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*I hereby recommend that the thesis prepared under my supervision by* Jay Milton Mann

*entitled* THE PSALMES FOR 1, 2, AND 3 PARTES TO THE COMMON TUNES  
BY WILLIAM LAWES (c. 1602-1645): A TRANSCRIPTION AND STUDY

*be accepted as fulfilling this part of the requirements for the degree of* DOCTOR OF MUSICAL ARTS in CHORAL CONDUCTING

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THE PSALMES FOR 1, 2, AND 3 PARTES TO THE COMMON TUNES  
BY WILLIAM LAWES (c. 1602-1645): A TRANSCRIPTION AND STUDY

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by

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| PREFACE . . . . . | iv |
|-------------------|----|

### PART I

#### Chapter

|                                                                      |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| I. WILLIAM LAWES AND HIS TIMES . . . . .                             | 1  |
| II. WILLIAM LAWES' COMPOSITIONS . . . . .                            | 10 |
| III. PSALTERS AND PSALM SINGING . . . . .                            | 15 |
| IV. THE <u>PSALMES IN 1, 2, AND 3 PARTES TO THE COMMON TUNES</u> .20 |    |
| The Manuscript . . . . .                                             | 20 |
| The Texts . . . . .                                                  | 24 |
| The Tunes . . . . .                                                  | 25 |
| Poetic Meters . . . . .                                              | 31 |
| The Solo Verses . . . . .                                            | 33 |
| Formal Designs . . . . .                                             | 33 |
| Musical Styles . . . . .                                             | 37 |
| Text Emphasis . . . . .                                              | 43 |
| Compositional Techniques . . . . .                                   | 46 |
| Harmonic Implications . . . . .                                      | 46 |
| Melodic Characteristics . . . . .                                    | 55 |
| Motivic Repetition . . . . .                                         | 56 |
| Rhythmic Treatment . . . . .                                         | 58 |
| Performance Practice . . . . .                                       | 59 |
| V. SUMMARY . . . . .                                                 | 62 |
| APPENDIX: THE SACRED CHORAL WORKS OF WILLIAM LAWES . . . . .         | 65 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .                                               | 68 |

## PART II

|                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| THE TRANSCRIPTIONS . . . . .             | 73  |
| "The Lamentation" . . . . .              | 75  |
| "Psalm 67" . . . . .                     | 85  |
| "Psalm 100" . . . . .                    | 92  |
| "Psalm 6" . . . . .                      | 102 |
| "Psalm 51," Part I . . . . .             | 116 |
| Part II . . . . .                        | 126 |
| "Psalm 18" . . . . .                     | 136 |
| "The Humble Suite of a Sinner" . . . . . | 150 |
| "The Lamentation of a Sinner" . . . . .  | 164 |
| "Psalm 22," Part I . . . . .             | 177 |
| Part II . . . . .                        | 190 |
| Part III . . . . .                       | 200 |

## LIST OF PLATES

|                                                                                                                  |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Plate                                                                                                            |    |
| I. William Lawes, <u>Psalmes</u> (facsimile MS 770, wrapper<br>base partbook) . . . . .                          | 21 |
| II. "The Lamentation of a Sinner," common tune (William<br>Lawes, <u>Psalmes</u> , facsimile MS 770-8) . . . . . | 27 |
| III. William Lawes, "Psalm 100" (facsimile, countertenor<br>partbook, MS 768-3) . . . . .                        | 94 |
| IV. William Lawes, "Psalm 100" (facsimile, bass<br>partbook, MS 770-3) . . . . .                                 | 95 |

## PREFACE

William Lawes was a minor composer during the pre-Commonwealth days in England. Both William and his more famous brother, Henry, were musicians in the court of King Charles I.

The music of William Lawes is relatively unknown today. However, through the careful research of Professor Murray Lefkowitz, Chairman of the Musicology Department at Boston University, the music of William Lawes has gained considerable exposure, particularly the instrumental chamber music. The vocal and choral music, however, has yet to gain general notice. It is the intent of this study to advance the exposure of William Lawes' music for voices.

Some of Lawes' music exists only in manuscript form. Such is the case of six of the nine Psalmes for 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes.<sup>1</sup> These nine verse anthems, contained in three partbooks, comprise the Christ Church Library Music Manuscript 768-770.

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<sup>1</sup>Thomas R. Nardone, ed., Choral Music in Print: 1976 Supplement (Philadelphia: Musicdata, Inc., 1976), p. 114. Three of the works are recently published by Stainer and Bell, London, Gordon J. Dodd, ed.:

1. Psalm 100
2. Psalm 67
3. The Lamentation

Transcriptions of the Lawes' manuscript will constitute the major content of this thesis. Preceding a discussion of the Psalmes themselves, appropriate biographical and historical data, necessary background on William Lawes' entire output, and pertinent facts on psalm singing and psalters will lay the foundation for the transcriptions.

Professor Lefkowitz's biographical study on William Lawes mentions the Psalmes as "unexplored manuscripts which are of unique significance."<sup>2</sup> It was Lefkowitz's ensuing discussion on the Psalmes which formed the origin of my interest in these unusual pieces.

I am indebted to Mr. H. J. R. Wing, Librarian at the Christ Church Library for his help in procuring a photoduplication of the manuscript and for supplying other information leading to the history of the works. Mr. Gordon J. Dodd of the British Viola da Gamba Society has been helpful in supplying information from his own personal study of the Psalmes. The staff at Beeghly Library, Heidelberg College, has been very supportive and has spent considerable time in locating several necessary historical publications. Particular

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<sup>2</sup>Murray Lefkowitz, William Lawes (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1960), p. 249.

appreciation goes to Dr. Phillip Crabtree, Professor of Musicology at the College-Conservatory of Music, the University of Cincinnati, for his careful advice in this thesis.

## PART I

### CHAPTER I

#### WILLIAM LAWES AND HIS TIMES

Although no confirmation exists of William Lawes' birth, he was baptized at the Salisbury Cathedral Close in the County of Wiltshire, England, on May 1, 1602. His father, Thomas Lawes, was a bass singer and had been appointed as a Lay Vicar in that year at the Close. Of the five children in the family, Henry, born in 1596, was also of considerable musical repute. Both William and Henry became musicians to King Charles I and are often referred to as the "brothers Lawes."

Mention should be made here of a mistaken identity sometimes encountered in various biographical accounts of William Lawes. He is often confused with an older William Lawes, alias Coldbeck, who was an eminent musician in cathedral choirs and in the Chapel Royal. Documentation of the correction of this identity error is given by Professor Lefkowitz in an annotated footnote.<sup>1</sup>

Little is known of Lawes' childhood. He was most probably educated at the Close and no doubt participated in the musical activities there. Evidently Lawes excelled in

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid., pp. 1-2.

music at an early age, since he was chosen by Edward Seymour, the Earl of Hertford, to be educated further at the Earl's own expense. Thomas Fuller in his The History of the Worthies of England gives the full account:

William Lawes, son of Thomas Lawes, a vicar choral of the church of Salisbury, was bred in the Close of that city, being from his childhood inclined to music. Edward Earl of Hertford obtained him from his father, and bred him at his own cost in that faculty, under his master Giovanni Coperario, an Italian, and most exquisite musician. Yet may it be said that the scholar in time did equal, yea exceed, his master.<sup>2</sup>

The Earl of Hertford had in his employment "the two great innovators of early baroque English instrumental and vocal music, John Cooper (alias Giovanni Coperario, actually an Englishman) and Alfonso Ferrabosco."<sup>3</sup> It was specifically under the tutelage of John Cooper that the young William Lawes received his formal musical training. Cooper was also then teaching the children of James I, including the young prince soon to become King Charles I. Therefore, William was

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<sup>2</sup>Thomas Fuller, The History of the Worthies of England, first published in London, 1662, new edition by P. Austin Nuttall, 3 vols. (New York: AMS Press, Inc., 1965), III: 336.

<sup>3</sup>Lefkowitz, p. 4, n. 2.

probably in London from time to time and became well-acquainted with the circles of royalty in which his teacher circulated.<sup>4</sup>

During his study with Cooper, Lawes certainly became well-acquainted not only with the viola da gamba, but also with other instruments of the day. Lawes' thorough instrumental knowledge is attested to by Henry Lawes in his introduction "To the Reader" in the Choice Psalmes:

Neither was there any Instrument then in use, but he (William) compos'd to it so aptly, as if he had only studied that.<sup>5</sup>

In fact, it was his instrumental consort music which has gained for William Lawes his greatest fame.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to instrumental training it is certain that Lawes became acquainted with Cooper's Rules How to Compose, a compendium on counterpoint and harmony. The approximated date of Cooper's text as c. 1610 leaves room

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<sup>4</sup>Willa McClung Evans, Henry Lawes: Musician and Friend of Poets (London: Oxford University Press, 1941), p. 22.

<sup>5</sup>Henry and William Lawes, Choice Psalmes Put into Musick, for Three Voices, microfilm reproduction of Bodleian Library manuscripts MUS SCH. e 513-516 (London: James Young 1648), preface.

<sup>6</sup>Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, 5th ed., s.v. "Lawes," by H. E. Wooldrige, V: 92-94.

for the conjecture that it may have been compiled explicitly for his pupil, William Lawes.<sup>7</sup>

Lawes' association with Cooper no doubt provided him the opportunity to hear the major musical performances of the day and afforded him the acquaintance of notable composers, performers, and patrons of the arts. Lawes knew and admired Alphonso Ferrabosco, Jr., a fact which is illustrated by his use of one of Ferrabosco's bass lines in a work of his own, paying homage to the composer by entitling the work for viols, "Paven and Almen of Alphonso."<sup>8</sup>

It was also during these student days that Lawes probably first met and knew the future King Charles I who studied the bass viol with Cooper.<sup>9</sup> He may have even played in consorts with the prince. King Charles, later, on April 30, 1635, appointed Lawes as one of the King's Musicians "for lutes and voices."<sup>10</sup> Fuller's account of Lawes explicitly states the King's favor toward Lawes:

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<sup>7</sup>Lefkowitz, p. 8.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., pp. 9 and 140-141.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p. 8.

<sup>10</sup>Henry Cart De Lafontaine, ed., The King's Musick: A Transcript of Records Relating to Music and Musicians (1470-1700) (London: Novello and Company, 1907), p. 91.

Nor was the king's soul so engrossed with grief for the death of so near a kinsman, and noble a lord, but that, hearing of the death of his dear servant William Lawes, he had a particular mourning for him when dead, whom he loved when living, and commonly called "the Father of Music."<sup>11</sup>

Detail of Lawes' activities after his being taken by the Earl of Hertford and taught there by Cooper is indeed conjecture. At his death in 1626, Cooper was "Master of the King's Music."<sup>12</sup> Therefore, it seems likely that Lawes may have been in and about the courts at that time, nine years before his official appointment. However, it is not until 1634 that specific mention can be found. In that year William Lawes and his friend Simon Ives composed the music for James Shirley's masque The Triumph of Peace. Also, since it is well known that Lawes and his brother Henry were spoken of frequently as the "brothers Lawes," and since Henry received appointment in 1626 as Epistoler of the Chapel Royal, it is most probable that William was also engaged in some service with the courts after Charles I took the throne in 1625.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>Fuller, p. 336.

<sup>12</sup>Walter L. Woodfill, Musicians in English Society from Elizabeth to Charles I (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1953), p. 309.

During his time as musician to King Charles I (1635-1645), William Lawes was engaged often as composer for masques and dramatic productions. In 1636, he collaborated with his brother in Davenant's masque, The Triumph of the Prince d'Amour.<sup>14</sup> Much of Lawes' musical activity was evidently closely related to his brother Henry. Henry's publication of the Choice Psalmes in 1648, not only attested to his own high esteem for William, but also included numerous other elegies by noted musicians and poets of the time.

Lawes' death was a tragic result of war. He had joined the King's forces which were intended to relieve the city of Chester near the northern Welsh border. It was in this skirmish at Chester on September 24, 1645, that William Lawes was killed. Fuller gives the account:

In these distracted times his (William's) loyalty engaged him in the war for his lord and master; and though he was by general Gerrard made a commissary, on design to secure him (such officers being commonly shot-free by their place, as not exposed to danger), yet such the activity of his spirit, he disclaimed the covert of his office, and betrayed thereunto by his own adventurousness, was casually shot at the siege of Chester, the same time when the lord Bernard Stuart lost his life. Master William Lawes died in September, 1645.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>Lefkowitz, p. 14.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid., p. 18.

<sup>15</sup>Fuller, p. 336.

During the seventeenth century William Lawes was held in high honor. Evidence has already been given of the testimony of both his brother and King Charles I. It is noteworthy that William Lawes is the only Wiltshire musician which Fuller felt significant enough to include in his collection of worthies. In this account Fuller testifies to Lawes' superiority to Cooper, his teacher: "Yet may it be said that the scholar in time did equal, yea exceed, his master."<sup>16</sup> Fuller's account was published in 1662.

Another seventeenth-century author, Thomas Mace, paid homage to Lawes' greatness several times in his Musick's Monument, published in 1676. Mace listed Lawes with Ferrabosco, Cooper, John Jenkins, and Christopher Simpson as being of "very Great Eminency" and "worthy to be Imitated, and Practiced."<sup>17</sup> Mace also states:

These last Ages have produc'd very many Able, and most Excellent Masters in Musick; Three only (of which) I will Instance in, in This Particular; because they were so Voluminous, and very Eminent in their Works, viz. Mr. William Lawes, Mr. John Jenkins, and Mr. Christopher Simpson.

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<sup>16</sup>Ibid.

<sup>17</sup>Thomas Mace, Musick's Monument, facsimile ed., first printed by London: T. Radcliffe and N. Thompson, 1676 (Paris: Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1958), p. 234.

These Three Famous Men, although Two of Them be laid asleep, (or as we say, Dead;) yet by Their most Singular and Rare Works, They Live; and may so easily be Distinguished, the one from the other, and as Exactly known, which is which, as if they were present in person, and should speak words.

This is known (to Observable-Able-Masters, and many Others, who are Conversant in such Observations) to be very True.<sup>18</sup>

Samuel Pepys in his famous Diary made fond mention of the psalms of William Lawes which were often a part of an evening's music-making.<sup>19</sup>

Lawes' popularity continued through and after the Restoration. However, in the eighteenth century as the Italian nuove musiche declined in favor, Lawes' music became old-fashioned and dull in comparison to the more lyric ideas of the late English baroque. Dr. Burney was particularly harsh in his estimation of William Lawes' work. In speaking to the undeniable fame of the Lawes brothers, Burney judged that it must have been because they "possessed qualities which endeared them to mankind, exclusive of their skill in music."<sup>20</sup> Even Ernest Walker, an English musicologist in

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<sup>18</sup>Ibid., p. 151.

<sup>19</sup>Samuel Pepys, Diary and Correspondence, Richard Lord Braybrooke, ed., 4 vols. (London: George Beel and Sons, 1875), I: 121 and 358.

<sup>20</sup>Charles Burney, A General History of Music from the Earliest Ages to the Present Period, 2nd ed., first published in 1789 and 1792, 2 vols. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1935), II: 318.

1907, spoke condescendingly of the Lawes brothers and other composers of their times and style: "In all there is the same refined expressiveness, the same slightness of technique, the same occasional charm and more frequent dullness."<sup>21</sup>

However, today scholars point to these seventeenth-century composers (William and Henry Lawes, William Child, and Walter Porter) for bringing "an early taste of the Italian style into English church music."<sup>22</sup> Even Walker cites William Lawes' anthem, "The Lord Is my Light," as the best remaining of Anglican service music produced during the reign of Charles I.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>21</sup>Ernest Walker, A History of Music in England, 3rd ed. revised and enlarged by J. A. Westrup (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1952), p. 162.

<sup>22</sup>Elwyn A. Wienandt, Choral Music of the Church (New York: The Free Press, 1965), pp. 148-49.

<sup>23</sup>Walker, p. 156.

## CHAPTER II

### WILLIAM LAWES' COMPOSITIONS

The fame of William Lawes today rests primarily on his instrumental chamber music, specifically on his works for the baroque consort. These instrumental works include the twelve "Consort Suites" for viols in four, five, and six parts; the ten "Royal Consort Dance Suites" for six instruments; the "Harpe Consorts;" the sixteen violin sonatas; the suites for bass viol and the lyra viol; the many general dance pieces; and the considerable amount of miscellaneous pieces for various instruments including several pieces for keyboard.<sup>1</sup> It is Lawes' chamber music output that has placed him in high regard.

However, a bulk of Lawes' time as court musician was spent in the production of dramatic music for masques and plays. Lefkowitz reveals Lawes as a major dramatic composer of pre-Commonwealth days and discusses in full his

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<sup>1</sup>A complete listing of William Lawes' consort music can be found in Appendix B in Lefkowitz, pp. 266-71.

activity in the composition of music for sixteen stage plays, three court masques, one school masque, and one royal entertainment.<sup>2</sup> These dramatic pieces, together with some seventy declamatory songs and ballads, constitute an amazing vocal output for a composer who died at the age of forty-three. Added to these should be the secular dialogues (12), madrigals (5), drinking songs (7), glees (5), and the catches and rounds (30). Several other secular vocal pieces exist with only texts or incipits extant.<sup>3</sup>

Since the Psalmes in 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes are the focus of this study, a detailed listing of Lawes' entire sacred music output is given in an appendix.<sup>4</sup> Lawes' fame in the sacred music genre can be traced to his brother Henry's publication in 1648 of the Choice Psalmes. In this collection Henry Lawes paid homage to his brother by publishing not only thirty three-part psalms with continuo and ten religious canons by William, but also several elegies by contemporary poets which were set to music by William's admiring colleagues. There are also several works by Henry Lawes himself.

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<sup>2</sup>Lefkowitz, Chapters 8 and 9.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., Appendix C, pp. 272-280.

<sup>4</sup>See Appendix, p. 65.

Some clarification of the term "psalm" should be made here. As will be seen later, the designation "psalm" often was used to indicate texts not actually from the Book of Psalms. In fact, William Lawes' works in the Choice Psalmes include settings from The Lamentations of Jeremiah, Isaiah, and an elegy for John Tomkins, as well as four Latin texts, including a setting of the Gloria Patria.<sup>5</sup> This general use of the term "psalm" also holds true for the Psalmes to the Common Tunes, where three of the pieces are actually hymn texts.

The works in the Choice Psalmes are for three voices and continuo. Those in English are for two trebles and a bass, the familiar voicing of the baroque trio sonata. The Latin compositions are for alto (countertenor), tenor, and bass, the same voicing which Lawes used in the Psalmes to the Common Tunes. The remainder of the Choice Psalmes consist of ten religious canons which are appended to the thorough-bass partbook. Seven of the canons are for three voices. Of the remaining three canons for four voices, "She Weepeth Sore" became widely known, attesting to its beautifully lyric ideas.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Lefkowitz, p. 238.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 248.

Besides the compositions in the Choice Psalmes and the Psalmes to the Common Tunes, Lawes also composed several other anthems. The most famous is "The Lord Is my Light" (Psalm 27) which William Boyce included in his collection, Cathedral Music, compiled between 1760-68. Walker cites this single anthem as the best example of Anglican church music produced during the reign of Charles I.<sup>7</sup> This anthem is written for four solo voices (SATB), chorus, and organ. However, the Christ Church MS 12 shows two lines in the verse sections of the anthem for instruments with continuo.<sup>8</sup> This incorporation of instrumental interludes shows considerable innovative tendencies in Lawes' composition. Despite the instrumental characteristics of the piece, the general style is not in the new declamatory song style, but rather it appears as a piece for public worship in the older contrapuntal style.

