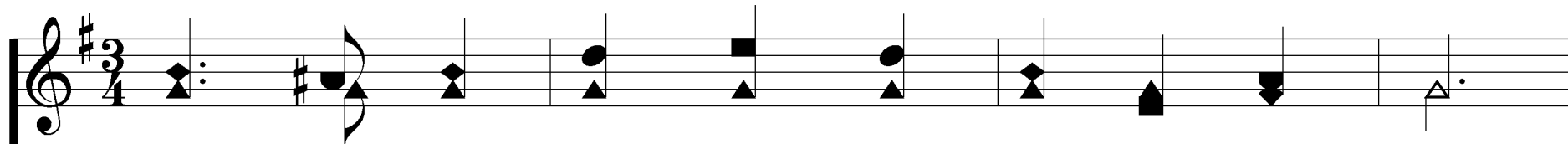
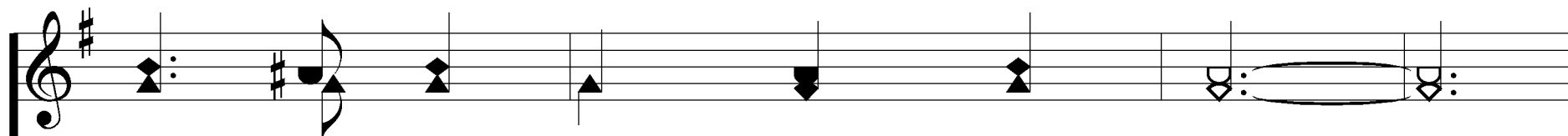
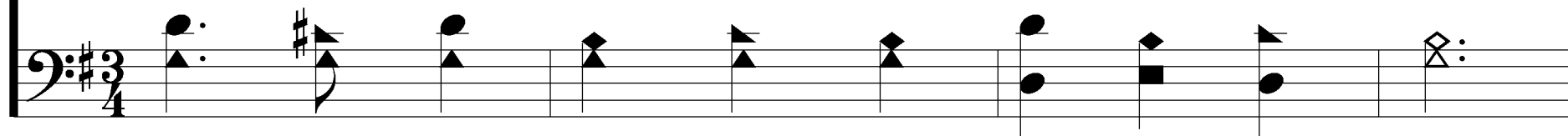


# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

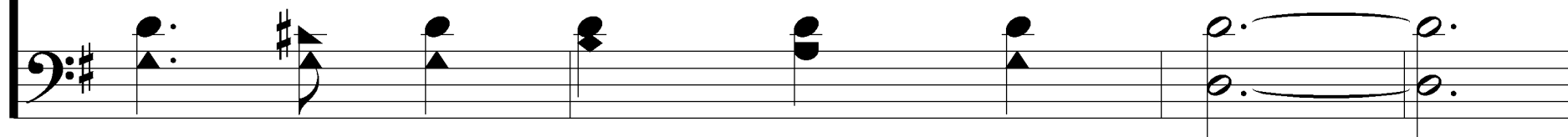
629



1. Je - sus the Lord laid His glo - ry a - side,



Sin - ners to save and made whole,



1 Peter 1:18-19

Words: James Rowe

Music: William B. Walbert & Adger M. Pace

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

Free - ly He died our trans - gres-sions to hide,

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major, indicated by a sharp sign on the F line. The music is in 4/4 time. The lyrics 'Free - ly He died our trans - gres-sions to hide,' are written below the staves. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F4. The bass line begins with a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1.

What is He worth to your soul?

The second system of musical notation also consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major. The music is in 4/4 time. The lyrics 'What is He worth to your soul?' are written below the staves. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F4. The bass line begins with a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1.

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

## REFRAIN

What is He worth, *to you,* What is He worth, *to you,*

The first line of the refrain features two staves of music. The treble staff contains a melody with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are written below the treble staff. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: "What is He worth, to you, What is He worth, to you," with "to you," in italics.

What is He worth to your soul?

