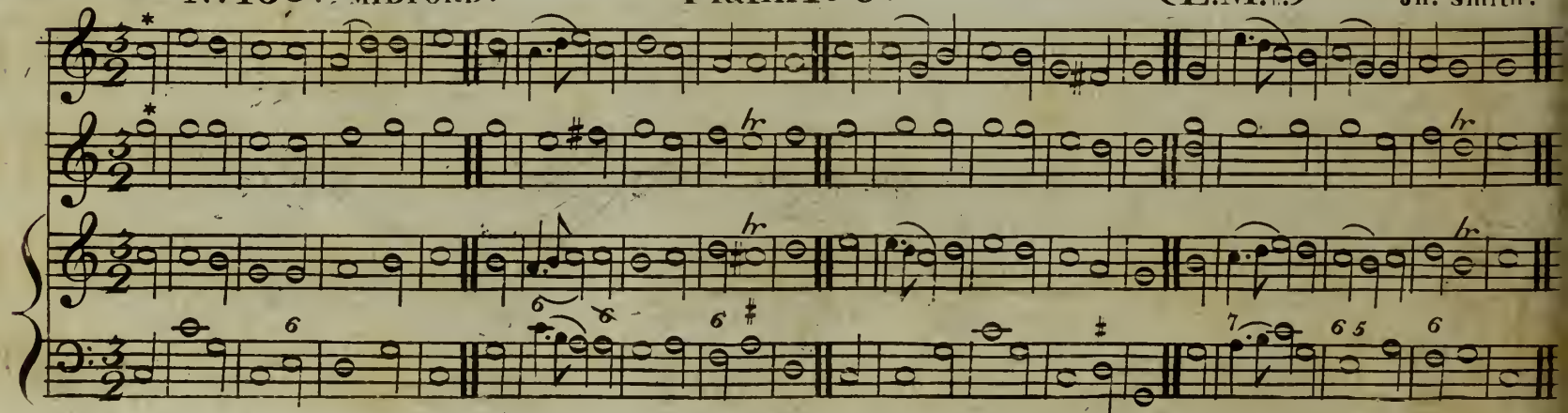
6 5 7 4 3- 6 5 7 4 3- 6 5 7 4 3- 6 5 7 4 3-

N^o. 108. MORETON.Psalm 97th

(L.M.#.)

N^o. 109. MIDFORD.Psalm 150th

(L.M.#.)

Jn^o. Smith.

N^o. 110. HARDWAY.

Pſalm 88th. N.V.

(L.M.#.)

I. Lucas.

[illegible]

N^o. 111. CHICHESTER.

Pfalms 88th.

(L.M.#.)

J. Marsh, Esq^r.

N^o. 111. CHICHESTER. Psalm 88th. (L.M.#.) J. Marsh, Esq^r.

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" by George F. Root, Op. 12, No. 1. The score is in G major, 3/4 time, and consists of four staves. The first three staves are for the vocal part, and the fourth is for the piano accompaniment. The music features a simple melody with a star marking the first measure of the vocal line. The piano part includes fingerings and a key signature change to F major in the final measure.

N^o. 113

HULL.

Pſalm 57. Verſe 7th

(L.M,♯)

Prellieur.

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" (BWV 171) by J. S. Bach. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/2 time. It consists of four staves. The first three staves are for the vocal part, and the fourth is for the basso continuo. The music features a repeating melodic motif in the vocal part, which is accompanied by a basso continuo line with figured bass notation. The score is written in ink on aged paper.

F. Michael

N^o. 114.

BRUNSWICK.

Pfalm 95th N.V.

(L.M.♯.)

65

Three staves of musical notation for Psalm 95, N.V. (L.M.♯.). The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. The third staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. The music features various notes, rests, and bar lines. There are some markings above the notes, including '6' and 'hr'.

N^o. 115.

MESSINGHAM.

Pfalm 100th D^r. W. or 97th N.V.

(L.M.♯.)

Prelleur.

Three staves of musical notation for Psalm 100, D.W. or 97th N.V. (L.M.♯.). The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. The third staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. The music features various notes, rests, and bar lines. There are some markings above the notes, including '6', 'hr', and '5+3'.