Another verse anthem, "Let God Arise" (Psalm 28), for bass solo and continuo exists in both the British Museum and the Christ Church Library.<sup>9</sup> This anthem is in the declamatory style of the Christ Church Psalmes to the Common Tunes, but without the well-known tunes.

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<sup>7</sup>Walker, p. 156.

<sup>8</sup>Christ Church Library, Music Manuscripts 12 and 1220-24.

<sup>9</sup>Lefkowitz, p. 257.

There are two other anthems, "Before the Mountains Were Brought Forth" (Psalm 90) and "Who Is this that Cometh" (Song of Solomon). These are in the British Museum, Harleian 6346.<sup>10</sup> The first of these, with only the text extant, is of singular interest. It is entitled "An Anthem with verses for Cornet & Sagbutts."<sup>11</sup> This is the only record of William Lawes' composing any music for wind instruments.

Remaining in the Lawes' sacred output are the Psalmes in 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes. These works are unique not only in their secular declamatory style, but particularly in their use of the common church tunes indicated to be sung in between the composed verses for solo voices. Before looking directly at these Psalmes, a short examination of the psalters of the times and of psalm singing in general will serve as a basis of that discussion.

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<sup>10</sup> Lefkowitz, p. 256.

<sup>11</sup> Peter LeHuray, Music and the Reformation in England 1549-1660 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1967), p. 347.

### CHAPTER III

#### PSALTERS AND PSALM SINGING

The texts of William Lawes' Psalmes in 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes are those of the Sternhold and Hopkins Psalter, generally referred to as the "Old Version," published first without date before Thomas Sternhold's death in 1549.<sup>1</sup> This first edition contained only nineteen metrically versified psalms and no music. Subsequent publications included more versifications of the psalms by Sternhold, Hopkins and others. As a result of the exile to Geneva of the Puritans during the Roman Catholic reign of Queen Mary (1553-1558), the psalter was influenced by the French poets Marot and B  za. Several tunes of the French composers, such as Bourgeois and Goudimel, also became a part of English psalters. The first complete psalter to contain tunes for the psalms was the 1562 edition. A 1575 printing of this edition will serve as the textual reference in this study of the Lawes' Psalmes to the Common Tunes.

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<sup>1</sup>The first lines of the psalms in the "Old Version" are listed in John Julian, ed., A Dictionary of Hymnody, revised ed. with supplement (London: John Murray, 1915), p. 857.

Other translations of the psalms existed at this time. In the Choice Psalmes Lawes used the paraphrase translations of George Sandys in eighteen of his psalm settings.<sup>2</sup> However, the Sandys paraphrased psalms did not enjoy wide popularity.

Congregational psalm singing fostered familiarity and habit. Consequently certain tunes became widely known and were often associated with specific psalms, hence, "common tunes." The first Sternhold edition with music was published in Geneva during the Protestant exile in 1556.<sup>3</sup> This was the first installment of the "church tunes" or "common tunes." The origin of these generally-known tunes has been the subject of some controversy. Burney suggests that they were of German origin.<sup>4</sup> However, Wooldrige in his article on the metrical psalter in Grove's Dictionary refutes this idea, pointing up their double common meter which was not found in foreign tunes of that day.<sup>5</sup> Wooldrige cites the classified index found in the 1621 Ravenscroft Psalter where, under the heading "English tunes

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<sup>2</sup>Lefkowitz, p. 238.

<sup>3</sup>Grove's, VI: 959.

<sup>4</sup>Burney, II: 50-61.

<sup>5</sup>Grove's, VI: 960-61.

imitating the High Dutch, Italian, French, and Netherlandish," most of the "common tunes" are found. Lawes chose none of these "common tunes."

Of particular interest is Lawes' inclusion of three hymns with their appropriate "common tunes" in his manuscript. The inclusion of hymns, canticles, creeds, the Lord's Prayer, and the commandments in the early metrical psalters was a usual practice.<sup>6</sup> Edna Park's compilation of the six hymn texts and tunes which most commonly appeared in the psalters of that day gives the complete texts which are needed for the Lawes' works.<sup>7</sup> These texts can also be found in the 1575 printing of the Sternhold and Hopkins Psalter.<sup>8</sup>

Soon after the reinstatement of Protestantism by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, those non-Catholics who fled during Queen Mary's reign returned to England, and with them came the already established practice of congregational psalm singing. Sir John Hawkins documents an account as early as

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<sup>6</sup>Julian, p. 1541. There are 23 hymns listed in the combined 1561 and 1566 editions.

<sup>7</sup>Edna Parks, The Hymns and Hymn Tunes Found in English Psalters (New York: Coleman-Ross, Company, Inc., 1966), p. 7f.

<sup>8</sup>Thomas Sternhold and J. Hopkins and others, The Whole Book of Psalmes, Collected into English Meter . . ., facsimile copy, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan (London: John Day, 1575).

1560, where as many as 6,000 people were gathered at St. Paul's Cross singing psalms.<sup>9</sup>

Metrical psalm singing by congregations in the seventeenth century was most likely done in unison.<sup>10</sup> In fact, cathedral psalm singing was encouraged by the Puritans as long as it was in the metrical unison manner.<sup>11</sup> In country parish churches, or in situations where the congregation was illiterate, a practice of "lining out" was approved.<sup>12</sup> For these reasons, since the "common tune" sections of the Lawes' Psalms are obviously unison singing (there is only a continuo bass line assumedly for organ besides the tune itself), it is probable that these sections are meant for congregation as well as the choir.

There is further reason to believe that a practice of congregational singing may have existed where the congregation sang in a responsorial fashion with trained singers.

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<sup>9</sup>Sir John Hawkins, A General History of the Science and Practice of Music, reprint of 1853 Novello ed., 2 vols. (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1963), II: 544.

<sup>10</sup>Nicholas Tenperley, "John Playford and the Metrical Psalms," Journal of the American Musicological Society, 25/3 (1972), p. 333.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 334.

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 339.

The following report was made by Thomas Mace in his Musick's Monument (1676) of psalm singing at the York Cathedral Church in 1644:

Now here you must take notice, that they had there a Custom in that Church, (which I hear not of in any other Cathedral, which was) that always before the Sermon, the whole Congregation sang a Psalm, together with the Quire and the Organ; and you must know, that there was then a most Excellent-large-plump-lusty-full-speaking-Organ, which cost (as I am credibly informed) a thousand pounds.

This Organ, I say, (when the Psalm was set before the Sermon) being let out, into all its Fulness of Stops, together with the Quire, began the Psalm.

But when That Vast-Conchording-Unity of the whole Congregational-Chorus, came (as I may say) Thundering in, even so, as it made the very Ground shake under us; (Oh the unutterable ravishing Soul's delight!)<sup>13</sup>

If this kind of responsorial performance existed in public psalm singing, it seems not unusual to believe that the Lawes' manuscript, which was probably written for use in a private chapel, was intended to be used by the assembled congregation in response to the soloists. It is this kind of performance situation that would have enabled the Lawes' Psalmes to the Common Tunes to be performed.

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<sup>13</sup>Mace. p. 19.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE PSALMES IN 1, 2, AND 3 PARTES TO THE COMMON TUNES

#### The Manuscript

The manuscript which contains the only known extant copy of William Lawes' Psalmes in 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes is in the Christ Church Library, Oxford, England. There are three partbooks: Countertenor (MS 768), Tenor (MS 769), and Base (MS 770). Each partbook, measuring 8"x13", is in a wrapper on which the title and the initials "E. L." are written in script (Plate I.). The initials E. L. belong to Edward Lowe (c. 1610-1682), a childhood friend of William Lawes who became organist at Christ Church in 1630.<sup>1</sup> Lowe is among those listed in the December 10, 1663, entry of the "names of Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chappell Royall."<sup>2</sup> Several pre-Restoration manuscripts exist in his hand writing, including music of both Henry and William Lawes.<sup>3</sup> It is supposed that this manuscript came to Christ Church Library through either Edward

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<sup>1</sup>Lefkowitz, p. 249.

<sup>2</sup>Lafontaine, p. 165.

<sup>3</sup>Exans, pp. 124 and 236.

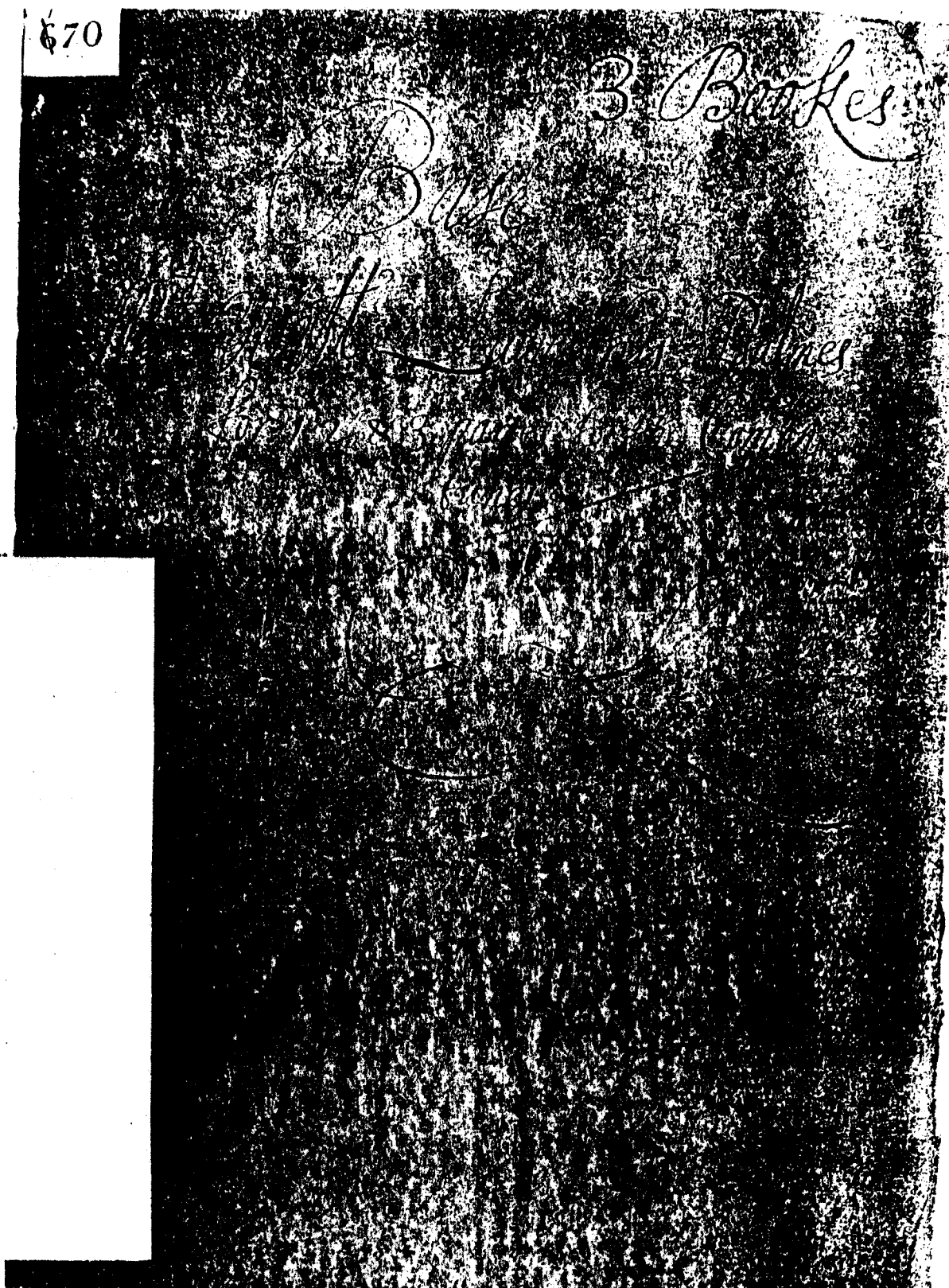


Plate I: William Lawes, Psalmes (facsimile MS 770, wrapper base partbook).

Lowe himself, or through Henry Aldrich.<sup>4</sup> Aldrich (1647-1710), a music scholar, was the Dean of Christ Church and bequeathed his personal music holdings of substantial nature to Christ Church Library at his death in 1710.<sup>5</sup> Since complete knowledge of the provenance of this manuscript is yet in conjecture, and since the manuscript is not in Lawes' own handwriting, it is probable, as suggested by Lefkowitz, that there may yet be a volume of Lawes' verse anthems.<sup>6</sup> To date such a volume of the Psalmes in an autograph copy has not been found.

Professor Lefkowitz assigns the date c. 1670 to the existing manuscript.<sup>7</sup> The manuscript was in all probability copied after Lawes' death, since Lowe's note in the bass

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<sup>4</sup>H. J. R. Wing, Assistant Librarian, Christ Church Library, personal letter to this writer, Oxford, January, 10, 1978.

<sup>5</sup>John S. Sainsbury, ed., A Dictionary of Musicians from the Earliest Times, an unabridged republication of the 1st ed. published in London, 1825, 2 vols. (New York: Da Capo Press, 1966), I: 14.

A description of the Aldrich library, which lists no music by William Lawes, is given in Henry Davey, History of English Music (New York: Da Capo Press, 1969), p. 319.

<sup>6</sup>Lefkowitz, p. 32.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 249.

partbook concerning a missing part implies that the composer was not available for consultation.<sup>8</sup>

The manuscript is in three partbooks comprising sixty pages (MS 768, 21 pages; MS 769, 19 pages; MS 770, 20 pages). There are a total of nine separate works. Two of the works are multimovement pieces ("Psalm 51" in 2 parts and "Psalm 22" in three).

There are two misleading implications in Lawes' title, Psalmes in 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes. First, the works are not polyphonic works within which the common church tunes of the period serve as canti firmi, as is the case in the Ravenscroft Psalter (1621) and the Damon Psalter (1591). Rather, these pieces are verse anthems into which the "common tunes" are inserted much as a refrain or ritornello. With one exception, the "common tune" is given in the bass partbook at the beginning of each anthem. The "common tune" for "Psalm 100" is notated at the end of the anthem. At specific points the manuscript indicates "Cho: Comon Tune" together with the appropriate text incipit for the intended verse to be sung to the well-known tune. These

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<sup>8</sup>A note on the page preceding MS 770 reads: "A whole verse left out, in the Lamentation of a Sinner, ther beinge a Through base, but neither of the 3 partes singinge to it. I suppose the songe therfore to bee 4 partes, if soe the 4th part is wantinge."

indications appear in each partbook with very little discrepancy. It is not clear whether the "common tune" sections were to be sung only by the choir, or whether the congregation was to join in the unison verse of the psalm. As discussed earlier (Chapter III: 18-19), there is reason to believe that the congregation may well have participated with the choir in this response.

A second misleading implication given in the title of this collection stems from the use of the word "psalm." There are, in fact, three of the anthems in this collection which are settings of hymn texts, rather than psalms. They are: "The Lamentation," "The Humble Suite of a Sinner," and "The Lamentation of a Sinner." These, along with several other canticles and hymns, were often included in the English psalters of that day.<sup>9</sup>

### The Texts

The texts of the Lawes' Psalmes are those found in the Sternhold and Hopkins Psalter, generally referred to as the "Old Version." Texts for the "common tune" sections are missing from the Lawes manuscript. Apparently the man-

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<sup>9</sup>Julian, pp. 1541 fl. (see Chapter III: 17, for previous discussion).

uscript was intended for the soloists and continuo players alone, a fact which points to the possibility that a choir copy of the Psalmes may also have existed. However, it may well be that both the choir and the congregation were familiar enough with the psalm texts and tunes that there was no need for other scores, or, they may have simply followed the texts in the psalter which was in use at that time. The missing texts will be given before the transcription of each anthem in Part II of this thesis.

### The Tunes

Research on the common church tunes of this period reveals a good deal of consistency both in the tunes themselves and in the association which the tunes had with specific texts. It is curious to note that Lawes does not in all cases use the common tune with its usually associated text, however. For example Lawes' "common tune" for his setting of "Psalm 6" was not generally associated with that psalm. In fact, Ravenscroft calls this tune "Windsor or Eaton Tune" and sets the tune to Psalms 62, 85, and 108.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup>Thomas Ravenscroft, The Whole Booke of Psalmes, . . . , a microfilm reproduction (London: Thomas Harper for the Company of Stationers, 1633).

Frost's notation of this tune is to Psalm 116 as it appeared in the Damon Psalter of 1591.<sup>11</sup> Again the "common tune" which Lawes uses for "Psalm 22" is also "misplaced." This tune is coupled with Psalm 14 in both the Ravenscroft Psalter and in Frost's tune bibliography.<sup>12</sup>

Differences also appear between Lawes' notation of the common tunes and form in which they appear in other sources of the period. In drawing comparison, four sources have been consulted:

1. Maurice Frost's English and Scottish Psalm and Hymn Tunes: 1543-1677.
2. A 1575 printing of The Whole Booke of Psalmes Collected into English Meter by Thomas Sternhold, J. Hopkins and others.
3. Thomas Ravenscroft's The Whole Booke of Psalmes, . . . , printed in 1633.
4. Edna Parks' The Hymns and Hymn Tunes Found in English Psalters.

The most obvious feature in Lawes' notation of the common tunes appears in the rhythms used. Lawes consistently begins and ends each phrase of the tunes with a breve duration and uses semi-breves for the intervening pitches as opposed to the more common iambic movement found in the psalters. This difference in rhythmic notation can be studied by comparing a facsimile of Lawes' "The Lamentation of a Sinner"

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<sup>11</sup>Maurice Frost, English and Scottish Psalm and Hymn Tunes c. 1643-1677 (London: Oxford University Press, 1954), p. 161.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., p. 80 and Ravenscroft, p. 42.

# The lamentation of a sinner: a 3 vol:

O O turne not away thy face from him yf lyeth praiter Lamentinge sore his

sinfull life before thy mercy gate w<sup>th</sup> gate yf openest wide to those that doe lament then

And call:

Sin. Shutt not that gate agaynst mee O, but lett mee enter in

And can yf shinges yf I have done bee

hidden from yf then, nay nay yf knowest them all O O O when they were

Plate II: "The Lamentation of a Sinner," common tune  
(William Lawes, Psalmes, facsimile MS 770-8).

(Plate II) with the tune as it appears in Frost (Example 1).

Frost's rhythms agree exactly with the other sources listed.

Example 1: "The Lamentation of a Sinner," common tune  
(Frost, English and Scottish Psalm and Hymn  
Tunes, p. 61).



Lawes alters the even semi-breve movement in only five of his "common tune" notations:

1. "The Lamentation" - The first phrase keeps the iambic rhythm and dotted rhythms are used in the final two phrases.
2. "Psalm 67" - The second phrase begins with an iamb and the third and fourth phrases begin in an anacrusis style incorporating a rest.
3. "Psalm 6" - The third phrase contains one dotted rhythm.
4. "Psalm 51" - The first two phrases contain dotted rhythms.
5. "The Humble Suite of a Sinner" - The first phrase contains one dotted rhythm.

A second feature in Lawes' notation of the common tunes is some discrepancy in the actual pitches. In studying Lawes'

pitch differences, it is interesting to note that there are also differences in the four sources consulted, and that Lawes does not agree with any one source consistently. Since the purpose of this study is to provide transcriptions of the Lawes manuscript, a detailed analysis of these pitch variances will be omitted. It should be mentioned, however, that Lawes' chromatic alterations within the "common tunes" correspond closely to those used in the harmonized versions in the Ravenscroft Psalter.