The second line of the refrain continues the melody and accompaniment. The treble staff shows the vocal line with lyrics: "What is He worth to your soul?". The bass staff continues the accompaniment. The key signature remains one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

He died on the tree for you and for  
*cru - el tree,*

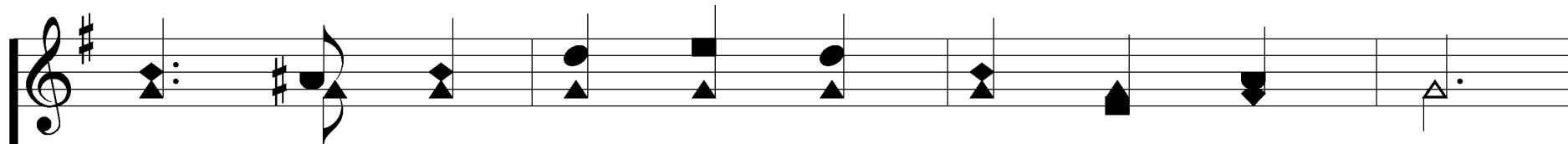
The first system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3. The lyrics are placed between the two staves.

me, What is He worth to your soul?  
*for me,*

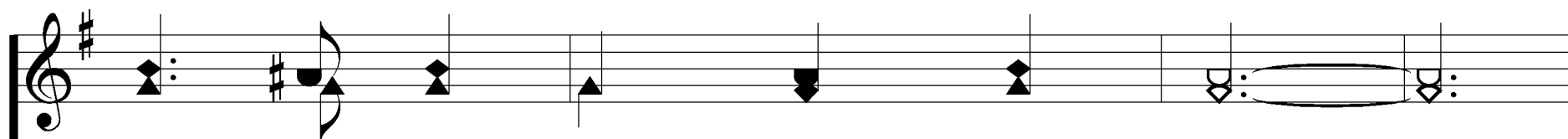
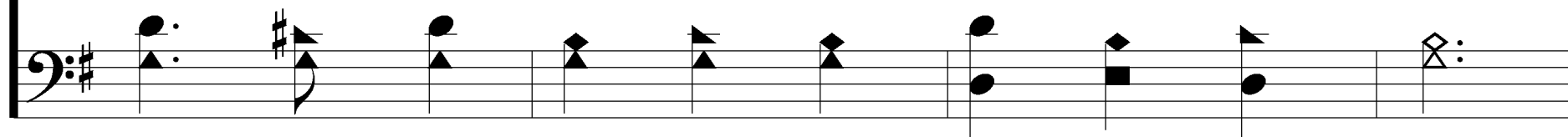
The second system of musical notation continues the melody and accompaniment. The treble staff continues with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note G5. The bass staff continues with a quarter note D2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note F#2, and a quarter note G2. The lyrics are placed between the two staves.

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

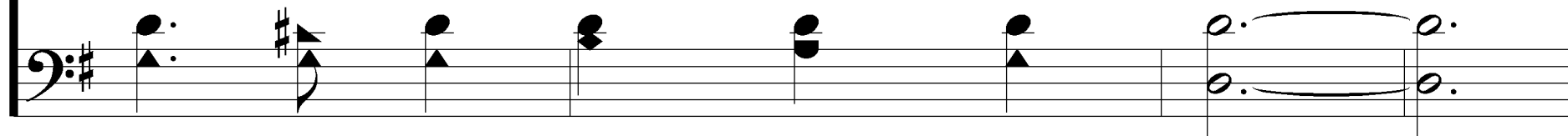
629



2. All that was His for the sin - ner He gave,



Point - ed the path to the goal;



# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

sin would de-prave, but the Sav - ior would save,

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics 'sin would de-prave, but the Sav - ior would save,' are centered between the two staves.

What is He worth to your soul?

The second system of musical notation also consists of two staves in the same key signature and time signature as the first system. The lyrics 'What is He worth to your soul?' are centered between the two staves.

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

## REFRAIN

What is He worth, *to you,* What is He worth, *to you,*

The first line of the refrain features two staves. The treble staff contains a melody with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are written below the treble staff. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: "What is He worth, to you, What is He worth, to you," with "to you," in italics.

What is He worth to your soul?

The second line of the refrain continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: "What is He worth to your soul?". The treble staff shows a melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

He died on the tree for you and for  
*cru - el tree,*

The first system of musical notation features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. A half note D5 is tied to the next measure, which contains a quarter note E5 and a quarter note F#5. The bass line starts with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. A half note D3 is tied to the next measure, which contains a quarter note E3 and a quarter note F#3. The lyrics are placed below the notes, with the word 'cru' under the first measure and 'el tree,' under the second measure.