First system of musical notation for Psalm 117. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, and the bottom two are piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The music includes various dynamics such as *Cres* (Crescendo), *p* (piano), and *M. p* (Mezzo-piano). There are also performance markings like *hr* (harmonic) and *3** (triplets). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. The system concludes with a *Cres* marking on the piano part.

Second system of musical notation for Psalm 117. It continues the four-staff format. Dynamics include *M. f.* (Mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *Orgⁿ* (Organ). The piano part features complex fingerings and a *3** triplet marking. The system ends with a *Voice.* instruction, indicating the vocal part continues on the next page.

Musical score for four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The score includes dynamic markings (M.f., Cres., p, f, Cres. Dim., Till f) and articulation (accents, slurs). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

N^o. 117

ROCHFORD.

Psalm 114th. N. V.

(L. M. 2)

Musical score for four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in A major, 3/4 time. The score includes dynamic markings (M.f., Cres., p, f, Cres. Dim., Till f) and articulation (accents, slurs). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

N.^o 118. LEBANON.

Pſalm 135.th D^r. W^t.

(L.M.#.)

N. 118. LEBANON. Psalm 135. D.W. (L.M. #5)

N^o. 119. WILDS.

Hymn 7th. Book 3^d. D^r. W.
Or Psalm 57th. N.V. 7th. Verse.

(L.M.F.)

D^r Madan .

This musical score is for a four-part setting of the hymn "The Lord is my Rock" by J. S. Bach. It is arranged for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices, with a keyboard accompaniment. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. The vocal parts are written in treble clef, and the keyboard part is in bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The lyrics are in Latin: "Deus meus Rex fortis, Deus meus Rex fortis, Deus meus Rex fortis, Deus meus Rex fortis." The score is divided into two systems, each with four staves. The first system contains the first two staves (Soprano and Alto), and the second system contains the last two staves (Tenor and Bass). The score is marked with various dynamics and articulations, including "f" (forte), "p" (piano), "mf" (mezzo-forte), and "fz" (forzando). The score is also marked with "Or Psalm 57th N.V. 7th Verse." and "J. S. Bach." The score is a reproduction of a manuscript, and it includes a title page with the title "The Lord is my Rock" and the composer's name "J. S. Bach." The score is a four-part setting, and it is a reproduction of a manuscript.

N^o 120. SHAFTSBURY.Psalm 103^d. Part 2nd. D^r. W.

(L.M.#)

Jn^o. Arminer

N^o 120. SHAFTSBURY. Psalm 103^d. Part 2nd. D^r. W. (L.M.#) Jn^o. Arminer.

N^o 121. SHOREHAM.Psalm 92nd. Part 2nd. D^r. W.

(L.M.#)

Jn^o. Arminer.

N^o 121. SHOREHAM. Psalm 92nd. Part 2nd. D^r. W. (L.M.#) Jn^o. Arminer.

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 101, N.V. Minshall. The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The music is written in a simple, clear style. There are several measures of music, with some measures containing a double bar line. The notation includes notes, rests, and a few accidentals. There are some markings above the staves, including a star and the letters 'hr'.

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 103, N.V. Bath. The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The music is written in a simple, clear style. There are several measures of music, with some measures containing a double bar line. The notation includes notes, rests, and a few accidentals. There are some markings above the staves, including a star and the letters 'hr'. There are also some markings below the staves, including the number 6.

N^o. 123. ANGLESEY.

OLD 100th Psalm

(LM.#)

71

N^o. 124.

Timesbury
NEWCASTLE.

Psalm 104th. N.V. And D^r W^d 23^d. verse (LM.#)

In^o. Smith.

N^o. 126. EVENING Hymn. 80th. Or 31st. Book 1st. D^r. W.

(L.M.#.)

Tallis.

N^o. 127

Milbank.

Hymn 61st. Book 1st. D^r. W.

(L.M.#.)

C. Burney.

N^o 128

BECKWITH.

Hymn 101^{ft} Book I^{ft} D^r. W.

(LM, #)

D^r. Madan

N^o 129

LEEDS.

Hymn 40th Book I^{ft} D^r. W.

(L.M. #)

D^r. Madan

N^o. 130.