Lawes' bass lines to the "common tunes" are unfigured, and, though not unconventional for the early seventeenth century, have several unique features (Examples 2a and 2b). With some exceptions, the chords are in root position. Several instances of the cadential six-four chord appear, as well as the use of the first inversion tonic chord, in many cadential formulas. Both of these cadential treatments also exist within the solo verses of the anthems. Another interesting feature in Lawes' bass lines is the parallel movement in thirds with the melody lines. This parallel motion usually occurs in a descending pattern approaching a cadence. Non-chord tones appear infrequently in the bass with only occasional unaccented passing tones being used. The harmonic rhythm is quick, changing with each melodic pitch and giving the music a straightforward energy.

Example 2a: "Psalm 6" (common tune).



Example 2b: "The Lamentation" (common tune).



### Poetic Meters

An explanation of the poetic meters used in psalm and hymn settings will facilitate future reference to specific versification in the discussion of the formal structure of Lawes' Psalmes. The three most prevalent poetic meters used in seventeenth-century psalms were common meter (C.M.), long meter (L.M.), and short meter (S.M.). To simplify the interchanging of familiar tunes, these meters were indicated by initials in the psalters.

Metrical psalm poetry consists of iambic feet, a foot being one iambic pattern of two syllables, one unstressed followed by one stressed. In common meter a four-line stanza exists with the pattern of 8.6.8.6. syllabic distribution for each line respectively. This is the old English ballad meter.

Psalm 6: Lorde in thy wrath reproue me not. (8)  
                   though I deserue thine yre; (6)  
                   Ne yet correct me in thy rage (8)  
                   O Lord I thee desire. (6)

Of the Lawes Psalmes, only "Psalm 6" is in simple common meter.

When a tune is twice as long as a regular poetic meter a "D" appears indicating that the metrical pattern is doubled. Common meter double, requiring an eight-line stanza (8.6.8.6.8.6.8.6.), appears in four of the Lawes

Psalmes: "Psalm 18," "The Humble Suite of a Sinner," "The Lamentation of a Sinner," and "Psalm 22."

Short meter is a four-line stanza made up of a 6.6.8.6. syllabic distribution resulting in two couplets of six and seven feet each. Only one of Lawes' Psalmes is in short meter, "Psalm 67."

Psalm 67: Haue mercy on vs (Lord) (6)  
                   and graunt to vs thy grace. (6)  
           To shewe to vs do thou accord, (8)  
                   the brightnesse of thy face. (6)

The third meter used in the Psalmes is long meter consisting of a four-line stanza with each line containing eight syllables (8.8.8.8.). This meter follows the meter of early Latin hymns of the Ambrosian tradition.

Psalm 100: Al people ye on earth do dwell (8)  
                   sing to y' Lord with cheerful voice (8)  
           Him serue with fear, his praise forthetell (8)  
                   com ye before him and reioice. (8)

Only one of the Lawes Psalmes is in regular long meter, "Psalm 100." However, two are in long meter double: "The Lamentation," and "Psalm 51." The versification of Psalm 51 is the earliest known version of a psalm in long meter.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>Julian, p. 839.

### The Solo Verses

Of more musical interest than the "common tunes" are the solo verses of the Psalmes. Lawes creates a variety of structures using the solo voice combinations in alternation with the "common tunes" and displays several recognizable musical styles, the most prominent being the declamatory secular song style which had its origin in Italy. Of special interest is the occasional obvious text painting particularly noticeable in the writing for the bass voice. Lawes' compositional techniques in the anthems are varied and unique. The music, although containing remnant modal characteristics, is couched in the chordal framework of tonality.

### Formal Designs

The formal designs of the Psalmes, although not concurrent in structure throughout, reveal rather regular and balanced forms. Lefkowitz states that "each work is constructed individually, there being no recurring pattern for the common tune or various solos, duets, and trios."<sup>14</sup> Careful examination, however, shows that Lawes uses the "common tune" as a punctuation of the formal design. The

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<sup>14</sup>Lefkowitz, p. 249.

"common tune" acts as a conclusion to the solo sections of the anthems much as a tutti ritornello section does in the baroque concerto. Lefkowitz states that "variety" is the most prominent feature, giving "Psalm 22" as an example.<sup>15</sup> However, "Psalm 22" is the most unusual in form of all the Psalmes. In all others the "common tune" appears after every solo verse or between groups of two solo verses in a balanced progression. Only in Part II of "Psalm 22" are there as many as four solo verses in succession. And this section appears as the center of the whole composition, causing an overall arch form of the three movements.

The "common tune" sections within each anthem are clearly indicated. However, it is not clear what music should begin each anthem. The "common tune" is notated at the beginning of each piece in the bass partbook, the single exception being "Psalm 100," where it is notated at the end. However, the first verse is always set for soloists. It is the conjecture of this writer that the "common tune" should not normally be sung before the first verse of the Psalmes, but rather that it be played by the continuo instrument(s), probably organ and possibly theorbo. This assumption rests primarily on the fact that in two anthems, "The Lamentation"

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<sup>15</sup>Ibid., p. 250.

and "Psalm 6," the first verse is to be repeated to the "common tune" after it has been sung initially by the soloists. It stands to reason, that if the first verse were repeated by the choir and/or congregation, that they would not have sung it also at the beginning of the whole piece. Also the presentation of the tune instrumentally would serve conveniently as a musical introduction, not only setting the pitch and general mood of the work, but also presenting the "common tune" which would serve as a ritornello later.

The overall formal designs of the Psalmes become clear through an outline which shows the order of the verses, giving the various solo combinations as well as the insertions of the "common tune" ritornello. Such an outline is given in the prefatory material to each transcription in Part II. To illustrate the balanced structures which emerge from this verse order, examples of specific organization are helpful. An outline of "Psalm 51" shows a two-part form:

- Part I: I. Common tune introduction
  - Verse 1 - Countertenor
  - Verse 2 - Common tune
- II. Verse 3 - Countertenor
  - Verse 4 - Countertenor
  - Verse 5 - Common tune
- Part II: I. Verse 6 - Solo trio
  - Verse 7 - Common tune
- II. Verse 8 - Solo trio
  - Verse 9 - Solo trio
  - Verse 10 - Common tune

A balanced three-part form can be seen in "Psalm 67":

- I. Common tune introduction  
Verse 1 - Tenor  
Verse 2 - Common tune
- II. Verse 3 - Tenor  
Verse 4 - Tenor  
Verse 5 - Common tune
- III. Verse 6 - Tenor  
Verse 7 - Tenor  
Verse 7 - Common tune

One of the Psalmes, "Psalm 6," is in a four-part form:

- I. Common tune introduction  
Verse 1 - Countertenor and bass  
Verse 1 - Common tune
- II. Verse 2 - Solo trio  
Verse 3 - Solo trio  
Verse 4 - Common tune
- III. Verse 5 - Bass  
Verse 6 - Bass  
Verse 7 - Common tune
- IV. Verse 8 - Solo trio  
Verse 9 - Solo trio  
Verse 10- Common tune

It is noteworthy that in general there is some balance in the recurrence of specific soloist combinations. In "Psalm 6" outlined above the first part is for duet and the third part is for solo, while parts two and four are for solo trio. "Psalm 51" also has a balanced structure. In the first movement, the first verse and then verses three and four are for countertenor solo. In the second movement, the seventh verse and then verses eight and nine are for

solo trio, resulting in a symmetrical arrangement of solo-chorus and solo-solo-chorus, and then trio-chorus and trio-trio-chorus. This kind of formal balance appears throughout the Psalmes, the two-part form being the most prevalent.

### Musical Styles

The compositional techniques used in the Psalmes can be reduced to three main styles. Lawes' secular declamatory style appears throughout, but it is most noticeable in the sections for one solo voice. It is this style which is so closely related to Italian monody of the period and appears throughout Lawes' secular songs. Often these passages engage overt text painting through bravura writing and extreme range. Sections for the solo bass voice are most noticeable (Example 3).

A second musical style engages an opposing effect to the rather quick moving declamatory sections. In these slower static sections Lawes uses expansive voice movement by staggered entrances on pitches of a single chord. This style most often appears in countertenor solo passages, but it also appears in solo trio sections which serve as a kind of introductory material. Example 4 shows this style in the countertenor voice part.

Example 3: "Psalm 18" (verse 5, meas. 1-10).

The Lord de - cen - ded from a - boue & bow-ed y<sup>e</sup>  
 hea - uens high vn - der heath his feete hee cast y<sup>e</sup> dark -  
 ness of y<sup>e</sup> skye.

This static chord layering most often appears at the opening of the penitential psalms with the text, beginning "O Lord." Example 5 illustrates this layering in a solo trio texture which begins a section.

Example 4: "Psalm 22," Part II (verse 11, meas. 1-7).

Handwritten musical score for Example 4, "Psalm 22," Part II (verse 11, meas. 1-7). The score is written on three systems of staves. The first system has four staves (two vocal staves and two piano accompaniment staves). The second system has two staves (one vocal staff and one piano accompaniment staff). The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics "de - part not now from mee" are written under the vocal staff in the second system.

Example 5: "The Humble Suite of a Sinner" (verse 4, meas. 9-13).

Handwritten musical score for Example 5, "The Humble Suite of a Sinner" (verse 4, meas. 9-13). The score is written on four systems of staves. The first system has four staves (two vocal staves and two piano accompaniment staves). The second system has two staves (one vocal staff and one piano accompaniment staff). The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics "I, Though sin doth hin- der mee a-" are written under the vocal staff in the second system.

A third style and that most frequently used in the Psalmes is an arioso-style of writing utilizing short melodic phrases which are coupled with points of imitation when two or three voices are used. Short melodic ideas are exchanged and expanded often leading to a homophonic cadence. In verse two of "Psalm 6" two kinds of imitation appear in succession. First the tenor voice initiates an idea which is imitated by both the bass and countertenor simultaneously, and then the countertenor's idea is imitated by both the tenor and bass voices in succession (Example 6).

In solo passages this arioso style appears in juxtaposition with the declamatory style. Usually the phrase shape incorporates a note of long duration near the beginning and then moves in eighth notes to its end. Sometimes the solo voice appears in imitation with the continuo line. Such is the case in "Psalm 22," verse six, where the countertenor imitates the thorough bass movement (Example 7).

Points of imitation are often structured around rhythmic motives which are repeated in sequential style. This kind of imitation usually builds to a cadence. Example 8 shows repetitive rhythmic points of imitation in a stepwise fashion.

Example 6: "Psalm 6" (verse 2, meas. 1-6).

for I am weak ther- fore O Lo

for I am weak ther- fore O

for I am weak ther-fore O

of mer-cy mee for-beare,

Lo of mer-cy mee for-beare,

Lo of mer-cy mee for-beare.

Example 7: "Psalm 22," Part II (verse 6, meas. 17-20).

See ma-ny Bulls doe com-esse mee, y<sup>t</sup> bee

Example 8: "Psalm 100" (verse 1, meas. 6-12).

Handwritten musical score for "Psalm 100" (verse 1, measures 6-12). The score is written on three systems of staves. The top system (measures 6-8) features a vocal line with lyrics "Singe to y<sup>e</sup> Lo. Singe to y<sup>e</sup> Lo. with cheer-full, with cheer-full, with cheer-full voice" and a piano accompaniment. The middle system (measures 9-12) features a vocal line with lyrics "Serue him with feare his praise forth tell. his praise forth tell. come" and a piano accompaniment. The bottom system (measures 13-15) features a piano accompaniment. The score is written in a handwritten style with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Each of the three styles has as its foundation the continuo line. The musical ideas, despite their sometimes linear sound, grow from the chordal structure resulting in a primarily homophonic texture rather than a polyphonic fabric.

## Text Emphasis

Throughout the foregoing examples text painting is a prevalent feature. In some instances it is obvious, while others are more subtle. The closing section of "Psalm 51" is an excellent example of fine text painting using a sequence of root position chords in alternation with first inversion sonorities. Here the text, "Build up ye walls," is set to a series of rising sequential sonorities (Example 9).<sup>16</sup>

Early baroque monodists, because of their chordal harmonic concepts, often used accented dissonances as a means of text emphasis and melodic freedom. Lawes' Psalmes contain evidences of this harmonic treatment which enhance the psalm texts (Example 10).

Another feature in Lawes' treatment of dissonance for text emphasis is the frequent appearance of cross relations (i.e.,  $f\#/f\flat$ ), sometimes appearing simultaneously, so common to the English style. In "The Lamentation of a Sinner" an example of the latter type cross relation appears in which the dissonant pitch is introduced not only on an accented pulse, but also by a melodic leap, pointing up the

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<sup>16</sup>The discrepancy in the text between voices in this example is in the Lawes' manuscript. The manuscript is followed throughout this study.

Example 9: "Psalm 51," Part II (verse 9, meas. 20-28).

Handwritten musical score for Example 9, "Psalm 51," Part II (verse 9, meas. 20-28). The score is written on five staves (two vocal staves and three piano accompaniment staves). The lyrics are: "grace. Build up thy walls, build up thy walls, love, love it still." The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The score is divided into two systems, with measures 20-24 on the first system and measures 25-28 on the second system. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line and a melody in the right hand that supports the vocal lines.

Example 10: "The Lamentation" (verse 2, meas. 4-5).

Handwritten musical score for Example 10, "The Lamentation" (verse 2, meas. 4-5). The score is written on five staves (two vocal staves and three piano accompaniment staves). The lyrics are: "to deal wth sinners in thine Ire." The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The score is divided into two systems, with measures 4-5 on the first system. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line and a melody in the right hand that supports the vocal lines.

strength of the chordal structure approaching a cadence (Example 11, meas. 16). Here again the dissonance brings out the acridity of the text.

Example 11: "The Lamentation of a Sinner" (verse 1, meas. 12-17).

mer-cy gate, w<sup>ch</sup> gate y<sup>u</sup> ope-nest wide to those y<sup>t</sup>

mer-cy gate, w<sup>ch</sup> gate y<sup>u</sup> ope-nest wide to those

mer-cy gate, w<sup>ch</sup> gate y<sup>u</sup> ope-nest wide to those

doe la-ment their sin.

y<sup>t</sup> doe la-ment their sin.

that doe la-ment their sin.

Example 9-11 have illustrated techniques of text emphasis by Lawes. Whether subtle or obvious, the text is usually mirrored in the musical treatment. Lawes, throughout the Psalmes, evidences the baroque concept which created musical ideas that were subservient to textual expression.

#### Compositional Techniques

Lawes' compositional techniques in the Psalmes reflect his personal idiom. His harmonic implications, melodic characteristics, motivic repetition, and rhythmic treatment create a personal style which is forthright and strong, often rising from the inspiration of the psalm texts.

#### Harmonic implications.

The harmonic implications in Lawes' Psalmes are strongly tonal. However, throughout these anthems vestiges of the modal system are apparent. Since the overriding harmonic structure of the Psalmes embraces tonality, in order to simplify this discussion, tonal terms will be used, drawing attention to modal features which are prominent.

Features of modality which are most noticeable in the Psalmes include in several instances modal signatures

and occasional modal melodic movement. Another archaic feature is the generally absent third from the voice parts at cadences.

Of the seven Psalmes set in minor tonalities, only those in d and a carry the usual key signatures. The four anthems in g minor have only one flat (b) in the signature, a remnant of the transposed dorian mode. However, in "Psalm 6" some verses do appear with two flats (b and e) in the signature, the common signature for g minor. Generally where only one flat appears, Lawes often inserts an e flat in the voice parts, causing the g minor tonality to solidify. Where the e is not flatted, dorian modality is strong.

Nearly all examples which point up modality can be incorporated into a modulatory tonal framework. For example, in "The Lamentation," verse 1, the e natural in measure 7 causes g minor to seem dorian unless the cadence in measures 5 and 6 on the dominant places the harmonic center on d (Example 12). Then the b natural in measure 7 displays dorian tendencies in d dorian. Both of these harmonic suppositions can be negated by emphasizing the movement to a cadence on F in measure 8, which would then present a lydian movement stemming from the previous b natural. A careful look at the root movement in measure 7 reveals, however, a movement by fifths, again an ear mark of the tonal system.

Example 12: "The Lamentation" (verse 1, meas. 1-9).

O Lord in y<sup>e</sup> is all my trust, give care vn-to my

5  
woe-full cry. re-fuse mee not y<sup>t</sup> am vn-just, but bowing downe My heauen-ly

Examples such as this, where overlapping modal and tonal tendencies are evident, can be found throughout the Psalmes.

Another clear dorian implication appears in Part I of "Psalm 51" where b natural is used in a d minor setting (Example 13). Here again, however, the root movement is by fifths and the cadence finally moves to a C major sonority in measure 6. It is interesting to note Lawes' subtle text painting here. The text, "yt first I was conceived in sin," speaking of original sin, is flavored with an archaic modal melody.

Consideration of Lawes' Psalmes as being primarily tonal is based on several observations of demonstrated function within the major-minor system. Manfred Bukofzer states

Example 13: "Psalm 51," Part I (verse 3, meas. 1-8).

It is too man-i-fest a-lass y<sup>t</sup> first I

was con-cei-ved in sin. yea of my mo-ther soe barne was,

that "Tonality may be defined as a system of chordal relations based on the attraction of a tonal center."<sup>17</sup> This system of chord relations rests on the gravitation of chords within a key toward its tonic, specifically those chords whose roots lie a fifth on either side of the tonic, the dominant and sub-dominant. Therefore, the movement of the bass, particularly the root, within a key outlines its tonal gravitation.

Several features of Lawes' bass lines exemplify tonal characteristics. First, the root movement is most often by

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<sup>17</sup>Manfred Bukofzer, Music in the Baroque Era (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1947), p. 12.

fourths and fifths, especially at cadences where a dominant to tonic gravitation is established. Another bass movement which strengthens the tonal center is a pentachord pattern descending from the dominant to the tonic, or the inversion, a tetrachord pattern from the tonic down to the dominant. This kind of bass movement was a baroque compositional device used in the chaconne and passacaglia as well as several other dance-related forms such as the romanesca and the ruggiero. In these works, repetition of the pattern is important, however, Lawes' use is not repetitive, but occasional. Example 14 shows two instances where Lawes employs a pentachord bass movement.

Example 14a: "Psalm 22," Part II (verse 9, meas. 25-28).

Example 14a shows a musical score for "Psalm 22," Part II (verse 9, meas. 25-28). The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a vocal line and a lute line. The vocal line has lyrics: "all, for my coue yey did cast lots to". The lute line has lyrics: "all, for my coue they did cast lotts to". The bass movement in the lute line is a descending pentachord pattern from G4 to C3.

Example 14b: "Psalm 18" (verse 5, meas. 13-15).

Example 14b shows a musical score for "Psalm 18" (verse 5, meas. 13-15). The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a vocal line and a lute line. The vocal line has lyrics: "roy-al-ly hee rode, on ye winges of all ye windes". The lute line has lyrics: "roy-al-ly hee rode, on ye winges of all ye windes". The bass movement in the lute line is a descending pentachord pattern from G4 to C3.

Example 15: "Psalm 22," Part I (verse 2, meas. 11-23).