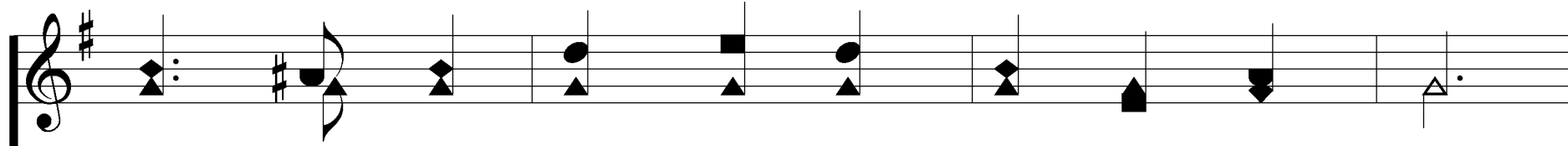
me, What is He worth to your soul?  
*for me,*

The second system of musical notation continues the melody and bass line. The treble clef melody starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4. A half note C5 is tied to the next measure, which contains a quarter note D5 and a quarter note E5. The bass line starts with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2 and B2. A half note C3 is tied to the next measure, which contains a quarter note D3 and a quarter note E3. The lyrics are placed below the notes, with 'me,' under the first measure and 'What is He worth to your soul?' under the second measure. The word 'for me,' is written in italics below the first measure.

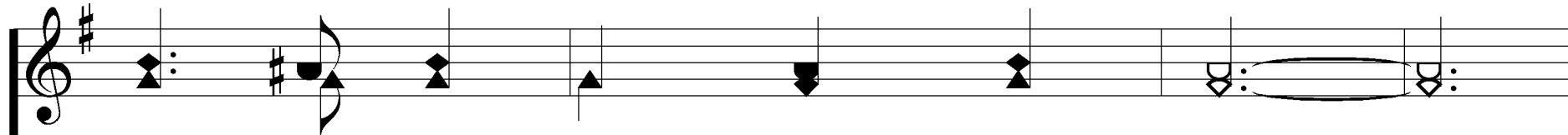
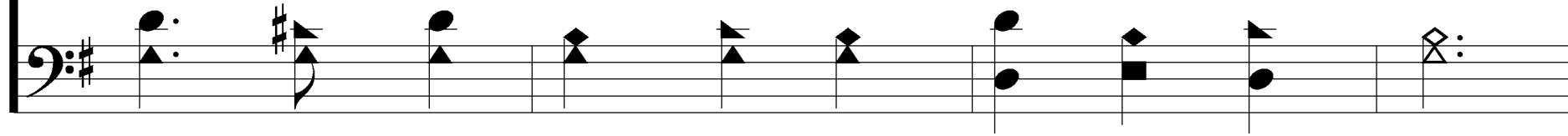


# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

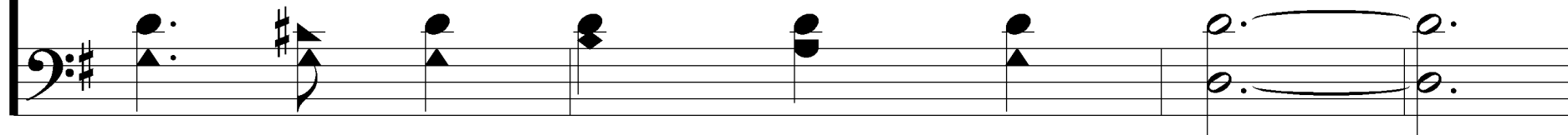
629



3. All that He saves He will keep till the end,



Un - der His bless - ed con - trol;



# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

Men may de-pend on this won-der - ful Friend,

What is He worth to your soul?

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

## REFRAIN

What is He worth, *to you,* What is He worth, *to you,*

The first line of the refrain consists of two staves. The treble staff contains the melody, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the treble staff. The bass staff contains the accompaniment, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are written above the bass staff.

What is He worth to your soul?

The second line of the refrain consists of two staves. The treble staff contains the melody, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are written below the treble staff. The bass staff contains the accompaniment, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are written above the bass staff.