SCARBOROUGH

Pfalm 73^d. N.V. 1.st. 2.nd. 3.^d. & 23^d. Verses. (L.M.#.)

Handwritten musical score for "L'Inno di S. Giovanni" by G. Rossini. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and consists of four staves. The first two staves are for vocal parts (Soprano and Alto/Tenor), and the last two are for piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" and the mood is "Affettuoso". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (p, f, hr), and fingerings.

N^o. 131.

S.^t GREGORY.

Pfalm 65th. N. V. and D^r. W.

(L.M.£.)

Mr. Deeble

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is in common time, with a tempo marking of "Allegretto". The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The piano part features a prominent bass line with many sixteenth notes and rests, and a treble part with chords and single notes. The score is written in a clear, legible hand, with some corrections and markings visible.

N^o. 132. THE ROSE.

Pfalm 138th. D^r. W.

(L.M.♯.)

T. Gardiner.

Musical score for 'The Rose' (Psalm 138) in C major, 4/4 time. The score consists of three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system has a common time signature 'C'. The second and third systems have a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a common time signature 'C'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A large 'X' is drawn on the right side of the page.

N^o. 133. THE AURICULA.

Pfalm 103^d. Part. 1st. D^r. W.

(L.M.♯.)

T. Gardiner.

Musical score for 'The Auricle' (Psalm 103) in D major, 4/4 time. The score consists of three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system has a key signature of two sharps (D major). The second and third systems have a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a common time signature 'C'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A large 'X' is drawn on the right side of the page.

N^o 134. ARTAXERXES.Psalm 112th N.V.

(L.M.#)

{ Adapted and Harmoniz'd

by W. Dixon.

Musical score for N° 134, Artaxerxes, Psalm 112th N.V. (L.M.#). The score is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *Cres*, *pp*, and *D.C.* Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-6.

N.B. The above tune will also suit Peculiar Measure, as the 112th O.V. 91st N.V. or 113.th & 146th D.W. 4th

N^o 135.

DARBY. St. George's

Psalm 103^d N.V. 8th verse. (L.M.#)

Stanley.

Musical score for N° 135, Darby, St. George's, Psalm 103^d N.V. 8th verse. (L.M.#). The score is in 4/4 time, key of D major. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *Cres*, *pp*, and *D.C.* Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-6.

Nº 136. LA ODICIA.

Pfalms 32nd.

(L.M.b.)

Dixon.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/2 time. The score is written on four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/2. The music features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a handwritten style with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a handwritten style with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and fingerings.

Nº 137. ARABIA.

Pfalms 62nd.

(L.M.b.)

Dixon.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/2 time. The score is written on four staves, with the first two staves in treble clef and the last two in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music features various note values, rests, and fingerings. The first staff has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The second staff has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The third staff has a bass clef and a 3/2 time signature. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a 3/2 time signature. The music is written in a single system, with measures separated by bar lines. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests and fingerings. The first staff has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The second staff has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The third staff has a bass clef and a 3/2 time signature. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a 3/2 time signature. The music is written in a single system, with measures separated by bar lines. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests and fingerings.

Nº138. MORNING HYMN.

HYMN 79th. Book 1st. D^r. W.

(L.M.b.)

Jer. Clark.

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" by George Frideric Handel. The score is written on four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal part (Soprano and Alto), and the bottom two staves are for the keyboard part (Right and Left Hand). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody with various ornaments and a keyboard accompaniment with figured bass notation.

N^o 139. OXFORD.

Pfalms 139th. N.V. & D^r W. (L.M.b.)

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/4 time. The score is written on four staves: two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a variety of note values, rests, and bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 and 6-7. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

N^o 140. WINTERBURN.

Pfalms 60th.

(L.M.b.)

Knapp.

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves. The first staff is in B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The second staff is in C major (no sharps or flats) and common time (C). The third staff is in C minor (three flats) and common time (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines, with some fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5.

N^o 141. WESTBURY.

Pfalm 18th.

(L.M.b.)

Prelleur.

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The music is in common time (C) and the key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes a key signature change from B-flat to C major in the second system. The piano part features a bass line with many fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The melody is simple and catchy, with a repeat sign at the end of the first system.