15

ye my God even all day longe, I doe both cry & call, I

cease not all ye night, & yet y<sup>e</sup> hear-est not at all, I

20

cease not all ye night & yet thou hear-est not at all.

cease not all ye night & yet y<sup>e</sup> hear-est not at all.

A second tonal feature in the Psalmes is the harmonic sequence. Lawes often uses a sequence of root position chords followed by first inversion chords within a key. This kind of

sequential progression can be seen in two descending phrases in Part I of "Psalm 22" (Example 15). Another example in an ascending scalar sequential form has already appeared in Example 9, p. 44.

Lawes' application of sequential progression is most unique in his use of the circle of fifths. With the addition of only a b natural outside the tonality of g minor, a sequence in "The Lamentation of a Sinner" produces considerable tension before the tonic gravitation is finally gratified (Example 16). The tension within this sequential progression is heightened by dissonant rhythmic displacement within the sequence.

Another harmonic treatment in the Psalmes, outlining formal structure, is the selection of tonal centers.

"Psalm 67" is a clear example:

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| Common Tune | - d      |
| Verse 1     | - d      |
| Verse 2     | - d      |
|             |          |
| Verse 3     | - d to C |
| Verse 4     | - C to d |
| Common Tune | - d      |
|             |          |
| Verse 6     | - d to F |
| Verse 7     | - F to d |
| Common Tune | - d      |

In the structure of "Psalm 67," C major is chosen to highlight the middle section. The dominant relation of C major to F major is noteworthy, since F is the relative major key of the piece's tonal center of d. Other examples of key

Example 16: "The Lamentation of a Sinner" (verse 5, meas. 9-19).

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Heal My Deadly Wound". The score is written on three systems of five staves each. The lyrics are: "to heale my dead - ly wound, to heale my dead - ly wound, to heale my dead - ly wound, to heale my dead - ly wound." The score includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a simple, handwritten style with some corrections and annotations.

selection which outlines formal structure appear in "Psalm 51,"  
 "The Humble Suite of a Sinner," and "Psalm 22."

Example 17a: "Psalm 67" (verse 4, meas. 10-15).

Example 17b: "Psalm 67" (verse 6, meas. 1-8).

A curious feature related to the harmonic implications in the Psalmes appears in Lawes' cadential formulas where there is a consistent appearance of the third of the tonic chord in the bass line prior to the dominant harmony.

"Psalm 67" provides several good examples of this repeated feature (Example 17a, meas. 13 and Example 17b, meas. 3 and 8). Sometimes this movement appears as a first inversion tonic harmony progressing to the dominant. At other times the third prepares the sub-dominant harmony, while at still other places it stands as the mediant sonority. Generally Lawes' final cadences are dominant-tonic progressions often preceded by the tonic six-four chord.

#### Melodic characteristics.

Lawes' melodic treatment is frequently declamatory rather than tuneful. However, each short phrase of text is carefully set to a balanced contour of pitches. Often, when the melody is a vehicle for text declamation, the phrases are short and move within the narrow range of a fifth, touching the main chord tones. Sometimes these short phrases encompass an entire octave. In either case the melody embellishes the chordal structure and serves as a means of text delivery. A favorite melodic cliché appears in "The Lamentation," verse 2 (Example 10, p. 44). The initial skip of a third, followed by conjunct movement, is characteristic of melodic shape throughout the Psalmes. Occasionally these short phrases are repeated in short melodic sequences, usually producing tension through text repetition (Example 8, p. 42).

In contrast to the short melodic shapes employed primarily for careful text delivery is a melodic style which Lawes engages for overt text painting. In these phrases the melodic ambitus is much larger and the movement is often quite disjunct or melismatic, encompassing intervals of a tenth or more. Example 3, p. 38, shows this melodic style in a bravura passage for the bass voice. Lawes incorporates elaborate diatonic melismas within this melodic style.

A third melodic treatment utilizes very short ideas, but with long durational values, giving the music an expansive quality (Example 4, p. 39). Again, the melodic substance adheres to and grows from the underlying chordal structure.

#### Motivic repetition.

An element of unification in Lawes' Psalmes is his use of motivic repetition. Motivic ideas are sometimes lifted from the "common tune" itself. In "The Lamentation," the seventh phrase of the "common tune" (Example 2b, p. 30) serves as a recurring idea in each solo verse at nearly the same place. Example 18 shows this motive as it appears in each of the three solo verses. This kind of motivic unity can be seen throughout the Psalmes.

Example 18a: "The Lamentation" (verse 1, meas. 4-7).

Handwritten musical score for Example 18a, measures 4-7. The score is written on three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked '15'. The lyrics are: "O Lo for them shall I be: silent".

Example 18b: "The Lamentation" (verse 2, meas. 15-17).

Handwritten musical score for Example 18b, measures 15-17. The score is written on three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked '15'. The lyrics are: "thy blood O Lo is not yet dry".

Example 18c: "The Lamentation" (verse 3, meas. 21-23).

Handwritten musical score for Example 18c, measures 21-23. The score is written on three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: "where An - gels singe con - tin - ual - ly, praise where An - gels singe con - tin - ual - ly,".

Rhythmic treatment.

The rhythmic style in the Psalmes is characterized by anacrusis and some syncopation. Lawes is fond of the rhythmic pattern which begins with an anacrusis to the pulse and is then held through the next pulse, giving a forward thrust to the musical idea. The three excerpts from "The Lamentation" in Example 18 above illustrate this rhythmic idea. This anacrusis style is probably a prosody outgrowth of the iambic poetic meter of the Sternhold and Hopkins verses.

Syncopation, although appearing throughout the Psalmes, is not generally representative of Lawes' overall style. Two types of syncopation can be cited, however. One employs pulse displacement throughout an entire phrase. This kind of syncopation most often appears in conjunction with the harmonic sequence. The coda of "Psalm 51" is an excellent example (Example 9, p. 44). The second type of syncopation is more startling and appears only sporadically throughout the anthems. Example 19 gives an illustration of this kind of syncopation set to a text conveying uneven physical movement. As has been true of the other compositional devices in the Psalmes, these examples of syncopation are a result of careful text expression.

Example 19: "Psalm 22," Part I (verse 4, meas. 5-8).

### Performance Practice

Performance practices of the early seventeenth century indicate that the organ was most often used to accompany church music. Thomas Mace states "Now as to this, there is not a better way than to Sing to some certain Instrument, nor is there any Instrument so proper for Church as an Organ . . . ." <sup>18</sup> Mace goes on to devote three chapters to the position of the organ in the music of the church.

The continuo parts of the Psalmes contain no figures, the single instance being the indication, *b* 3, in verse 8, measure 2 of "Psalm 22," Part II. Realization of baroque

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<sup>18</sup>Mace, p. 9.

continuo parts requires careful study of proper treatises. The earliest extant English treatise on the realization of the figured bass is Matthew Locke's Melothesia, published in 1637. F. T. Arnold discusses this treatise and quotes Locke considerably in his discussion of the basso continuo in this period.<sup>19</sup> The realization of Lawes' continuo is not within the limits of this study.

Of interest here, however, is Lawes' treatment of the solo bass voice in relation to the continuo part. In two- and three-part textures the bass voice follows the continuo part. However, when the voice is placed in prominence as a solo idea, it departs from the continuo line. In "Psalm 6" the solo voice follows the continuo part until verse five where it appears in a solo idea. This is also true of the tenor voice when it appears with the counter-tenor voice and is, therefore, the lowest voice.

Consideration of tempo must in most cases be derived from the text. The "Preface" to the Ravenscroft Psalter (1621) gives three tempo and mood categories which are applicable to the Lawes' Psalmes:

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<sup>19</sup>F. T. Arnold, The Art of Accompaniment from a Thorough-Bass as Practiced in the 17th and 18th Centuries, 2 vols. (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1965), II: 154-63.

Three rules of performance:

1. Psalms of Tribulation should be "sung with low voyce and long measure" - Example Psalm 51.
2. Psalms of Thanksgiving "With voyce indifferent neither too loud, nor too soft, and with measure neither too swift or too slow" - Example Psalm 18.
3. Psalms of Rejoicing "With a loude voyce, a swift and iocund measure" - Example Psalm 100.<sup>19</sup>

Most of the psalms selected by Lawes are psalms of lamentation and penitence. Of the Psalmes, only "Psalm 18" and "Psalm 100" would fit the categories of "Thanksgiving" and "Rejoicing."

In closing, Lawes' Psalmes, with their unique use of the "common tunes" in combination with the secular declamatory styled solo verses, were no doubt at home only in the private chapels of pre-Restoration England where they went unnoticed by Puritan critics. The unison sections for the "common tune" do embrace the psalm singing practices which were in favor during this period, however, the treatment of the solo verses is not only theatrical in approach, but also virtuosic in nature. Both of these musical treatments were not openly encouraged by Puritan leaders. Within the private chapels this music would have met with considerable acclaim. The anthems provide an unusual addition to present-day sacred vocal literature.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY

William Lawes (c. 1602-1645) is best known as a pre-Commonwealth English composer in the court of Charles I. He is often associated with his more famous brother, Henry, who was also a court musician and composer. The Lawes family lived in Wiltshire County. Little is known about William's early years other than his being educated by the Earl of Hertford and thereby coming under the musical tutelage of John Cooper. His association with Cooper no doubt provided him the opportunity for future success in England's aristocratic royal circles where he became well known as a composer of masques and string chamber music. Lawes' early death, a result of the British civil war, was lamented by both poets and musicians of that day as well as by King Charles I himself. Although Lawes was held in high esteem throughout the seventeenth century, his music subsequently fell into obscurity and has only recently gained notice through the research of Professor Murray Lefkowitz of Boston University.

Besides his works for the baroque string consort and a few of his secular songs, William Lawes' music has remained

relatively unknown. However, there does exist a considerable amount of sacred vocal music deserving of attention. Lawes' sacred music is contained primarily in two collections, the Choice Psalmes published posthumously by his brother Henry, and the Psalmes in 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes, presented in transcribed form in this thesis. In addition to the music in these two collections, there exist some other single anthems and canons.

The Christ Church Library holds the only extant manuscript of the Psalmes in 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes. There are nine separate verse anthems contained in three partbooks for countertenor, tenor, and bass.

In the Psalmes Lawes used the texts and well-known church tunes which were a part of seventeenth-century English psalm singing. The texts and tunes are from the Sternhold and Hopkins Psalter, the most commonly used psalter of that time. Lawes used these familiar church tunes in his Psalmes as tutti ritornello sections in a verse anthem format, where the solo verses serve as the concertino, much like the baroque concerto. He added his own continuo part to the "common tunes" which appear in alternation with the verses, set to various combinations for the three solo voices and continuo. Included in the Psalmes are three works which

are actually hymn texts, chosen from the non-biblical selections commonly included in the English psalters of the day.

Lawes' intended performance practice is not certain. This writer contends that the "common tune" sections were probably sung by both choir and congregation in alternation with the verses for solo voices. The organ was likely used as the continuo instrument.

Influenced by the Italian monodic style, Lawes' music is in a declamatory style incorporating non-fugal points of imitation in a homophonic texture. Text emphasis is obvious throughout, with overt text painting appearing most often in the music for the solo bass voice. Harmonically Lawes embraces tonality through a chordal conception illustrated in the bass movement and in the use of the harmonic sequence. Vestiges of the modal system, however, can be found throughout the anthems.

William Lawes, although a composer of minor stature, was an influential figure in bringing the Italian style to English church music. Lawes' Psalmes in 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes are indeed unusual works and deserve attention as fine examples of Anglican church music of the pre-Commonwealth period. Hopefully, this study and the transcriptions which it provides will not only create greater accessibility to this music, but will also enhance the total significance of William Lawes' vocal music.

APPENDIX

THE SACRED CHORAL WORKS OF WILLIAM LAWES<sup>1</sup>

I. Choice Psalmes put into Music, For Three Voices.

A. Latin anthems in three parts with continuo (CTB).

1. Gloria Patri et Filio.
2. In resurrectione.
3. Memento, Memento Domine.
4. Ne irascaris, Domine.

B. Anthems from the Lamentations of Jeremiah in three parts with continuo (SAB).

1. How hath Jehova's wrath.
2. How like a widow!
3. Judah in exile wanders.

C. Anthem from Isaiah, Chapter 38, in three parts with continuo (SAB).

1. In the subtraction of my yeares.

D. Psalms (George Sandys' paraphrases) in three parts with continuo (SAB).

1. Behold how good and joyful a thing it is (Psalm 133).
2. Come sing the great Jehovah's praise (Psalm 95).
3. How long wilt thou forget me, O Lord (Psalm 8).
4. I am weary of my groaning (Psalm 6).
5. Let all in sweet accord clap hands (Psalm 47).
6. Let God, the God of Battel rise (Psalm 48).
7. Lord, as the Hart imbost with Heat (Psalm 42).
8. Lord, thy deserved wrath asswage (Psalm 6).

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<sup>1</sup>Lawes' original spellings are preserved in this list.

9. My God, my rock, regard my cry (Psalm 28).
10. My God O why hast thou forsook? (Psalm 22).
11. O Sing unto the Lord a new song (Psalm 149).
12. Oft from my early Youth (Psalm 129).
13. Out of the horror of the deep (Psalm 130).
14. Praise the Lord enthron'd on high (Psalm 150).
15. Sing to the King of Kings (Psalm 98).
16. They who the Lord their fortress make (Psalm 125).
17. Thou mover of the rowling spheres (Psalm 123).
18. Thou that art enthron'd above (Psalm 92).
19. To thee I cry, Lord hear my cries (Psalm 141).
20. To thee O God my God (Psalm 63).
21. To the God whom we adore (Psalm 149).
22. Yee Nations of the earth (Psalm 117).

#### E. Sacred Canons.

##### 1. For three voices.

- a. Gloria in Excelsis Deo.
- b. Happy Sons of Israel.
- c. Jesus is Harmonius.
- d. Lord Thou hast been favourable.
- e. These Salt rivers of mine eyes.
- f. Tis Joy to see.
- g. Why weepst thou Mary.

##### 2. For four voices.

- a. Regi, Regis, Regum (1).
- b. Regi, Regis, Regum (2).
- c. She weepeth sore in the night.

## II. Psalmes in 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes.

### A. Verse anthems for three voices (CTB), chorus and continuo.

1. The Lamentation: O Lord in yee is all my trust.
2. Psalm 67: Haue mercye on vs Lord.
3. Psalm 100: All people yt on earth doe dwell.
4. Psalm 6: Lord in thy wrath reprove mee not.
5. Psalm 51 in two parts:
  - a. O Lord consider my distresse.
  - b. Cast mee not Lord out from thy face.
6. Psalm 18: O God my strength and fortitude.
7. The Humble Suite of a Sinner: O Lord of whom I doe depend.
8. The Lamentation of a Sinner: O Lord turne not away thy face.
9. Psalm 22 in three parts:
  - a. O God my God wherfore doest thou forsake mee.
  - b. O Lord depart not now from mee.
  - c. All yee yt feare him praise ye Lord.

### III. Other verse anthems.

#### A. For bass solo with continuo.

1. Let God Arise (Psalm 68).

#### B. For four solo voices (SATB), chorus and organ.

1. The Lord is my Light (Psalm 27).

### IV. Fragments.

#### A. Text only extant.

1. Before the Mountains Were Brought Forth (Psalm 90), for chorus with cornetts and sagbutts.
2. Who Is this that Cometh out of the Wildernesse (Song of Solomon).

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\_\_\_\_\_, Music Manuscript 768-770. "Psalmes for 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes," separate countertenor, tenor, and bass partbooks. (Photoreproduction.)

## PART II

### THE TRANSCRIPTIONS

The following transcriptions of the Psalmes in 1, 2, and 3 Partes to the Common Tunes by William Lawes are based on the only extant manuscript of the works: Music Manuscript 768-770, Christ Church Library, Oxford, England. General editorial procedures are explained in this introduction. Detailed editorial decisions within the transcriptions are given in a Critical Commentary preceding each anthem.

**Order:** There seems to be no pre-conceived reason for the particular sequence of works. Since the counter-tenor and tenor voices do not appear in every piece, the order of the pass partbook is the order of the transcriptions.

**Key signatures:** Lawes is not consistent in this matter. There is considerable overlapping of modal and tonal tendencies, particularly in the transposed dorian mode where a second flat is often inserted within the parts. In some works one partbook may incorporate this second flat in its signature. A consistent key signature is used in all voices in the transcriptions. A note of interest, which is shown in the incipits to each anthem, is the occasional octave duplication of signatures.

**Meter signatures:** All the Psalmes use the mensuration sign:  $\text{C}$ . This meter signature is retained in the transcriptions. However, the notational values in the "common tune" sections are reduced by one-half, in order to show consistency with the verses. Lawes' "common tunes" correspond to the notational values which were used in the psalters of the period. The

transcriptions of the verses keep the original notational durations. Only the symbols for the rests in the Lawes' manuscript need present-day notational change (See Plate II, p. 27).

**Barlines:** Lawes' manuscript is inconsistently barred. Some bars coincide with text phrasing, others appear only for points of reference. Conventional barring is used in the transcriptions. In the "common tune" sections dotted-line bars are used to show metrical organization, while the original bars remain in a solid line in order to keep the integrity of the church tune phrases. Lawes' double bars are retained at the end of sections. Measures are numbered within each verse.

**Clefs:** With few exceptions the countertenor partbook uses the conventional alto clef, the tenor partbook uses the tenor clef, and the bass partbook uses the "F" clef. In the transcriptions the countertenor is placed in the regular treble "G" clef, the tenor is in the octave transposed "G" clef, and the bass remains in its original clef.

**Accidentals:** The accidentals within the manuscript are clear. Natural signs are used where Lawes uses a sharp to cancel a previously flatted pitch. Accidentals which are added for clarity appear in brackets.

**Text:** Lawes' original spelling is preserved in the transcriptions. However, preceding each anthem the Sternhold and Hopkins translation is given in order to clarify some discrepancies between the voices in the manuscript, as well as to enlarge the abbreviated language which appears from time to time. When phrase repetition is assumed in the manuscript, the transcriptions complete the text underlay. The verse numbers coincide with the repetitions of the poetic meters (i.e., in C.M.D. two four-line stanzas comprise one verse).

THE LAMENTATION

"O Lord in thee is all my trust"  
L.M.D.

For two voices: Countertenor (MS 768-1, 768-2)  
Bass (MS 770-1, 770-2)

Text: Verse 1: O Lord in yee is all my trust,  
giue eare vnto my woefull cry.  
Refuse mee not yt am vnjust  
but bowinge downe thy heauenly eye,  
Behold how I doe still lament  
my sinnes wherein I doe offend.  
O Lo for them shall I bee shent  
sith yee to please I doe intend.

Verse 2: Noe noe not soe thy will is bent.  
to deale wth sinners in thine Ire.  
But wn in hart they shall repent  
yu grantst wth speed yt they desire.  
To thee therfore still shall I cry  
to wash away my sinfull crime,  
Thy blood O Lo is not yet dry  
but yt it may help mee in time.

Verse 3: Hast yee O Lo hast yee I say  
to power on mee ye gifts of Grace,  
Yt wn this life must fleet away  
in heauen wth yee I may haue place  
Wher yu dost raigne eternally,  
wth God wch once did downe yee send,  
Wher Angells singe continually,  
to yee bee praise world wth out end.

Order: Common tune introduction  
Verse 1 - Countertenor  
Verse 2 - Countertenor and Bass  
Verse 2 - Common Tune  
Verse 3 - Countertenor and Bass  
Verse 3 - Common Tune

Critical Commentary:

"Common Tune" - A text incipit appears here in the manuscript.