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

He died on the tree for you and for  
*cru - el tree,*

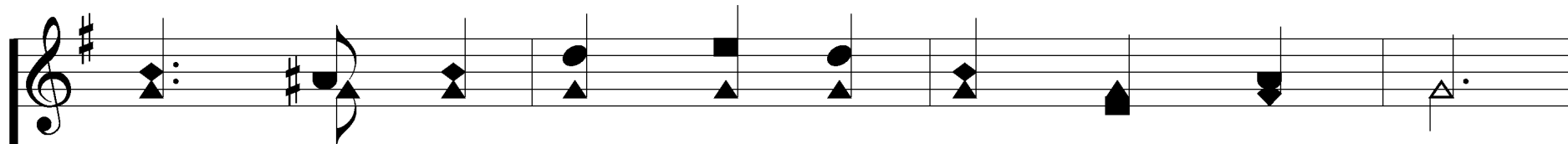
The first system of musical notation features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. A half note D5 is held across two measures, with a fermata above it. The bass line starts with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. A half note D3 is held across two measures, with a fermata above it. The lyrics are placed below the notes, with the word 'cru' under the first D5 and 'el tree,' under the second D5.

me, What is He worth to your soul?  
*for me,*

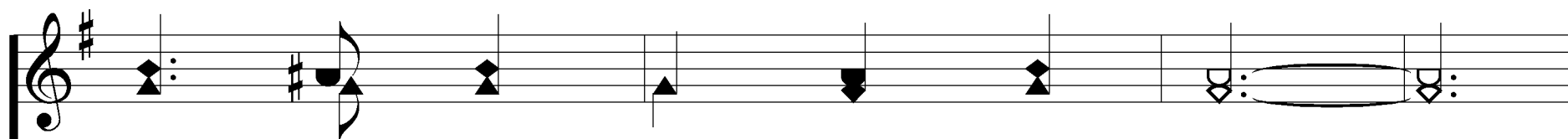
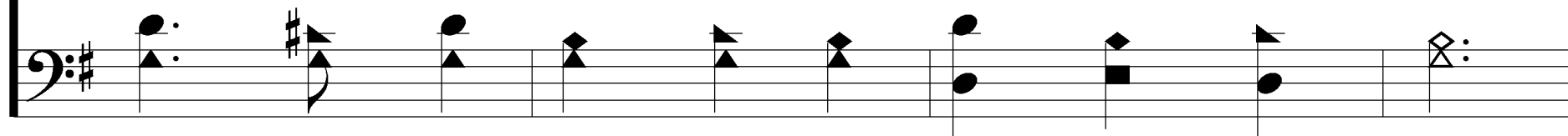
The second system of musical notation continues the melody and bass line. The treble clef melody has a quarter note D5, followed by quarter notes E5, F#5, and G5. A half note A5 is held across two measures, with a fermata above it. The bass line has a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. A half note D3 is held across two measures, with a fermata above it. The lyrics are placed below the notes, with 'me,' under the first D5 and 'for me,' under the second D5. The phrase 'What is He worth to your soul?' is placed under the final notes of the system.

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

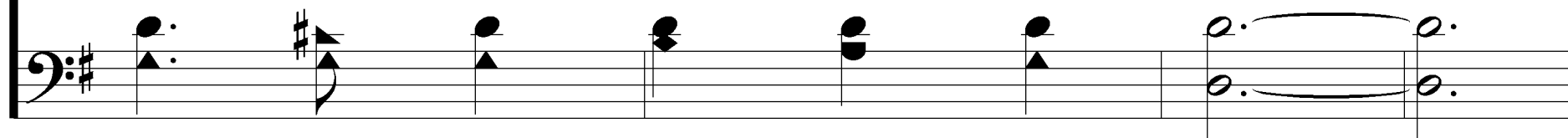
629



4. All who will trust Him in sun-shine and gloam,



Shall when they reach the bright goal;



# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

Ceas - ing to roam, be for - ev - er at home,

What is He worth to your soul?

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

## REFRAIN

What is He worth, *to you,* What is He worth, *to you,*

The first line of the refrain is written on two staves. The treble staff contains the melody, and the bass staff contains the accompaniment. The lyrics are placed between the staves. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some notes tied across bar lines. The accompaniment features chords and single notes, with some notes tied across bar lines.

What is He worth to your soul?

The second line of the refrain is written on two staves. The treble staff contains the melody, and the bass staff contains the accompaniment. The lyrics are placed between the staves. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some notes tied across bar lines. The accompaniment features chords and single notes, with some notes tied across bar lines.

# What Is He Worth to Your Soul

629

He died on the tree for you and for  
*cru - el tree,*

The first system of musical notation features a treble and bass staff in G major. The treble staff contains the vocal melody, and the bass staff contains the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are placed between the staves, with the word 'cru' under 'tree' in the second line.

me, What is He worth to your soul?  
*for me,*

The second system of musical notation continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are placed between the staves, with 'for me,' on a lower line under 'me,' in the first line.