Star (*)

Figured bass notation: 6 6 5 8 7 6 5, 6 6, 6 6 5 4 5, 6 6 5 4 5, 6 6 5 8 7 6 5, 6, 6 6 5

N^o 143. POCKLINGTON. Psalm 69.th Verse 16.th for GOOD FRIDAY. (L.M.b.)

Dixon.

Star (*)

Figured bass notation: 6 6, 6 5 4 3, 5 6 6 7 6 6 5, 6 6 5 6 5, 6 5 4 3, 5 4 6 6, 6 6 5, 6 5 4 3, 6 6 5

N^o 144. ARMLEY.

Pfalm 41.^{ft} D^r. W.

(L.M.b.)

81

N^o 145. ANTWORTH.

Pfalm 63.^d D^r. W.

(L.M.b.)

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. All staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and bar lines. There are some markings above the notes, possibly indicating fingerings or ornaments, such as '6', '7', '6 4 5', and '6 4'. The handwriting is elegant and typical of 18th-century manuscript notation.

N^o. 146. BABYLON. STREAMS.

Pſalm 88th. N. V.

(L.M,b)

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with many whole and half notes. There are several repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) throughout the piece. The first staff has a star (*) above the first measure and a "hr" above the second measure. The second staff has a star (*) above the first measure. The third staff has a "hr" above the second measure and another "hr" above the eighth measure. The fourth staff has fingerings (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) written below the first measure and other fingerings (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) written below the eighth measure. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

N^o 147. * CHESTERFIELD.

Pfalm 112th.

(L.M.b.)

83
Prelleur.

N^o 148 s^t NICHOLAS.

Pfalm 137th.

(L.M.b)

84 N^o. 150 VIRGINIA.

Pfalm 46th. D^r. W.

(L.M.b.)

First system of musical notation for Psalm 46th, D. W. (L.M.b.). It consists of three staves: a single treble staff, a single treble staff, and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/2. The first staff has a single treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a single treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a grand staff with a key signature of one flat. The music features various notes, rests, and accidentals, including a sharp sign in the second staff. There are also some markings like '6 4 6 8' and '6 4 5' in the bass staff of the third system.

Second system of musical notation for Psalm 46th, D. W. (L.M.b.). It consists of three staves: a single treble staff, a single treble staff, and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/2. The first staff has a single treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a single treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a grand staff with a key signature of one flat. The music features various notes, rests, and accidentals, including a sharp sign in the second staff. There are also some markings like '6 4 6 8' and '6 4 5' in the bass staff of the third system.

N^o 151. LIMEHOUSE.

Pfalm 139th. D^r. W. Part 1st.

(L.M.b.)

85

Slow.

5th Verfe.

Brisk.

N^o 152. SEND.Psalm 130th D^r W.

(L.M.b.)

Smith.

6 8 4 6 8 6 6 5 6 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 4 5 # 6 5 # 5 6 5 6 # # 6 4 4 6 8 6 6 5

N^o 153. WORKING.Psalm 90th D^r W. Proper for Funerals. (L.M.b.)

Dixon.

6 8 7 6 5 6 5 4 # 7 6 6 5 6 5 4 # 8 5 6 5 4 # 7 6 5 6 5 4

N^o. 154. ALBURY.Psalm 25th. N.V. and D^r. W.

(S.M.#.)

87
Dixon

6 4 6 4 5 3 5 8 7 4 3 6 6 5 6 7 6 5 4 3 f 6 6 5 6 4 3

N^o. 155. ANTHONY.Psalm 19th. D^r. W.

(S.M.#.)

5 6 6 6 5 8 7 6 6 4 3

8 7 6 6 7 8 7 4 3 6 5 4 3 6 6 5 6 5 5 7

6 5 6 7 6 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 3

N^o. 158. EAGLE STREET. NEW.

Pfalm 23^d. D^r. W.

(S.M.#.)

89
Smith.

Handwritten musical score for N° 158, Psalm 23, D. W. (S.M.#.). The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features various note values, rests, and fingerings. There are several measures with rests marked 'hr'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

N^o. 159. PLYMOUTH.

Pfalm 25th. D^r. W.

(S.M.#.)