Verse 2: Meas. 2 - slur added in the bass voice.

Meas. 1 and 2 - no continuo in the bass partbook (taken from the countertenor).

Meas. 19 - sharp not placed before f in the bass partbook continuo.

Meas. 18, 19, and 20 - slurs added in the bass voice.

Verse 3: Meas. 2 - the c in the continuo in the tountertenor partbook is sharped; c natural from the bass partbook is correct.

Meas. 2 - slur added to beat two in the bass voice.

Meas. 4 - slur added in the bass voice.

Meas. 7, 19, 20, and 27 - slurs added in the bass voice.

## THE LAMENTATION: "Common Tune"

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "THE LAMENTATION: 'Common Tune'". The score is written on five systems of staves. The first system consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, and two piano accompaniment staves in treble and bass clefs. The subsequent four systems each consist of two staves, likely for piano accompaniment, in treble and bass clefs. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and bar lines, all written in ink.



THE LAMENTATION: Verse 1.

Countertenor

O Lord in y<sup>e</sup> is all my trust, give care un-to my

woe. full cry. re-fuse mee not y<sup>t</sup> am vn-just, but bringe downe my heaven-ly

Handwritten musical score for a Countertenor voice part. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are written below the notes. The music is in a simple, handwritten style.

10

eye, be-hold how I doe still lament my sinnes where in I doe of-fend.

15

Lo for them shall I be shent sith yee to please. sith yee to

20

please sith yee to please I doe I doe in-fend.

THE LAMENTATION: Verse 2.  
Countertenor

Bass

Noe noe not see thy will is bent. to deale wth sinners

5  
in thine Ire  
but w<sup>e</sup> in hart  
they shall re: pent  
y<sup>e</sup> grantat w<sup>th</sup> speed y<sup>e</sup>

10  
they de: sire  
to thee ther: fore still shall I ery to  
to wash.

15  
to wash a: way my sin- full crime, thy blood O Lo is  
wash to wash a: way my sin- full crime, thy blood O Lo is

Handwritten musical score for "The Lamentation". The score is written on two systems of staves. The first system consists of four staves: two vocal staves (treble and bass clef) and two piano accompaniment staves (treble and bass clef). The second system also consists of four staves, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A measure number "20" is written above the first staff of the second system.

not yet dry but y<sup>t</sup> it may but y<sup>t</sup> it may help  
 not yet dry but y<sup>t</sup> it may but y<sup>t</sup> it  
 mee help mee in time  
 may help mee in time.

THE LAMENTATION: Verse 2 repeated to the "Common Tune"  
 "Noe noe not soe"

## THE LAMENTATION: Verse 3.

Countertenor

Bass

hast y<sup>ee</sup> O Lo hast y<sup>ee</sup> I say to power on mee y<sup>e</sup>

gifts of Grace, y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> this life must fleet a-way in heaven w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>ee</sup> I

wher y<sup>e</sup> dost reigne e-ter-nal-ly. w<sup>th</sup> God w<sup>th</sup>

may have place

The musical score is written in a handwritten style. It consists of three systems of music, each containing four measures. The top staff of each system is for the Countertenor, the middle staff is for the Bass, and the bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The piano part is in the bottom staff of each system.

15

once did downe y<sup>ee</sup> send.

wher An- gells singe con- tin- ual-

20

wher An- gells singe con- tin- ual- ly.

to y<sup>ee</sup> bee praise, to y<sup>ee</sup> bee

wher An- gells singe con- tin- ual- ly, to y<sup>ee</sup> bee

praise wher An- gells singe con- tin- ual- ly, to y<sup>ee</sup> bee

25

The musical score is handwritten on four staves. The first system (measures 25-28) features a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The lyrics are: "praise world with out end, world with out end, world". The second system (measures 29-32) continues the lyrics: "praise world with out end, world with out end, world with out". The third system (measures 33-36) shows the lyrics: "with out end." and "end. world with out end." The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some corrections or additions written above the notes.

praise world with out end, world with out end, world

praise world with out end, world with out end, world with out

with out end.

end. world with out end.

30

THE LAMENTATION: Verse 3 repeated to the "Common Tune"  
 "Hast yee O Lo"

PSALM 67

"Haue mercy on vs (Lord)"  
S.M.

For tenor alone: Tenor (MS 769-3, 769-4)  
Bass (MS 770-2)

Text: Verse 1: Haue mercy on vs (Lord)  
and graunt to vs thy grace:  
To shewe to vs do thou accord,  
the brightnesse of thy face.

Verse 2: That al the earth may know,  
thy way to godly wealth:  
And al the nations on a row,  
may see thy sauing heath.

Verse 3: Let al the world (O God)  
geue prayse vnto thy name:  
O let the people al abroad,  
extoll and laud the same.

Verse 4: Throughout the world so wide,  
let al reioyce wth myrth:  
For thou with truth and right dost guide,  
the nations of the earth.

Verse 5: Let all the world, O God,  
geue prayse vnto thy name:  
O let the people al abroad,  
extol and laude the same.

Verse 6: Then shal the earth encrease,  
great store of fruite shal fal:  
And then our God the god of peace,  
shal blesse vs eke withal.

Verse 7: God shal vs bless I say,  
and then both farre and neare:  
The folke throughout the earth alway,  
of him shal stand in feare.

Order: Common tune introduction

Verse 1 - Tenor  
 Verse 2 - Common Tune  
 Verse 3 - Tenor  
 Verse 4 - Tenor  
 Verse 5 - Common Tune  
 Verse 6 - Tenor  
 Verse 7 - Tenor  
 Verse 7 - Common Tune

Critical Commentary:

Verse 1: Meas. 9 - second c in the tenor is sharped in the manuscript.

Verse 4: Meas. 1 - slurs added in tenor.  
 Meas. 4 - slur added in tenor.  
 Meas. 6 - slur added in tenor.

Verse 6: Meas. 4 and 7 - slur added in tenor.

## PSALM 67: "Common Tune"



## PSALM 67: Verse 1.

Tenor

Hear me - eye on vs Lord,

and grant to vs thy grace to shew to vs doe thou ac-

dord ye bright-ness of thy face.

PSALM 67: Verse 2 to the "Common Tune"  
 "That al the earth may know"

## PSALM 67: Verse 3.

Tenor

Let all y<sup>c</sup> world O God give praise in to thy name

O let y<sup>c</sup> people all a brand ex toll and laud and laud y<sup>c</sup> same.

## PSALM 67: Verse 4.

through-out y<sup>c</sup> world see wide, let all re-joyce

let all re-joyce w<sup>th</sup> mirth, for y<sup>c</sup> w<sup>th</sup> truth and right dost guide

10

ye na - tions of ye earth, ye na - tions of ye earth.

25

PSALM 67: Verse 5 to the "Common Tune"  
 "Let all the world, O God"

PSALM 67: Verse 6.

Tenor

5

Then shall ye earth in increase great store of fruit shall fall,

and then O God ye God of peace shall bless vs etc with all.

God shall vs bles I say, and then both farr and neere, the like thought

5  
out ye earth all way of him shall stand in

10  
feare, of him shall stand in feare.

PSALM 67: Verse 7 to the "Common Tune"  
 "God shal vs blesse I say"

PSALM 100

"Al people y' on earth do dwel"  
L.M.

For two voices: Countertenor (MS 768-3, 768-3)  
Bass (MS 770-3, 770-3)

Text: Verse 1: Al people y' on earth do dwel,  
sing to y' Lord with cherefull voice  
Him serue w' fear, his praise forth tel  
com ye before him & reioice.

Verse 2: The Lord ye know is God indede,  
w'out our ayd he did vs make:  
We are his folke he doth vs feede,  
& for his sheepe he doth vs take.

Verse 3: Oh enter the his gates w' prayse,  
approch w' ioy his courts vnto:  
Prayse, laud and blesse his name alwayes,  
for it is semely so to do.

Verse 4: For why: the Lord our God is good,  
his mercy is for euer sure:  
His truth at all times firmly stooode,  
and shal frō age to age endure.

Order: Common tune introduction  
Verse 1 - Countertenor and bass  
Verse 2 - Common Tune  
Verse 3 - Bass  
Verse 4 - Countertenor and Bass  
Verse 4 - Common Tune

Critical Commentary:

The manuscript shows the bass voice in the tenor "C" clef.

Verse 1: Several differences appear in the continuo part between the countertenor partbook and the bass partbook. The bass partbook is used (see facsimile, Plates III and IV).

Verse 2: Meas. 15 - slur added in bass voice.

Verse 3: Meas. 9 - slurs added.

Verse 4: Meas. 1, 2, and 8 - unnecessary sharps have been omitted.  
Meas. 10 - slurs added.  
Meas. 21 - countertenor partbook shows a d in the continuo; the c in the bass partbook follows more closely Lawes' cadential formulas.

*A 2000. Psalm 100.*

*All people of on Earth on Earth doe dwell singe to J. D. singe :|| with*

*cheerfull w. f. w. f. voice serve him w. feare his praise forthtell his*

*come yee before him & rejoyce, come f.*

*for why & beare*

*God is good his mercy is for ever sure his truth at all times firmly stand his*

Plate III: William Lawes, "Psalm 100" (facsimile, countertenor partbook, MS 768-3).

1200: Psalm: 100

All people of on earth doe dwell, singe to J. singe. w'ch fall w'ch shall be

know him with feare his praise forthsell his: come ye before him & re-

joyce come: The Eyes know these I enter then his gates w'

praise, approach w'ch joy his courts w'ch, praise laud & bless his name alwayes

praise: for it is seemly. soe to doe:

Plate IV: William Lawes, "Psalm 100" (facsimile, bass partbook, MS 770-3).

## PSALM 100: "Common Tune"



## PSALM 100: Verse 1.

## Countertenor

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 100: Verse 1, featuring a Countertenor and Bass. The score is written on three systems of staves, with lyrics in both English and Latin. The Countertenor part is in the upper staff of each system, and the Bass part is in the lower staff. The piano accompaniment is in the middle staves. The lyrics are: "All people ye on earth, on earth doe dwell, Singe to ye Lo. Singe to ye Lo. with cheer-full, with cheer-full, with cheer-full voice. Serue him with feare his praise forth tell. his praise forth tell. come".

**System 1:**

Countertenor: All people ye on earth, on earth doe dwell,  
 Bass: All people ye on earth doe dwell,

**System 2:**

Countertenor: Singe to ye Lo. Singe to ye Lo. with cheer-full, with cheer-full, with cheer-full voice  
 Bass: Singe to ye Lo. Singe to ye Lo. with cheer-full with cheer-full voice

**System 3:**

Countertenor: Serue him with feare his praise forth tell. his praise forth tell. come  
 Bass: Serue him with feare his praise forth tell his praise forth tell

15

ye be-fore him and re-joyce, come ye be-fore him; re-joyce, and  
come ye be-fore him and re-joyce come ye be-fore him

re-joyce.  
and re-joyce.

PSALM 100: Verse 2 to the "Common Tune"  
"The Lord yee know"

PSALM 100: Verse 3

Bass

Enter then his gates with praise, approach with joy his

5  
 Countes vn-to, praise laud & bkss his name all waies, praise laud & bkss his name all waies

10  
 for it is seem-ly soe to doe.

## PSALM 100: Verse 4.

Countertenor

for why ye Lord our God is good his mer-cy is for eu-er

5  
 sure, his truth at all times firmly stood, his truth at all times firmly stood.

Countertenor 10

Bass and shall from age to age en- dure.

his truth at all times firm-ly

15

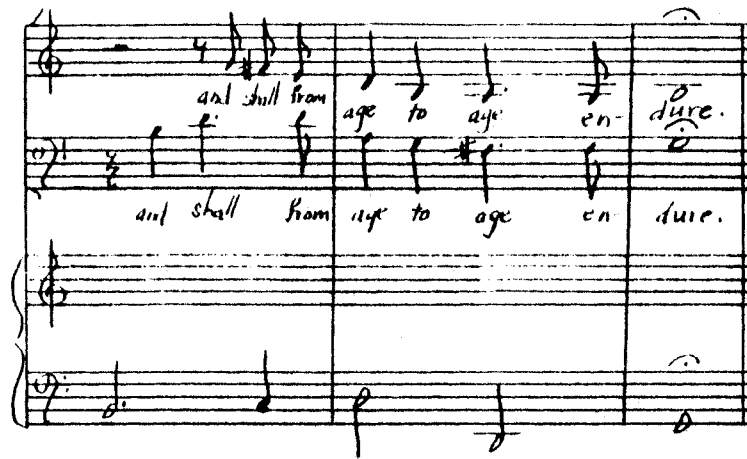
and shall at all times firmly stand, and shall from

stood, and shall from age to age en- dure.

20

age to age en- dure. from age to age

from age to age,



PSALM 100: Verse 4 repeated to the "Common Tune"  
"For why"

PSALM 6

"Lorde in thy wrath reprove me not"  
C.M.

For three voices: Countertenor (MS 768-4, 768-4)  
Tenor (MS 769-1, 769-2)  
Bass (MS 770-4, 770-4)

Text: Verse 1: Lorde in thy wrath reprove me not,  
          though I deserue thine yre:  
          Ne yet correct me in thy rage,  
          O Lord I thee desire.

Verse 2: For I am weake therfore, O Lord,  
          of mercy me forbear,  
          And heale me Lord, for why: thou knowst,  
          my bones do quake for feare.

Verse 3: My soule is troubled very sore,  
          and vexed vehemently:  
          But lord how long wilt thou delay,  
          to cure my miserie.

Verse 4: Lord turne thee to thy wonted grace,  
          my sely soule vp take  
          Oh saue me not for my desertes,  
          but for thy mercyes sake.

Verse 5: For why: no man among the dead,  
          remembreth thee one whit:  
          O: who shall worship thee (O Lord)  
          in the infernall pit:

Verse 6: So greuous is my plaint and mone,  
          that I waxe wondrous faint:  
          All the night long I wash my bed,  
          with teares of my complaynt.

Verse 7: My sight is dim and wareth olde,  
          with anguish of mine hart:  
          For feare of those that be my foes,  
          and would my soule subuert.

Verse 8: But now away from me all ye,  
           that worke iniquitie,  
 For why: the Lord hath heard the voyce,  
           of my complaint and cry.

Verse 9: He heard not onely the request,  
           and prayer of my harte:  
 But it receiued at my hand,  
           and tooke it in good parte.

Verse 10: And now my foes that vexed me,  
           the Lord wil soone defame:  
 And sodenly confound them all,  
           to their rebuke and shame.

Order: Common tune introduction

Verse 1 - Countertenor and Bass  
 Verse 1 - Common Tune  
 Verse 2 - Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass  
 Verse 3 - Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass  
 Verse 4 - Common Tune  
 Verse 5 - Bass  
 Verse 6 - Bass  
 Verse 7 - Common Tune  
 Verse 8 - Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass  
 Verse 9 - Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass  
 Verse 10 - Common Tune

Critical Commentary:

Common Tune: Manuscript has only one flat in the signature. In last phrase Ravenscroft Psalter has significant pitch differences (a' g' g' f#' g'), the b flat in Lawes' causes a curious harmonic progression.

Bass partbook has no continuo part except for verses 5 and 8.

Verse 1: Continuo incipit is taken from the counter-tenor partbook.

Bass incipit has no mensuration sign since it appeared in the common tune in the partbook.

Meas. 11 - Manuscript shows incorrect rhythm (dotted quarter, eighth) in the bass voice; should be dotted half, quarter.

Meas. 11 - Tenor partbook has whole note in continuo; transcription uses countertenor partbook (dotted half, quarter).

- Verse 2: Only the countertenor partbook indicates "Cho: Comon tune Lo in thy wrath."  
Second half of this verse is not set by Lawes.  
Meas. 4 - Countertenor partbook begins signature of two flats.  
Meas. 4-5 - Tenor partbook shows no tie in the continuo.
- Verse 3: Meas. 4 - Tenor and bass text underlay is not clear in the manuscript.  
Meas. 12 - slur added in countertenor and tenor.  
Meas. 12 and 14 - slur added in bass voice.
- Verse 5: Manuscript shows only one flat in signature.
- Verse 6: Bass partbook has two flats in signature from here to end.  
No continuo part for this verse in manuscript.  
Meas. 1 - Manuscript shows no rests, only the first continuo pitch with fermata.  
Meas. 15 - Manuscript shows tenor "C" clef in bass voice.
- Verse 8: Manuscript has no text underlay for the bass voice; possibly for continuo only.  
Tenor partbook has two flats in signature to end.  
Meas. 3 - Slur added in tenor.  
Meas. 7 - Both tenor and bass partbooks have a different rhythm in the continuo (dotted quarter, eighth, quarter, quarter: a b c' c); countertenor partbook is used.
- Verse 9: Follows verse 8 without full cadence.  
Meas. 1 - slurs added in bass voice.  
Meas. 1 - Tenor and bass partbooks show different rhythm in continuo (dotted quarter, eighth - b c'); countertenor is used.  
Meas. 1 - Countertenor partbook shows f natural in continuo; should be sharped to agree with tenor voice.  
Meas. 2 - Bass partbook shows d' in continuo.  
Meas. 3 - Tenor partbook shows "C" clef in continuo; should be "F" clef.

Meas. 7-8 - Tenor partbook shows tie in continuo.

Meas. 11 - No fermata in countertenor partbook.

## PSALM 6: "Common Tune"

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 6, titled "Common Tune". The score is written on four systems of staves. The first system consists of a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The second system consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The third system consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The fourth system consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The music is written in a simple, handwritten style, featuring various note values, rests, and bar lines. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

## PSALM 6: Verse 1.

## Countertenor

The musical score is handwritten and consists of three systems. The first system includes a Countertenor part (top staff), a Bass part (middle staff), and a Piano accompaniment (bottom two staves). The Countertenor 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 Piano accompaniment begins with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics for the Countertenor part are: "Lord in thy wrath re-". The lyrics for the Bass part are: "Lord in thy wrath re-". The lyrics for the Piano part are: "prave mee not, tho I de-serue thine Ire, nor yet cor-rect mee in thy rage". The second system continues the lyrics for the Countertenor and Bass parts: "prave mee not, tho I de-serue thine Ire, nor yet cor-rect mee in thy rage". The Piano part continues with the same lyrics. The third system continues the lyrics for the Countertenor and Bass parts: "O Lo I thee O Lo I thee do sire.". The Piano part continues with the same lyrics. The score is marked with measure numbers 5, 10, and 15.

Countertenor

Bass

Lord in thy wrath re-

Lord in thy wrath re-

prave mee not, tho I de-serue thine Ire, nor yet cor-rect mee in thy rage

prave mee not, tho I de-serue thine Ire, nor yet cor-rect mee in thy

O Lo I thee O Lo I thee do sire.

rage O Lo, O Lo I thee de-sire.

PSALM 6: Verse 1 repeated to the "Common Tune"  
 "Lo in thy wrath"

## PSALM 6: Verse 2.

Countertenor

Tenor

Bass

for I am weak ther- fore O Lo

I am weak ther- fore O

for I am weak ther-fore O

of mer-cy mee for-beare,

Lo of mer-cy mee for-beare,

Lo, of mer-cy mee for-beare.

## PSALM 6: Verse 3.

Countertenor

Tenor

Bass my soule is Troubl-ed ver-ry sore and vex-ed vehe-ment

my soule is troubled ver-ry sore, and vex-ed vehe-ment

5  
but Lo how long wilt thou de-lay to cure my mi-ser-

ly

ly

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 6: Verse 4 to the "Common Tune". The score is written on four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) with a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the staves.

**10**

-rye but Lo how long wilt thou de-lay  
 but Lo how long wilt thou de-lay to cure my  
 but Lo how longe wilt y<sup>e</sup> de-lay,

**15**

to cure, to cure my mi-se-ry.  
 mi-se-rye. to cure my mi-se-rye.  
 to cure my mi-se-rye.

PSALM 6: Verse 4 to the "Common Tune"  
 "Lo turne yee"

## PSALM 6: Verse 5.

Bass

for why noe man a-mong of dead, re-mem-breth ye one whitt

or who shall wor-ship thee O Lo in the in-fer-nall pitt,

in ye in-fer-nall pitt.

## PSALM 6: Verse 6.

Bass

Soe grei - uous is my plaint and moane y<sup>e</sup> I wax wondrous

faint. all y<sup>e</sup> day longe I wash my bedd with teares. I

wash my bedd with teares, of my com-plaint of my com-plaint

I wash my bedd with teares of my com-plaint, of my com-plaint.

PSALM 6: Verse 7 to the "Common Tune"  
 "My sight"

## PSALM 6: Verse 8.

Countertenor

Tenor But now a way from mee but now a way from mee all yee y<sup>t</sup> worke i - ni - gui -

Bass but now a way from mee all yee all yee y<sup>t</sup> work I - ni - gui -

But now a way

5  
tye for why the Lo hath heard y<sup>e</sup> voice of my com-plaint & cry

tye, for why y<sup>e</sup> Lord hath heard y<sup>e</sup> voice of my com-plaint & cry, hee

## PSALM 6: Verse 9.

hee heard not one-ly of re-quest; pray-er of my hart, but it

heard not one-ly of re-quest; pray-er of my hart, but

re-ceive-ed at my handes, took it in good

it re-ceive-ed at my handes, i took it in good part.

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 6: Verse 10 to the "Common Tune". The score is written on five staves. The top two staves are for the vocal melody, the third staff is for the bass line, and the bottom two staves are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains the lyrics: "took it in good part, & took". The second measure contains the lyrics: "in in good part.". The third measure contains the lyrics: "took it in good part, & took it in good part.". The fourth measure contains the lyrics: "took it in good part, & took it in good part.". The score is marked with a "10" above the first measure. The piano accompaniment consists of a simple bass line with a few notes in the right hand.

PSALM 6: Verse 10 to the "Common Tune"  
"& now my foes"

PSALM 51

"O Lorde consyder my distresse"  
L.M.D.

PART I:

For countertenor alone: Countertenor (MS 768-5, 768-5)  
Bass (MS 770-5)

PART II:

For three voices: Countertenor (MS 768-6, 768-6)  
Tenor (MS 769-2, 769-3)  
Bass (MS 770-5)

PART I

Text: Verse 1: O Lorde consyder my distresse,  
and nowe with speede some pitie take;  
My sinnes deface, my faultes redresse,  
gook lord for thy great mercyes sake.  
Wash me (O lord) and make me cleane.  
from this vniust & sinful act:  
And purifie yet onc' againe,  
my haynous crime and bloudy fact.

Verse 2: Remorse and sorowe do constraine,  
me to acknowledge mine excesse:  
My sinne alas doth styl remaine,  
before my face without release.  
For thee alone I haue offended,  
committing euyl in thy sight:  
And if I were therfore cōdēned,  
yet were thy iudgment iust & right.

Verse 3: It is too manifest alas,  
that first I was conceiued in sinne:  
Yea of my mother so borne was,  
& yet vile wretch remaine therein.  
Also behold lord thou dost loue,  
the inward truth of a pure hart:  
Therefore thy wisdom from aboue,  
thou hast reueled me to cōuert.

Verse 4: If thou with hysope purge this blot,  
I shal be cleaner thē y' glasse:  
And if thou wash away my spot,  
the snowe in whitnes shal I passe.  
Therefore (O lord) such ioy me send,  
that inwardly I may find grace  
& y' my strēgth may now amēd,  
which y' hast swagd for my trespasse.

Verse 5: Turne back thy face & frowning ire,  
 for I haue felt inough thy hād  
 And purge my sinnes I thee desire,  
 which do in nūber passe the sand.  
 Make newe my hart within my brest,  
 and frame it to thy holy wyl:  
 Thy cōstant spirit in me let rest,  
 which may these raging ennies kyl.

## PART II

Verse 6: Cast me not lord out from thy face,  
 but speedily my tormentes end:  
 Take not frō me thy spirit & grace,  
 which may frō dāgers me defēd.  
 Restore me to those ioyes again,  
 which I was wont in thee to find  
 And let me thy free spirit retain,  
 which vnto thee may stir my mynd.

Verse 7: Thus whē I shal thy mercyes know,  
 I shal instruct others therin  
 Andmē y' are likewise brought low,  
 by mine example shal flee sinne.  
 O god that of my health art lord,  
 forgeue me this my bloody vice:  
 My hart & tongue shal then accord,  
 to sing thy mercyes and iustice.

Verse 8: Touch y" my lyps, my tongue vnty  
 (O lord) which art the only kay:  
 And thē my mouth shal testifie,  
 thy wōdrous works & praise alway.  
 And as for outward sacrifice,  
 I would haue offred many a one:  
 But thou esteemest thē of no price,  
 & therin pleasure takest thou none

Verse 9: The heauy hart, the mynd opprest,  
 O lord thou neuer doost reiect:  
 And to speake truth it is the best,  
 and of al sacrifice the effect.  
 Lord vnto Sion turne thy face,  
 poure out thy mercyes on thy hyl:  
 And on Hierusalem thy grace,  
 build vp the walles, and loue it styl.

Verse 10: Thou shalt accept thē our offrings,  
of peace & righteousnes I say:  
Yea calues and many other thinges,  
vpon thine aultar wyl we lay.

PART I

Order: Common tune introduction  
Verse 1 - Countertenor  
Verse 2 - Common Tune  
Verse 3 - Countertenor  
Verse 4 - Countertenor  
Verse 5 - Common Tune

PART II

Verse 6 - Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass  
Verse 7 - Common Tune  
Verse 8 - Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass  
Verse 9 - Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass  
Verse 10- Common Tune

Critical Commentary:

PART I

Verse 1: Meas. 16 - Natural sign added because of barline.  
Verse 3: Meas. 5 - Slur added in countertenor.  
Verse 4: Meas. 7 - Sharp added because of barline.  
Meas. 9 - Slurs added in countertenor.  
Meas. 23 - Dot missing in manuscript after d' in countertenor voice.

PART II

Bass partbook has only voice part, no continuo part.  
Continuo in transcription follows the tenor partbook,  
differences in the countertenor partbook will be noted.

Verse 6: Meas. 6 - Countertenor partbook shows three quarters instead of dotted half in continuo.  
Meas. 12 - Countertenor continuo part has dotted quarter, eighth, quarter instead of dotted half.

Meas. 17 - Slur added in countertenor.  
 Meas. 23 - Slur added in tenor.  
 Meas. 27 - Countertenor continuo part has eighth rest, eighth note instead of a quarter.  
 Meas. 30 - Countertenor continuo part has dotted half, quarter instead of a whole note.

Verse 8: Meas. 2 - Slur added in bass voice.  
 Meas. 6 - Fermata on beat one in bass part-book (possibly a pause after cadence).  
 Meas. 7-8 - Countertenor continuo part is like the bass voice.  
 Meas. 11 - Slur added in tenor.  
 Meas. 16 - Slurs added in tenor.  
 Meas. 14 - Bass partbook has first two beats missing in bass voice.

Verse 9: Meas. 7 - Countertenor continuo part has two quarters instead of dotted quarter, eighth.  
 Meas. 14 - Slur added in bass voice.  
 Meas. 16 - Slur added in both countertenor and bass voices.  
 Meas. 16 - Fermata in bass partbook (like V. 8, Meas. 6).  
 Meas. 17 - Slur added in all voice parts.  
 Meas. 18 - Countertenor continuo part has eighth rest, eighth note, quarter instead of eighth rest and three eighth notes.

Verse 10: Only four lines exist in this verse; therefore, the last four phrase of the "Common Tune" will be needed.

## PSALM 51: "Common Tune"

The musical score is written for three parts: Soprano, Alto, and Piano. The Soprano part is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Alto part is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Piano part is on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is in 4/4 time. The Soprano part begins with a half rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and continues with a series of eighth and quarter notes. The Alto part begins with a half rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and continues with a series of eighth and quarter notes. The Piano part begins with a half rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and continues with a series of eighth and quarter notes. The score is divided into four systems, each containing staves for the Soprano, Alto, and Piano parts. The music concludes with a final cadence in the Piano part.

PSALM 51: Verse 1.

PART I

Countertenor

O Lord, O Lord.

O Lord, con-si-der my di-stresse, now

speed some pit-ty take my sins de-face

my faultes re-dress good Lo for thy good mer-eye sake,

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 51: Verse 2. The score is written in a common time signature (C) and features a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The first system ends with a double bar line and the number 20. The second system ends with a double bar line and the number 25.

20

wash mee O Lo; make mee cleane fro this vnjust & sinfull act

25

& pu-ri-fye yet once a-gaine this hay-nous crime & blou-dy fact.

PSALM 51: Verse 2 to the "Common Tune"  
"Remorse &"

PSALM 51: Verse 3.

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 51: Verse 3. The score is written in a common time signature (C) and features a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The system ends with a double bar line.

Countertenor

It is too man-i-fest a-lass y<sup>t</sup> first I

5

was con-cerned in sin yea of my mo-ther soe borne was,

10

ye yet vile wretch re-maine ther in. al- soe be-hold

15

al- soe be-hold Lo thou dost Love, ye in-ward trust

20

of a pure hart, ther-fore thy wis-done from a-

bove, thou hast re-vealed mee to con-vert.

## PSALM 51: Verse 4.

Countertenor

if y<sup>e</sup> with Hy-sop purge this blott I shall bee clean-er

5

then the glasse, if y<sup>e</sup> wash a-way my spott, y<sup>e</sup>

10

snow in white-ness I shall passe, ther-fore such joyes O Lo mee send, y<sup>e</sup>

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 51: Verse 5 to the "Common Tune" "Turne back". The score is written on three systems of staves, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

**System 1 (Measures 15-18):**

- Measure 15: *in-ward ly I may find*
- Measure 16: *grace,*
- Measure 17: *all my strength*
- Measure 18: *may now a-*

**System 2 (Measures 19-22):**

- Measure 19: *mend,*
- Measure 20: *wh thou hast*
- Measure 21: *swaged,*
- Measure 22: *wh thou hast*

**System 3 (Measures 23-26):**

- Measure 23: *swaged*
- Measure 24: *wh thou hast*
- Measure 25: *for my*
- Measure 26: *tres- pass.*

PSALM 51: Verse 5 to the "Common Tune"  
"Turne back"

## PSALM 51: Verse 6.

## PART II

Countertenor

Tenor

Bass

Cast mee not Lo out

Lo out from thy face, cast mee not Lo out

from thy face, Cast mee not Lo out from thy

5

10

from thy face, but speed-i-ly my tor-ments end,  
face, but speed-i-ly my tor-ments end take  
face, but speed-i-ly my tor-ments end

take not from mee  
thy spirit & grace  
take not from mee thy spirit & grace, take not from

15

Handwritten musical score for the hymn 'The Spirit of Grace'. The score is written on five staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, and the last three are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The music is in a simple, folk-like style with a clear melody and a steady accompaniment.

thy spirit of grace, wch may from dan- gers mee de- fend, from dan- gers mee de-

me thy spirit of grace, wch may from dan- gers mee de-

Handwritten musical score for the song "The Old Folks at Home". The score is written on five staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics are written below the staves. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains the lyrics "fend, re." and "fend, re.". The second measure contains the lyrics "store me to those" and "store me to those". The third measure contains the lyrics "joyes a-gaine," and "joyes a-gaine,". The fourth measure contains the lyrics "wh I was want in" and "wh I was want in". The score is written in ink on aged paper.

20

fend.

fend, re.

store me to those joyes a-gaine,

wh I was want in

fend

25

g' kll mee thy free spi-rit re-taine w<sup>ch</sup> vn- to yee may stir my

ye to find,

g' kll mee thy free spi-rit re-taine w<sup>ch</sup> vn- to thee

30

minck, w<sup>ch</sup> vn- to yee may stir, may stir my minde.

w<sup>ch</sup> vn- to thee may stir, may stir my mind.

may stir my minde, w<sup>ch</sup> vn- to thee may stir my minde.

PSALM 51: Verse 7 to the "Common Tune"  
 "Thus when"

## PSALM 51: Verse 8.

Countertenor

Tenor

Bass

touch y<sup>e</sup> my lipps my tongue vn-tye, O Lo wch art ye

one-ly raye. then my lipps shall tes-ti-fye thy wonders, thy wonders

one-ly raye then my mouth shall tes-ti-fye thy wonders

The image shows a handwritten musical score for Psalm 51: Verse 8. It is arranged in two systems. The first system includes staves for Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass, along with a piano accompaniment. The lyrics for the first system are: "touch y<sup>e</sup> my lipps my tongue vn-tye, O Lo wch art ye". The second system continues the piece, with lyrics: "one-ly raye. then my lipps shall tes-ti-fye thy wonders, thy wonders" and "one-ly raye then my mouth shall tes-ti-fye thy wonders". The piano accompaniment is written in a simple, rhythmic style, primarily using quarter and eighth notes.

10

wor-kes & praise all-way.

as for out-ward sa-cri-fice I

15

would have of-fred many a one, but y<sup>e</sup> es-teenist y<sup>e</sup>m of noe price & ther-in

## PSALM 51: Verse 9 (continued without full cadence).

(1) Countertenor

Tenor the hea - uye hart ye minde

plea - sure tak - eat none. Bass

ye hea - uye hart ye

5

op - prest O Lo O Lo May ne - ver dost re-

mind op - prest O Lo O Lo ye ne - ver dost re-

10

ject, to speake truth it is y<sup>e</sup> best, of all sa-cri-fice y<sup>e</sup> best,

ject, to speake truth it is y<sup>e</sup> best, of all sac-ri-fice y<sup>e</sup> best,

fect. Lo vn-to Si-on turne thy face

Lo vn-to Si-on turne thy face

fect, Lo vn-to Si-on turne thy face

15

Handwritten musical score for three voices and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are "poure out thy mer-cy on thy hill; on Je-ru-sa-lem thy". The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The vocal parts are arranged in three staves, and the piano accompaniment is in the bottom two staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Handwritten musical score for three voices and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are "grace. Build up thy walls, build up thy". The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The vocal parts are arranged in three staves, and the piano accompaniment is in the bottom two staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The number "20" is written above the first measure of the first vocal staff.

25

walls, love, love, love, it still.

walls, love, love, love, it still.

thy walls, love, love, it still.

PSALM 51: Verse 10 to the "Common Tune"  
 "Thou shalt accept"

PSALM 18

"O God my strength and fortitude"  
C.M.D.

For three voices: Countertenor (MS 768-7, 768-7, 768-8 top)  
Tenor (MS 769-4, 769-5, 769-6 top)  
Bass (MS 770-6, 770-6)

Text: Verse 1: O God my strength and fortitude,  
of force I must loue thee,  
Thou art my castle and defence,  
in my necessitie.  
My God, my rocke, in whom I trust,  
the worker of my wealth,  
My refuge, buckler, and my shield,  
the horne of al my health.

Verse 2: When I sing laude vnto the Lord,  
most worthy to be serued:  
Then from my foes I am right sure,  
that I shal be preserued.  
The panges of death did compasse me,  
and bound me euery where:  
The flowing waues of wickednesse,  
dyd put me in great feare.

Verse 3: The slye and suttle snares of hel,  
were rounde about me set:  
And for my death there was prepard,  
a deadly trapping net.  
I thus beset with paine & griefe,  
did pray to God for grace:  
And he forthwith did heare my plaint,  
out of his holy place.

Verse 4: Such is his power that in his wrath,  
he made the earth to quake:  
Yea the foundation of the mount,  
of Basan for to shake.  
And from his nostrels came a smok,  
when kindled was his ire:  
And from his mouth came kindled coales,  
of hot consuming fire.

Verse 5: The lord descended from aboue,  
 and bowde the heauens hye:  
 And vnderneath his feete he cast,  
 the darkenesse of the skie.  
 On Cherubs and on Cherubins,  
 ful royally he rode:  
 And on the winges of al the wyndes,  
 came flying al abroad.

Order: Common tune introduction

Verse 1 - Tenor  
 Verse 2 - Countertenor and Tenor  
 Verse 3 - Common Tune  
 Verse 4 - Countertenor, Tenor and Bass  
 Verse 5 - Bass (last line, all three soloists)  
 Verse 5 - Common Tune

Critical Commentary:

Verse 2: Meas. 6-7 - Slurs added in countertenor.  
 Meas. 14-18 - Slurs added in countertenor and tenor.  
 Meas. 15-16 - Tenor partbook shows different rhythm in continuo (dotted quarter, eighth, half/ two halves).  
 Meas. 21 - Countertenor and bass partbooks show two quarters on g for the first two beats of the continuo part.  
 Meas. 23 - Tenor partbook shows an e natural.  
 Meas. 23 - Countertenor partbook has an error in the continuo part (e flat is a quarter instead of an eighth).  
 Meas. 24 - Slur added in tenor.

Verse 4: Bass partbook has no continuo part.  
 Meas. 2 - Countertenor partbook shows four quarter notes instead of half and two quarters in the continuo part.  
 Meas. 3 - Slur added in tenor and countertenor.  
 Meas. 8 - Countertenor partbook shows the continuo part like the tenor voice.  
 Meas. 10 - Natural sign in the tenor voice is editorial (Lawes usually cancels accidentals after a barline).

Meas. 19 - Flat added in the tenor voice part because of the continuo part.  
Meas. 19 - Slur added in the tenor voice.

Verse 5: Continuo part begins again in the bass partbook.

Continuo part in the tenor partbook begins only in meas. 22.

Meas. 1-2 - Slurs added in the bass voice.

Meas. 9 - Countertenor partbook shows two half notes in the continuo part.

Meas. 21 - Double bar has repeat dots on both sides in the manuscript.

Meas. 16-27 - Slurs added in bass voice.

Meas. 24-32 - Slurs added in tenor voice.

Meas. 28 - Countertenor partbook shows two half notes in the continuo part.

Meas. 30 - Tenor partbook does not show the flatted e in the continuo part.

## PSALM 18: "Common Tune"

The musical score is written for a four-part vocal setting (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. It is in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of six systems of staves. The vocal parts are written in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is written in grand staff (treble and bass clef). The music features a mix of whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes, with some rests. The piano part provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines in both hands. The overall style is that of a traditional hymn tune.

## PSALM 18: Verse 1.

Tenor

O God my strength, e for-ti-tude, of force

I must love y<sup>ee</sup>, thou art my cas-tle e de-fense in my

ne-ces-si-tye. My God, my Rock in whom I trust,

y<sup>e</sup> work-er of my wealth, my re-fuge,

20

buck-kr, e my shield y<sup>e</sup> horne of all my health.

## PSALM 18: Verse 2.

Countertenor

Ten. when I singe laud vn- to y<sup>e</sup> Lord most wor- thy to bee seru'd.