Handwritten musical score for N° 159, Psalm 25, D. W. (S.M.#.). The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features various note values, rests, and fingerings. There are several measures with rests marked 'hr'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

The above Tune is very much like Thacher in the Wingewater Collection —

CHO^S FULL.

Organ

N.B. In the above Psalm Sing through each verse in two parts only, and repeat the two last lines in FULL CHORUS.

N^o 161. WAKEFIELD.Psalm 103. D^r. W.

(S.M.#.)

N^o. 162. SILVER STREET. Psalm 95th. D^r. w 1, 2, 3 & 4th Verses (S.M.#)

91
Smith.

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts (Soprano and Alto), and the bottom two are for the organ accompaniment. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The organ part includes fingerings such as 6, 6 5 4, 6, 6, 6 5 4 3, 6, 6 5 4 3, and 6 5 4 3.

N.B. Sing the following Halleluiahs &c after the 4th verse.

The second system of the musical score continues the composition with four staves. It includes lyrics for the vocal parts: "Hallelujah Praise ye the Lord" and "Praise ye the Lord". The organ part includes fingerings such as 6, 6 5 4, 6, 6, 6 5 4 3, 6, 6 5 4 3, and 6 5 4 3. Dynamics include *f*, *M.P.*, *Cres Ad.*, and *SLOW*. The organ part is marked *Organ* and *f*.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "God is" in G major, 3/4 time. The score is written on four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two piano accompaniment staves (Right and Left Hand). The music features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The vocal parts enter with a melodic line, while the piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, bar lines, and dynamic markings like "hr" (fortissimo) and "6" (sexta). The piece concludes with a final cadence and the number "87" at the bottom right.

N^o. 164. GOSPORT. Pfalm 103.^d. D^r. W. (S.M.#)

N^o 165. STURMINSTER.

Pfalm 103.rd Part 2.nd D.^r W.

(S.M.#.)

93

Handwritten musical score for N° 165, Sturminster, Psalm 103rd, Part 2nd, D. W. (S.M.#.). The score is written on four staves (two treble and two bass) in 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features various dynamics including *p* (piano) and *f* (forte), and articulation marks like asterisks and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

N^o 166. SPITTLE.

Pfalm 99.th D.^r W.

(S.M.#.)

T. Gardiner.

Handwritten musical score for N° 166, Spittle, Psalm 99th, D. W. (S.M.#.) by T. Gardiner. The score is written on four staves (two treble and two bass) in common time (C). The key signature is one flat (Bb). The music includes various dynamics and articulation marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

N^o. 167. KEW.

Pfalm 31^{ft}. N.V. 19. 20. 23 & 24. Verses .

(S.M.#.)

Dixon.

N. 10
 K. E. V.
 F. R. A. M. O. N. N. 13. 20. 23. 24. V. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827.

N.^o 168.

Exting. v. 171
PECKHAM.

Hymn 14th. Book 2^d. Dr. W.

(S.M.#.)

Smith

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 3/2 time. The score is for four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Treble 3, and Bass. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, bar lines, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piece is marked with an asterisk (*) and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

N^o 169. KELHAM.

Pfalm 25th o.v.

(S.M.#)

95
from a Double Chant of
T. Jackson, adapted by W Dixon.

6 5 6 4 5 6 5 8 7 6 5 4 3

N^o 170. WINTHROP.

Pfalm 67th o.v.

(S.M.#)

from a Double Chant as above.

5 6 5 6 5 6 8 7 4 3 6 6 8 5 7 6 5 4 3 8 7 6 5 4 3

96

N^o 171.Pekham. See N^o 168. page 94.
EPPING.Psalm 23rd. D^r. W.

(S.M.#.)

Smith.

N^o 172.

CRANLEY.

Psalm 19th. D^r. W.

(S.M.#.)

Dixon.

97

(S.M.#) From a double Chant by
{T. Jackson, adapted by W. Dixon.

Handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal melody, and the bottom two staves are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is in 4/4 time. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, bar lines, and fingerings. The piano part features a simple harmonic accompaniment with some arpeggiated chords. The vocal part is a simple melody with some ornamentation. The score is handwritten in ink on aged paper.

N^o 175.

SURRY.

Hymn 74.th Book 2nd D.^r. W.

(S.M.b.)