5

then from my foes I am right sure y<sup>t</sup> I shall bee pre-seru'd.

10

the paines of death did compass mee & bound mee  
the paines of hell did compass mee, & bound mee

15

eu-ery wher, the flow-inge waves the  
e- uery wher, the flow-inge waves,

flow-inge waves, ye flow-inge waves of wick-ed-  
ye flow - inge waves of wick-ed-

20

ness did put mee in great feare. did put mee in great feare. did put mee in great feare. did put mee in great feare.

PSALM 18: Verse 3 to the "Common Tune"  
 "The slye &"

## PSALM 18: Verse 4.

Countertenor

Ten. Such is his power, y<sup>t</sup> in his wrath hee made y<sup>e</sup> earth to quake.

Bass Such is his power, y<sup>t</sup> in his wrath hee made y<sup>e</sup> earth to quake.

Such is his power, y<sup>t</sup> in his wrath hee made y<sup>e</sup> earth to quake.

5

yea y<sup>e</sup> foun-da-tion of the mount of Ba-sen for to

yea y<sup>e</sup> foun-da-tion of the Mount of Basan for to

yea y<sup>e</sup> foun-da-tion of y<sup>e</sup> mount of Ba-sen for to

10

shake, from his nostrills came a smoake, w<sup>h</sup> kind-led  
 shake, from his nostrills came a smoake w<sup>h</sup> kind-led  
 shake, from his nostrills came a smoake w<sup>h</sup> kind-led

15

was his Ire, from his mouth came kind-led coakes of hell on sun-day  
 was his Ire, from his mouth came kind-led coakes of  
 was his Ire, from his mouth came kind-led coakes of

20

fire of hott, of hott con-sum-inge fire.

hott con-sum-inge fire, of hott, of hott con-sum-inge fire.

hott con-sum-inge fire. of hott con-sum-inge fire.

## PSALM 18: Verse 5.

Bass

The Lord de-cen-ded from a-boue & bowed yf

hea-uens high vn-derneath his feete hee cast yf dark-

10

ness of ye skye, on che-rub i on che-ru- bim full

15

roy-al-ly hee rode, i on ye winges of all ye windes came fly -

inge, came fly - inge, came fly -

20

all a- broad.

(vs. 5 continues with all three soloists repeating the last line.)

25

on y<sup>e</sup> wings of y<sup>e</sup> windes  
came fly - inge all a -  
on y<sup>e</sup> wings of the wind.  
came fly - - inge all a -  
on y<sup>e</sup> wings of the winde, came fly - inge all a - broad, came

broade, came fly - inge all a - broade, came  
broad, came fly - inge all a - broad, came fly - inge all a -  
fly - inge all a - broad, came fly - inge all a - broad, came

30

fly - inge all a - broad, came fly - inge all a - broad.

8 broad, came fly - inge all a - broad.

fly - inge all a - broad, came fly - inge all a - broad.

PSALM 18: Verse 5 repeated to the "Common Tune"  
 "The Lo descended"

THE HUMBLE SUITE OF A SINNER

"O Lord of who I do depend"

C.M.D.

For three voices: Countertenor (MS 768-8, 768-8)  
Tenor (MS 769-5, 769-6, 769-6)  
Bass (MS 770-7, 770-7)

Text: Verse 1: O Lord of who I do depend,  
    behold my carefull hart,  
And when thy wyl & pleasure is,  
    release me of my smart,  
Y" seest my sorowes what they are,  
    my grief is known to thee,  
And there is none that can remoue,  
    or take the same frō me.

Verse 2: But onely thou whose ayde I craue,  
    whose mercy styl is prest:  
To ease al those that come to thee,  
    for succour and for rest.  
And sith thou seest my restlesse eyes,  
    my teares and greeuous grone,  
Attend vnto my sute O lord,  
    marke wel my plaint and mone.

Verse 3: For sinne hath so inclosed me,  
    and compast me about:  
That I am now remedylesse,  
    if mercy helpe not out.  
For mortal man can not release,  
    or mitigate this payne:  
But euen thy Christ my lord & God,  
    which for my sinnes was slaine.

Verse 4: Whose bloody woundes are yet to see,  
    though not with mortal eye:  
Yet doo thy saintes behold them al,  
    and so I trust shal I.  
Though sinne doth hinder me a while,  
    when thou shalt see it good:  
I shal enioy the sight of hym,  
    and see his woundes and blood.

Verse 5: And as thine angels and thy saintes,  
 doo now behold the same:  
 So trust I to possesse that place,  
 with them to praise thy name.  
 But whiles I liue here in this vale,  
 where sinners do frequent:  
 Assist me euer with thy grace,  
 my sinnes styl to lament.

Verse 6: Least that I treade in sinners trace,  
 and geue them my consent:  
 To dwel with them in wickednesse,  
 whereto nature is bent.  
 Onely thy grace must be my stay,  
 least that I fall downe flat:  
 And beying downe then of my selfe,  
 cannot recouer that.

Verse 7: Wherefore this is yet once agayne,  
 my sute and my request:  
 To graunt me pardon for my sinne,  
 that I in thee may rest.  
 Then shal my hart, my tongue, and voyce,  
 be instrumentes of prayse:  
 And in thy church & house of saintes,  
 sing psalmes to thee alwayes.

Order:    Common tune introduction  
 Verse 1 - Bass / Tenor  
 Verse 2 - Common Tune  
 Verse 3 - Countertenor and Bass / Countertenor,  
                   Tenor, and Bass  
 Verse 4 - Bass / Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass  
 Verse 5 - Common Tune  
 Verse 6 - Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass  
 Verse 7 - Common Tune

Critical Commentary:

- Verse 1: Meas. 8 - Continuo part in bass partbook stops here.  
 Meas. 11 - Fermata in bass partbook on first beat.  
 Meas. 12 - The g in the continuo part of the countertenor partbook does not show a natural.  
 Meas. 13 - Countertenor partbook shows a half note tied to an eighth, eighth, and quarter in the continuo part.  
 Meas. 14 - Slur added in bass voice.  
 Meas. 19 - Slur added in bass voice.
- Verse 3: Meas. 11 - Slur added in tenor voice.  
 Meas. 17 - Countertenor partbook shows dotted half and quarter on c in the continuo part.  
 Meas. 19 - Slur added in bass voice.
- Verse 4: Meas. 1 - Tenor partbook does not have g sharp in the continuo part.  
 Meas. 7 - Slur added in bass voice.  
 Meas. 19 - Countertenor partbook shows dotted half and quarter in continuo part.
- Verse 6: Meas. 1 - Fermata on first beat in bass partbook.  
 Meas. 3-5 - Slurs added in bass voice.  
 Meas. 5 - Slur added in tenor voice.  
 Meas. 5-8 - Slurs added in countertenor voice.  
 Meas. 10 - Countertenor partbook shows whole note in continuo part.  
 Meas. 16 - Countertenor partbook shows dotted half and two eighth notes in the continuo part.  
 Meas. 20 - Slur added in countertenor voice.

## THE HUMBLE SUITE OF A SINNER: "Common Tune"

The image displays a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Common Tune" from "The Humble Suite of a Sinner". The score is written on five systems of staves. The first system consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The second system consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a 3/4 time signature. The third, fourth, and fifth systems each consist of three staves: a treble staff, a middle staff (likely for a second voice or instrument), and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, all written in a clear, legible hand.

## THE HUMBLE SUITE OF A SINNER: Verse 1.

Bass

O Lo O Lo, of whom I doe de pend be-

5 hold my care-full hart, when thy will is plea-sure is re-lease me of my

10 Tenor

thou seest my sor- rows what they are my greife

Smart, y<sup>e</sup> seest my sor- rows w<sup>h</sup> they are my

Handwritten musical score for "The Humble Suite of a Sinner". The score is written on two systems, each with three staves (treble, alto, and bass clef). The first system begins with a measure number '15' and a time signature of '8'. The lyrics are: "is knowne to thee & ther is none y<sup>t</sup> greife is knowne to thee, & ther is none y<sup>t</sup>". The second system continues the lyrics: "can re-moue, or take y<sup>e</sup> same from mee." The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some handwritten corrections and markings.

THE HUMBLE SUITE OF A SINNER: Verse 2 to the "Common Tune"  
 "But onely thou"

## THE HUMBLE SUITE OF A SINNER: Verse 3.

Countertenor

Bass

for sin hath see in-clos-ed mee, & com-passed

for sin hath see in-clos-ed mee & com-passed

5

mee a-bout y<sup>t</sup> I am now re-me-di-less if

mee a-bout, that I am now re-me-di-less if

10

mer-cy help not out, Tenor

for mor-tal men can-not re-lease or mit-

mer-cy help not out,

15

but even thy Christ my Lo ; God, w<sup>ch</sup> for

ti-gate this praise.

but even thy Christ my Lo ; God, w<sup>ch</sup> for my

20

my sins was slayne. wch for my sins w for my sins was slayne. sins was slayne wch for my sins was slayne whose

THE HUMBLE SUITE OF A SINNER: Verse 4.

Bass

blou-dy woundes are yet to see. though not with mor-tall eyes, y<sup>t</sup> dath y<sup>e</sup> saintes be-hold them all see I trust shall

Countertenor 10

Tenor

Bass

I

though sin doth hinder mee a-while

Though sin doth hinder mee a-

15

a-while, when thou shalt see it good I shall enjoy y<sup>e</sup> sight

when y<sup>e</sup> shalt see it good I shall enjoy y<sup>e</sup> sight

while, when thou shalt see it good I shall enjoy y<sup>e</sup>

20

joy the sight of him & see his woundes, & see  
of him & see his woundes.  
sight of him & see his woundes, &

his woundes. his woundes & blood.  
& see his woundes & blood.  
see his woundes, & see his woundes & blood.

THE HUMBLE SUITE OF A SINNER: Verse 5 to the "Common Tune"  
"& as thy Angells &"

## THE HUMBLE SUITE OF A SINNER: Verse 6.

## Countertenor

Handwritten musical score for the Countertenor and Bass parts of Verse 6. The Countertenor part is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The Bass part is written on a single staff with a bass clef. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Countertenor: Ten. Least y<sup>t</sup> I tread in sin-ners trace, & give y<sup>e</sup>m my con-sent, & give

Bass: Least that I tread in sin-ners trace & give them my

Least y<sup>t</sup> I tread in sin-ners trace, & give y<sup>e</sup>m

Handwritten musical score for the continuation of Verse 6. The Countertenor part is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The Bass part is written on a single staff with a bass clef. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Countertenor: y<sup>e</sup>m my con-sent to dwell with y<sup>e</sup>m in wick-ed-ness wher-

Bass: con-sent to dwell with them in wick-ed-ness wher-to na-

my con-sent, to dwell with them in wick-ed-ness wher-

10

to is na - ture bent. ture is bent One - ly thy grace must bee my stay to is na - ture bent. One - ly thy Grace must bee my

15

keast y<sup>t</sup> I fall downe flatt. stay keast y<sup>t</sup> I fall downe flatt. be-ing

20

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled 'THE HUMBLE SUITE OF A SINNER'. The score is written on five staves. The first three staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The music is in common time (C). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The score is divided into two systems. The first system starts at measure 20 and ends at measure 24. The second system starts at measure 25 and ends at measure 29. The lyrics for the first system are: 'be-inge downe then of my selfe can not re-'. The lyrics for the second system are: 'cou-er that, can not re-cou-er that.' and 'cou-er that. can not re-cou-er that.'.

be-inge downe then of my selfe can not re-

cou-er that, can not re-cou-er that.

cou-er that. can not re-cou-er that.

25

THE HUMBLE SUITE OF A SINNER: Verse 7 to the "Common Tune"  
 "Wherefore this is"

THE LAMENTATION OF A SINNER

"O Lorde turne not awaye thy face"  
C.M.D.

For three voices: Countertenor (MS 768-9, 768-9 top)  
Tenor (MS 769-7, 769-7)  
Bass (MS 770-8, 770-8 top, pre-770)

Text: Verse 1: O Lorde turne not awaye thy face,  
from him that lyeth prostrate:  
Lamentyng sore his sinfull life,  
before thy mercy gate.  
Which gate y" openest wide to those,  
that do lament their sin:  
Shut not y' gate against me lord,  
but let me enter in.

Verse 2: And cal me not to myne accountes,  
how I haue lyued here:  
For then I know right wel (O lord)  
how vile I shal appeare.  
I neede not to confesse my lyfe,  
I am sure thou canst tell:  
What I haue ben & what I am,  
I know thou knowest it wel.

Verse 3: O lord thou knowest what thinges be past,  
& eke the thinges that bee:  
Thou knowest also what is to come,  
nothyng is hyd from thee.  
Before y' heauē & earth were made,  
y" knowst what thinges were thē,  
As al thinges els that haue bene since,  
among the sonnes of men.

Verse 4: And can the things that I haue done,  
be hydden from thee then;  
Nay, nay, thou knowst thē al O lord,  
where they were done & when.  
Wherefore with teares I come to thee,  
to beg and to intreate:  
Euen as the child that hath done euil,  
and feareth to be beat.

Verse 5: So come I to thy mercy gate,  
           where mercy doth abounde:  
           Requiring mercy for my sinne,  
           to heale my deadly wounde.  
       O Lord I neede not to repeat,  
           what I do beg or craue:  
       Thou knowest, O lord, before I aske,  
           the thing that I would haue.

Verse 6: Mercy, good Lord, mercy I aske,  
           this is the total summe:  
       For mercy Lord is al my sute,  
           Lord let thy mercy come.

Order: Common tune introduction  
       Verse 1 - Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass  
       Verse 2 - Common Tune  
       Verse 3 - Voice part missing, only continuo part  
       Verse 4 - Tenor, Bass  
       Verse 5 - Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass (first half only)  
       Verse 6 - Common Tune

Critical Commentary:

Bass partbook shows continuo part only when bass voice is not singing.

Verse 1: Meas. 1 - Flat in the signature in the bass partbook on the G line is an error.  
       Meas. 1 - Fermata over first beat in the bass partbook.  
       Meas. 14-15 - Tenor partbook has ite in continuo part.  
       Meas. 16 - Tenor partbook has two quarter notes on the final two beats on a and d in the continuo part.  
       Meas. 18 - Fermata over first beat in bass partbook.

Verse 3: Voice parts are missing for this verse, only the continuo part appears.

- Verse 4: Meas. 3 - Fermata over first beat in bass partbook.  
Meas. 4-5 - Repeat dots appear on either side of the double bar in the manuscript. This sign,  $\text{f:}$ , also appears.
- Verse 5: Meas. 3 - Fermata over third beat in bass partbook.  
Meas. 7 - Bass partbook shows alto "C" clef beginning here in bass voice.  
Meas. 11 - F clef returns in bass partbook.  
Meas. 16-17 - Slurs added in bass and tenor voices.  
Meas. 16 - Tenor partbook has two quarter notes for beats three and four on f# and d in the continuo part.

## THE LAMENTATION OF A SINNER: "Common Tune"

This image shows a handwritten musical score for a hymn titled "THE LAMENTATION OF A SINNER: 'Common Tune'". The score is written on five systems of staves. Each system consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff with treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style. The first system includes a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second system has a repeat sign. The third and fourth systems also feature repeat signs. The fifth system concludes with a final cadence. The piano part provides a simple harmonic accompaniment to the vocal melody.

## THE LAMENTATION OF A SINNER: Verse 1.

Countertenor

Ten. O Lord, O Lo turne not a-

Bass O Lo. O Lo turne

O Lo O Lo turne

The musical score is written for three voices: Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass. The Countertenor part is in the top staff, the Tenor part in the middle staff, and the Bass part in the bottom staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The lyrics are: "O Lord, O Lo turne not a-", "O Lo. O Lo turne", and "O Lo O Lo turne".

5

Soprano thy face from him yt lyes prostrate, La -

Alto not a-way thy face from him yt lyeth prostrate

Tenor not a-way thy face from him yt lyeth prostrate

The musical score is written for three voices: Soprano, Alto, and Tenor. The Soprano part is in the top staff, the Alto part in the middle staff, and the Tenor part in the bottom staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The lyrics are: "thy face from him yt lyes prostrate, La -", "not a-way thy face from him yt lyeth prostrate", and "not a-way thy face from him yt lyeth prostrate".

10

ment-inge sore his sin-full life be-fore thy

La - ment-inge sore his sin-full life be-fore thy

La - ment-inge sore his sin-full life be-fore thy

15

mer-cy gate, w<sup>ch</sup> gate y<sup>u</sup> ope-nest wide to those y<sup>t</sup>

mer-cy gate, w<sup>ch</sup> gate y<sup>u</sup> ope-nest wide to those

mer-cy gate, w<sup>ch</sup> gate y<sup>u</sup> ope-nest wide to those

Handwritten musical score for "The Lamentation of a Sinner". The score is written on two systems, each with four staves. The first system contains the first two measures of the piece, and the second system contains the next two measures, starting with a measure number of 20. The lyrics are written below the staves, and the music is in a common time signature.

**System 1:**

- Staff 1: *doe la-ment their sin. Shutt not y<sup>t</sup> gate a-*
- Staff 2: *y<sup>t</sup> doe la-ment their sin, Shutt not y<sup>t</sup> gate a- gainst mee*
- Staff 3: *that doe la-ment their sin. Shutt not that gate*
- Staff 4: (Piano accompaniment)

**System 2 (Measure 20):**

- Staff 1: *gainst mee Lo, but lett mee en-ter in.*
- Staff 2: *Lo but lett mee en-ter in.*
- Staff 3: *a- gainst mee Lo, but lett mee en-ter in.*
- Staff 4: (Piano accompaniment)

THE LAMENTATION OF A SINNER: Verse 2 to the "Common Tune"  
"And call"

## THE LAMENTATION OF A SINNER: Verse 3.

"A whole verse left out, in the Lamentation of a Sinner, ther beinge a Through base, but neither of the 3 partes singinge to it. I suppose the songe, therefore to bee 4 partes, if soe the 4th part is wanting." (MS pre-770)

Continuo

5

10

15

20

## THE LAMENTATION OF A SINNER: Verse 4.

**Tenor**

**Bass** *can y<sup>e</sup> thinges y<sup>t</sup> I have done bee hid - den from thee*

*And can y<sup>e</sup> thinges y<sup>t</sup> I have done bee hid - den from y<sup>e</sup>*

*then Nay nay y<sup>e</sup> knowest them all O*

*then, Nay. Nay y<sup>e</sup> knowest them all*

*Lo O Lo, wher they were done; when, wher -*

*O Lo O Lo wher they were done; when;*

15

fore wth teares, wher - fore wth teares I come to

wher - fore wth teares, wher - fore wth teares I come to

20

y<sup>e</sup> to begg to begg to in - treat even as y<sup>e</sup> child

thee to begg to in - treat even as y<sup>e</sup>

25

y<sup>t</sup> hath done ill, fear - eth to bee teate.

child y<sup>t</sup> hath done ill fear - eth to bee teate.

## THE LAMENTATION OF A SINNER: Verse 5.

Countertenor

Tenor *See* come I to thy mer-cy gate, wher

Bass *See* come I to thy mer-cy gate wher mer-cy

*See* come I to thy mer-cy gate wher mer-cy

mer-cy doth a-bound.

doth a-bound

doth a-bound re-quiring mer-cy for my

A handwritten musical score for "The Lord's Prayer" by J. S. Bach. The score is written on five staves. The first two staves are for the Soprano voice, and the next three are for the Organ accompaniment. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The lyrics are written below the staves. A measure number "10" is written above the third measure of the first staff. The organ part features chords and single notes, often marked with dynamics like *p* (piano) or *hp* (half-piano).

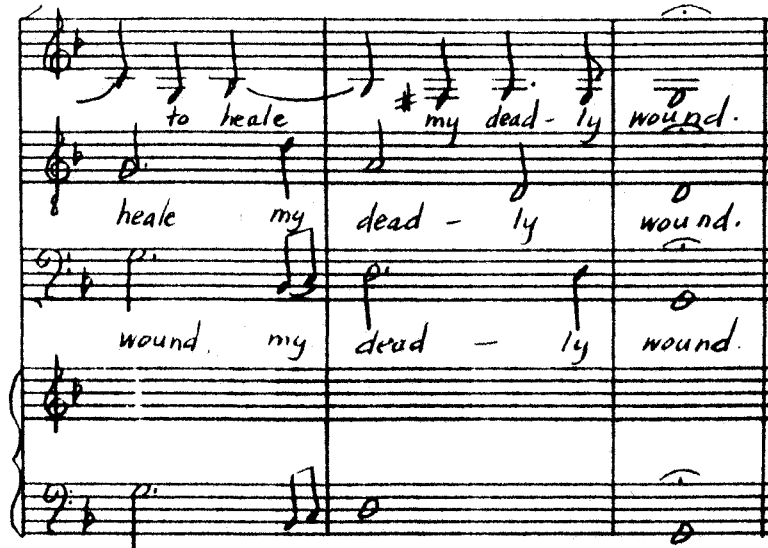
to heale my dead - ly wound, to heate  
to heale my dead -  
sins to heale my dead - ly wound, to

10

15

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "My Dead-Ly Wound". The score is written on five staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, and the last three are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are written below the staves, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across measures. The lyrics are: "my dead-ly wound, to heale my dead-ly wound, to heale my dead-ly wound, to heale my dead-ly wound, to heale my dead-ly wound, to heale my dead-ly wound." The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains the first two staves of the vocal melody and the first two staves of the piano accompaniment. The second measure contains the next two staves of the vocal melody and the next two staves of the piano accompaniment. The third measure contains the next two staves of the vocal melody and the next two staves of the piano accompaniment. The fourth measure contains the final two staves of the vocal melody and the final two staves of the piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment consists of a simple harmonic pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

my dead-ly wound, to heale my dead-ly wound, to heale my dead-ly wound, to heale my dead-ly wound, to heale my dead-ly wound, to heale my dead-ly wound.



THE LAMENTATION OF A SINNER: Last half of Verse 5 and  
Verse 6 to the "Common Tune"  
"O Lord"

PSALM 22

"O God my God wherfore dost thou"  
C.M.D.

PART I:

For two voices: Countertenor (MS 768-9 bottom, 768-10)  
Tenor (MS 769-8, 769-8)  
Bass (MS 770-8 bottom, 770-9 top)

PART II:

For three voices: Countertenor (MS 768-10, 768-11)  
Tenor (MS 769-9, 769-9)  
Bass (MS 770-9 bottom, 770-9)

PART III:

For three voices: Countertenor (MS 768-11, 768-12)  
Tenor (MS 769-10, 769-10)  
Bass (MS 770-10, 770-10)

PART I

Text: Verse 1: O God my God wherfore dost thou,  
forsake me vtterly:  
And helpest not when I do make,  
my great complaint & cry;  
To thee my God euen al day long,  
I do both cry and cal:  
I cease not al the night, and yet,  
thou hearest not at al.

Verse 2: Euen thou that in thy sanctuary,  
and holy place dost dwel:  
Thou art the comfort and the ioy,  
and glory of Israel.  
And he in whom our fathers olde,  
had al their hope foreuer:  
And when they put their trust in thee,  
so didst thou them deliuer.

Verse 3: They were deliuered foreuer,  
when they called on thy name:  
And for the fayth they had in thee,  
they were not put to shame.  
But I am nowe become a worme,  
more like then any man:  
An outcast whom the people scorne,  
with al the spite they can.

Verse 4: And me despise as they beholde,  
           me walkyng on the way:  
 They grin, they mow, they nod their heads,  
           & in this wise they say.  
 This man did glory in the lord,  
           his fauour and his loue:  
 Let him redeme and helpe him now,  
           his power if he wil proue.

Verse 5: But lord out of my mothers wombe,  
           I came by thy request:  
 Thou didst preserue me styl in hope,  
           while I dyd sucke her brest.  
 I was committed from my byrth,  
           with thee to haue abode:  
 Since I was in my mothers wombe,  
           thou hast bene euer my God.

## PART II

Verse 6: Then lord depart not now from me,  
           in this my present griefe:  
 Since I haue none to be my helpe,  
           my succour and reliefe:  
 So many bulles do compasse me,  
           that be ful strong of head:  
 Yea bulles so fat as though they had,  
           in Basan field bene fed.

Verse 7: They gape vpō me greedily,  
           as though they would me slay:  
 Much like a Lion roryng out,  
           and ramping for his pray.  
 But I drop downe like water shed,  
           my ioyntes in sunder breake:  
 My hart doth in my body melt,  
           like waxe against the heate.

Verse 8: And like a potshard dryeth my strength,  
           my tongue it cleaueth fast  
 Vnto my iawes, and I am brought,  
           to dust of death at last.  
 And many dogs do compasse me,  
           and wicked counsell eke:  
 Conspire against me cursedly,  
           they pearce my handes and feete.

Verse 9: I was tormented so that I,  
           might al my bones haue told:  
 Yet styl vpon me they do looke,  
           and styl they me behold.  
 My garmentes they diuided eke,  
           in partes among them al:  
 And for my coat they did cast lots,  
           to whom it might befall.

Verse 10: Therefore I pray thee be not farre,  
           frō me at my great neede:  
 But rather sith thou art my strength,  
           to helpe me lord make speede,  
 And frō the sword (lord) saue my soule,  
           by thy might & thy power:  
 And kepe my soule thy darling deare,  
           frō dogs that would deuoure.

## PART III

Verse 11: And from the Lions mouth that would,  
           me al in sunder shiuer:  
 And from the hornes of Unicornes,  
           Lord safly me deliuer.  
 And I shal to my brethren al,  
           thy maiestie record:  
 And in thy church shal prayse the name,  
           of thee the liuing Lord.

Verse 12: Al ye that feare him praise the lord,  
           thou seed of Jacob honor him:  
 And with al reuerence possible,  
           thou seede of Israel worship hym.  
 For he despiseth not the poore,  
           he turneth not awry:  
 His countenance when they do cal,  
           but graunteth to their cry.

Verse 13: Among the flocke that feare the lord,  
           I wyl therefore proclaime:  
 Thy praise, & keepe thy promise made,  
           for setting forth thy name.  
 The poore shal eate and be sufficed,  
           and those that do their deuer:  
 To know y' lord, shal prayse his name,  
           their hartes shal liue foreuer.

Verse 14: Al coastes of earth shal praise the lord,  
 and turne to him for grace:  
 The heathen folke shal worship hym,  
 before his blessed face:  
 The kingdome of the heathen folke,  
 the lord shal haue therfore:  
 And he shal be their gouernour,  
 and king foreuermore.

Verse 15: The riche men of his godly gyftes,  
 shal feede and taste also:  
 And in his presence worship him,  
 and bowe their knees ful lowe.  
 And al that shal goe downe to dust,  
 of lyfe by hym must taste:  
 My seede shal serue and prayse his name.  
 while any world shal last.

Verse 16: My seede shal plainly shew to them,  
 that shalbe borne hereafter:  
 His iustice and his righteousnesse,  
 and al his workes of wonder.

Order:

## PART I

Common tune introduction

Verse 1: Countertenor / Countertenor and Tenor

Verse 2: Common Tune

Verse 3: Countertenor / Tenor

Verse 4: Countertenor and Tenor / Countertenor and Tenor

Verse 5: Common Tune

## PART II

Verse 6: Countertenor / Countertenor

Verse 7: Bass / Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass

Verse 8: Tenor / Countertenor

Verse 9: Tenor and Bass

Verse 10: Common Tune

## PART III

Verse 11: Missing, not set by Lawes

Verse 12: Bass / Countertenor

Verse 13: Bass and Countertenor

Verse 14: Common Tune

Verse 15: Countertenor, Tenor, and Bass

Verse 16: Common Tune

Critical Commentary:

## PART I

- Verse 1: Meas. 3-5 - Slurs added in countertenor.  
 Meas. 13 - Slur added in tenor.  
 Meas. 18 - Slur added in tenor.  
 Meas. 19 - Bass partbook shows dotted half and quarter rhythm in continuo part.  
 Meas. 22 - Slur added in tenor.
- Verse 3: Meas. 19 - Slur added in tenor.
- Verse 4: Meas. 8 - Slur added in tenor.  
 Meas. 9 - Slur added in countertenor.  
 Meas. 19 - Tenor partbook shows first pitch as d' in continuo part.

## PART II

- Verse 7: Meas. 1-10 - Slurs added in bass voice.  
 Meas. 3 - Tenor "C" clef begins in bass voice.  
 Meas. 6 - "F" clef returns in the bass voice.  
 Meas. 6 - Tenor partbook has pitch B on third beat in continuo part.  
 Meas. 12 - Continuo part stops here in bass partbook.  
 Meas. 14 - Fermata in bass partbook on first beat.  
 Meas. 30 - Tenor partbook has two half notes in continuo part.
- Verse 8: Meas. 2 - The only instance of figured bass in the entire collection!  
 Meas. 5 - Slur added in tenor.  
 Meas. 18 - Slur added in countertenor.  
 Meas. 23 - Slur added in countertenor.  
 Meas. 24 - The countertenor partbook does not show the sharped g in continuo part.  
 Double bar between verse 8 and 9 has repeat dots in the bass partbook.
- Verse 9: Meas. 1, 5, and 7 - Fermata in the bass partbook.  
 Meas. 9 - Bass partbook shows tenor "C" clef beginning in continuo part.  
 Meas. 20 - Bass partbook shows return to "F" clef in continuo part.

Meas. 13-19 - Tenor partbook has no continuo part.

Meas. 23 - Slur added in bass voice.

### PART III

Verse 11: There is no indication for this verse; could it be intended for the "common tune?"

Verse 12: Meas. 3 - Slur added in bass voice.

Meas. 15 - Countertenor partbook does not show the sharped g in continuo part.

Verse 13: Meas. 13 - Countertenor and bass partbooks show tenor "C" clef beginning in continuo.

Meas. 14 - Tenor partbook shows tenor "C" clef in the continuo.

Meas. 17 - All partbooks return to "F" clef in continuo part.

Verse 15: Meas. 4 - Tenor partbook has dotted half and quarter rhythm in continuo.

Meas. 4 - Fermata on first beat shows in bass partbook.

Meas. 6 - Continuo part stops here in the bass partbook.

Meas. 7 - Slur added in countertenor.

Meas. 18-20 - No continuo part in the tenor partbook.

Verse 16: Only a single stanza is given by Sternhold and Hopkins; therefore, the "common tune" should commence with the fifth phrase (last half of the "double" tune).

## PSALM 22: "Common Tune"

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 22, titled "Common Tune". The score is written on five systems of staves, each system consisting of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score concludes with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

## PSALM 22: Verse 1.

Countertenor

O God my God wherefore dost

5

thou forsake mee ut-ter-ly; help-est not in

10

I doe make my great com-plaint; cry. Tenor

15

ye my God even all day longe, I doe both cry & call, I

cease not all ye night, & yet y<sup>e</sup> hear-est not at all, I

20

cease not all ye night & yet thou hear - est not at all.

cease not all ye night, & yet y<sup>e</sup> hear-est not at all.

PSALM 22: Verse 2 to the "Common Tune"  
"Euen yu that"

## PSALM 22: Verse 3.

Countertenor

They were de-livered e-uer when they call-

ed on thy name, i for the fayth they had in

yee, they were not putt to Sheme, Tenor but I am now

Handwritten musical score for three systems of a song in G major (one sharp), 4/4 time. The lyrics are in Early Modern English.

System 1 (Measures 15-18):

be - come a wor - me nowe like then a - ny man, an out - east

System 2 (Measures 19-22):

whom y<sup>e</sup> peo - ple scorne w<sup>th</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> spight

System 3 (Measures 23-24):

w<sup>th</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> spight they

## PSALM 22: Verse 4 (overlap without break).

## Countertenor

Tenor all men di-spise as they be-hold mee walk-

Can.

5 inge on the way they now they had their heads i  
they mock they had their heads, i

10 in this wise they say.  
in this wise they say, this man did glo-ry in the Lo,

15~

lett him re-deeme

his fa- uour & his loue, lett him re-

deeme & help him now, his power if hee will proue.

20

PSALM 22: Verse 5 to the "Common Tune"  
"But Lord"

## PART II

## PSALM 22: Verse 6.

Countertenor

Handwritten musical notation for the first system of the Countertenor part, measures 1-4. The staff is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody consists of half notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. The lyrics 'O Lord, O Lord' are written below the notes.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system of the Countertenor part, measures 5-8. The melody continues with half notes: G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The lyrics 'de-part not now from me in this' are written below the notes.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system of the Countertenor part, measures 9-12. The melody continues with half notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The lyrics 'my wretched griefe since I have none' are written below the notes.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system of the Countertenor part, measures 13-16. The melody continues with half notes: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. The lyrics 'since I have none to bee my help, my suc-cour & re-lease' are written below the notes.

20

See ma-ny Bulls doe com-asse mee, y' bee

full strong of head, yea Bulls soe fatt a tho

25

they had in Ba - son feild bin fedd.

## PSALM 22: Verse 7.

Bass

They gape up - pon mee they gape u - pon mee as

5

though they would, as though they would not slay Much like a

10

Ly-on roar - inge, roar-ing out ; ram-ping; ram-ping for his

Countertenor 15

Tenor but I dropp

Bass but I drop downe

prey but I drop downe,

20

downe, but I dropp downe like wa-ter shed  
but I drop downe. but I drop downe like

shedd my jayntes in sun - der brate. my  
my jayntes in sun - der brack  
wa-ter shedd my bones in sun - der bracke,

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 22, Verse 8. The score is written on five staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Piano accompaniment) in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

**Staff 1 (Soprano):** hart doth in my bo - dy melt like wax like

**Staff 2 (Alto):** my hart doth in my bo - dy melt like wax

**Staff 3 (Tenor):** my hart doth in my bo - dy melt like wax,

**Staff 4 (Bass):** my hart doth in my bo - dy melt like wax,

**Staff 5 (Piano):** Accompaniment for the vocal parts.

**Staff 6 (Soprano):** wax a - gainst y<sup>e</sup> heate. (2)

**Staff 7 (Alto):** like wax a - gainst y<sup>e</sup> heat like a potts-heat

**Staff 8 (Tenor):** like wax a - gainst y<sup>e</sup> heat.

**Staff 9 (Bass):** like wax a - gainst y<sup>e</sup> heat.

**Staff 10 (Piano):** Accompaniment for the vocal parts.

PSALM 22: Verse 8 begins without break.

drith my strength my tongue it clea-uth fast un-to my

JAMES, I I am brought to dust of death at

last, I I am brought to dust of death,

of death at last.

Countertenor

ma-ny doggs

20

doe compass mee i wick-ed coun-cill eke con-spire a-

25

gairst mee cru - el - ly they peirce

they peirce they peirce my hands

30

feat.

## PSALM 22: Verse 9.

Handwritten musical score for Psalm 22: Verse 9. The score is written on three systems of staves, each with a Tenor part (top), a Bass part (middle), and piano accompaniment (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8.

**System 1:**

- Tenor:** I was tor-ment - ed
- Bass:** I was tor-ment - ed, I was tor-ment - ed
- Piano:** Accompaniment for the first system.

**System 2:**

- Tenor:** 5. say I might all my bones have told.
- Bass:** yet
- Piano:** Accompaniment for the second system.

**System 3:**

- Tenor:** 10. still up-pon mee y<sup>ey</sup> doe looke
- Bass:** still up-pon mee y<sup>ey</sup> doe looke
- Piano:** Accompaniment for the third system.

Handwritten musical score for three systems of a hymn in G major (one sharp), 4/4 time. The lyrics are in French. The first system starts at measure 15, the second at measure 20.

**System 1 (Measures 15-19):**

15  
yea still up-pon mee doe they

**System 2 (Measures 20-24):**

20  
look e still they mee be-hold  
my gar-ments

**System 3 (Measures 25-29):**

they de-ui-ded eke in partes a-mong y<sup>m</sup>

25

all, for my sake they did cast lots to

30

whom it might be fall, to whom, to

whom it might be fall.

whom it might be fall.

PSALM 22: Verse 10 to the "Common Tune"  
"Therefore I"

## PART III

## PSALM 22: Verse 12.

**Bass**

All yee y<sup>t</sup> feare him praise y<sup>e</sup> Lord thou Ja -

cob hon-our him. & all y<sup>e</sup> house of Is-ra-el w<sup>th</sup> reuer-ence worship him.

**Countertenor**

for hee dis-pis-eth not y<sup>e</sup> poore hee turn - eth

not a-way his count - to nance w<sup>th</sup> they doe call but grant - eth to their cry.

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15

de-uor, to know ye Lo: praise his name their  
de-uor, to know ye Lo: praise his name. their

harts shall live for- eu- er.  
harts shall live for- eu- er.

PSALM 22: Verse 14 to the "Common Tune"  
"All coasts"

## PSALM 22: Verse 15.

## Countertenor

The musical score is handwritten and consists of two systems. The first system includes staves for Tenor, Bass, and Piano. The Tenor part has the lyrics: "The rich men of his good-ly giftes, shall feed". The Bass part has the lyrics: "The rich men of their good-ly giftes shall feed". The Piano part has the lyrics: "The rich men of his good-ly gifts shall". The second system includes staves for Tenor, Bass, and Piano. The Tenor part has the lyrics: "tast all soe in his pre-sence wor-ship him,". The Bass part has the lyrics: "tast, in his pre-sence wor-ship him,". The Piano part has the lyrics: "feed in his pre-sence wor-ship him,". The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The piano part includes a 5-measure rest at the beginning of the second system.

Tenor The rich men of his good-ly giftes, shall feed

Bass The rich men of their good-ly giftes shall feed

The rich men of his good-ly gifts shall

5

tast all soe in his pre-sence wor-ship him,

tast, in his pre-sence wor-ship him,

feed in his pre-sence wor-ship him,

10

bow their knees full lowe all y<sup>t</sup> goe downe to dust. all

bow their knees full lowe, all y<sup>t</sup> goe downe to

bow their knees full lowe, all y<sup>t</sup> goe downe to dust

15

y<sup>t</sup> goe downe to dust. of life by

dust, all y<sup>t</sup> goe downe to dust of life by

all y<sup>t</sup> goe downe to dust of life by

20

him must fast my

him must fast my seed shall serve & praise the Lo

him must fast.

seed shall serve & praise ye Lo.

my seed shall serve & praise ye Lo while a-ny

25

while a - ny world shall last, while a - ny world shall last, while

30

last, while a - ny world shall last, while a - ny world shall last, while

35

world shall last.  
a-ny world shall last.  
a-ny world shall last.

PSALM 22: Verse 16 to the "Common Tune" (only single stanza)  
"My seed"