Dixon,
h

N^o 176.

LANGWORTH.

Hymn 80.th Book 2nd D.^r. W.

(S.M.b.)

N^o. 177

WIRKS WORTH.

Pfalm 31th N.V. or O.V.

(S.M.b.)

99

Aylebury

N^o. 178.

BARNBY.

Pfalm 55th D.F.W.

(S.M.b.)

100 N^o 179. KERSAL. *Psalm 130th* N.V.

(S.M.b.)

Howard.

N^o 180. YARMOUTH. *Psalm 25th* N.V.

(S.M.b.)

Jn^o Wainwright,

N^o 181. BINGHAM.

Pfalm 106.th D.^r W.

(S.M.b.) Adapted by W.D.
from a double chant by T.J.

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on five staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, and the last three staves are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is in a 19th-century style, with a simple melody and a piano accompaniment that includes fingerings and dynamics. The title "The Rose Tree" is written at the top right of the page.

N^o 182. BURLINGTON.

Pſalm 51.^{ft} N.V.

(S.M.b.)

Dixon.

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The melody is written on the first staff, and the accompaniment is written on the second and third staves. The bass line is written on the fourth staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some handwritten annotations in the margin, including the word "BROWN." at the top right.

N. 135. BARNSTAPLE. Plain. No. N.V. and 146. Dixon.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line, likely for a flute or violin, in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The second system has a treble and bass staff. The third system has a treble and bass staff. The fourth system has a treble and bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, bar lines, and dynamic markings (f, p). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a single system with various note values, rests, and bar lines. There are asterisks (*) above the first measure of each staff. The bottom staff includes fingerings: 6, 6, 6, 5, 6, 6, 6, 5, 6, 4, 3, 5, 6, 5, 6, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3.

The second system of musical notation consists of four staves, continuing the piece from the first system. It features the same instrumentation and key signature. The bottom staff includes fingerings: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 6, 6, 5, 6, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 6, 5, 6, 6, 5, 4, 3.

4 2 6 6 6 5 4 3 6 6 6 5 4 3 # # # # 6 6 5 #

N^o 186.S^t.HELLENS.Psalm 113th.

(P.M.#.)

105
Jennings.

N^o 187

ESHER

Psalm 113th

(P.M.#.)

Prelleur.

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 148, 6-line version, by J. Wade. The score is written on two systems of staves. Each system consists of a vocal staff (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/2. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, bar lines, and fingerings. The first system has a vocal line with a star and a piano line with fingerings like 6, 6 5 4 3, 6, 7 5 4 3, 6, 6. The second system continues the melody with similar notations and fingerings.

N^o 189.

CHELSEA.

*Swithins*Psalm 148th. N.V. and 150 H. 1st. B.D.W. (P.M.#)

107

First system of musical notation for Psalm 148. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/2. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *h* (harmonic). There are also articulation marks like **f* and *h*. The music is divided into measures by bar lines.

Second system of musical notation for Psalm 148. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/2. The marking "Cho. full." (Chorus full) appears above the first staff of the system and below the first staff of the system. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *h* (harmonic). There are also articulation marks like **f* and *h*. The music is divided into measures by bar lines.

Or Psalm 136 N.V. as the 148

The musical score is for a piece titled "Or Psalm 136 N.V. as the 148". It is written for four staves, likely representing four voices or instruments. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are repeat signs at the end of the first and second systems. The manuscript is on aged, yellowed paper.

CHORUS

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" by George Frideric Handel. The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts (Soprano and Alto), and the last two are for the keyboard (Right and Left Hand). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and ornaments. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Ye * Ye your your

To fing and

This musical score is for a Trumpet and Piano arrangement of Psalm 136. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes a Trumpet part (top staff), a vocal part (second staff), and a piano accompaniment (third and fourth staves). The second system includes a vocal part (fifth staff), a piano accompaniment (sixth staff), and a piano accompaniment (seventh and eighth staves). The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *f.f.* (fortissimo), *M.p.* (mezzo-piano), and *Cres* (crescendo). There are also markings for *Cho^s* (choir) and *6* (sixth). The score is signed "Händel." in the top right corner.

N^o. 193.

VENICE.

M.*p*. Psalm 87th. N. V. and 104th. D^r. W.

(P. M. #.)

111
Dixon.

Musical score for Psalm 87th and 104th, Venice. The score is in 3/2 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has four staves: two treble and two bass. The second system also has four staves. Dynamics include *m.f.*, *M.p.*, *f*, *p*, and *Cres*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. The text "Chorus. Brisk." appears above the second system.

112

N^o 194. JERUSALEM.

Pfalm 122nd. O.V. and D^r. W

(P.M.#) 668

Dixon.

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a single system with repeat signs at measures 4 and 8. The piano part includes fingerings: 6 7, 6 6, 6 5 4 3, 6, 6, 6 6, 6 4, 5, 6, 6.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with measures 9-16. It also consists of four staves. The piano part includes fingerings: 6 5 6 6 5, 6 6, 7, 6 5, 6 4, 7 5. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The system concludes with a double bar line.

N^o. 195. READING.

Psalms 122nd. D^r. W.

(P. M. #) Smith.

113

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. It contains measures 1 through 8, with a repeat sign after measure 4. The second staff is a treble clef with a 3/2 time signature, also containing measures 1 through 8. The third staff is a treble clef with a 3/2 time signature, containing measures 1 through 8. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a 3/2 time signature, containing measures 1 through 8. Fingering numbers (6, 5, 3, 4, 3, 6, 4, 3, 4, 6) are written below the bass staff. A 'hr' (half rest) is written above the third staff in measure 8.

The second system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. It contains measures 9 through 16, with a repeat sign after measure 12. The second staff is a treble clef with a 3/2 time signature, also containing measures 9 through 16. The third staff is a treble clef with a 3/2 time signature, containing measures 9 through 16. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a 3/2 time signature, containing measures 9 through 16. Fingering numbers (6, 5, 7, 8, 6, 4, 6, 5, 4, 3, 6, 5) are written below the bass staff. A 'hr' (half rest) is written above the third staff in measure 16.

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef, grouped by a brace on the left. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a single melodic line across the staves. The first staff begins with a star symbol (*). The second staff has a star symbol (*) above the first measure. The third staff has a star symbol (*) above the first measure. The fourth staff has a star symbol (*) above the first measure. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are several measures of rests (indicated by a horizontal line with a flag) throughout the system. The system ends with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation consists of four staves, similar to the first system. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef, grouped by a brace on the left. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a single melodic line across the staves. The first staff begins with a star symbol (*). The second staff has a star symbol (*) above the first measure. The third staff has a star symbol (*) above the first measure. The fourth staff has a star symbol (*) above the first measure. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are several measures of rests (indicated by a horizontal line with a flag) throughout the system. The system ends with a double bar line.

Londan

115

N^o. 197.

KINGSTON.

OLD 50th. Psalm. D^r. W.

(P. M. b.)

Grave.

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The music is marked 'Grave.' and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some handwritten markings like 'h' and 'r' above certain notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece and also consists of four staves in the same key and time signature as the first system. It features similar musical notations and includes some handwritten markings like 'h' and 'r' above notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

N^o 199. HUNGERFORD.Psalm 113th. D^r. W.

(P.M.b.)

Grave

Brisk

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/2. The music features various note values, including quarter and eighth notes, and rests. There are several double bar lines indicating measures. A handwritten asterisk (*) is placed above the first measure of the first staff. A handwritten 'hr' is placed above the eighth measure of the second staff. A handwritten '6' is placed above the sixth measure of the third staff. A handwritten '6' is placed above the eighth measure of the fourth staff. A handwritten '6' is placed above the tenth measure of the fourth staff. A handwritten '8 7' is placed above the twelfth measure of the fourth staff. A handwritten '4 3' is placed above the thirteenth measure of the fourth staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of four staves, continuing the piece from the first system. The notation is similar, with treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/2 time signature. It includes various note values and rests, with double bar lines separating measures. A handwritten 'hr' is placed above the eighth measure of the second staff. A handwritten '6' is placed above the sixth measure of the third staff. A handwritten '5' is placed above the eighth measure of the fourth staff. A handwritten '6' is placed above the tenth measure of the fourth staff. A handwritten '6' is placed above the twelfth measure of the fourth staff.