

**G. Schirmer's Editions
of
Oratorios and Cantatas**

THE MESSIAH

An Oratorio

**For Four-Part Chorus of Mixed Voices,
Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass Soli
and Piano**

by

G. F. HANDEL

Edited by
T. TERTIUS NOBLE

Revised According to
Handel's Original Score by
MAX SPICKER

Vocal Score, Complete

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE MESSIAH, Händel's most successful and best-known oratorio, was composed in the year 1741 in twenty-four days, from August the 22d to September the 14th. It was first performed at a concert given for charitable purposes at Dublin, Ireland, on April the 13th, 1742, Händel conducting the performance in person.

According to the historical evidence, Händel knew that the Dublin orchestral and choral resources were by no means on a par with those of London, and was markedly influenced by this circumstance in the composition of his work. In his choruses he did not go beyond four-part writing, and kept his orchestra within the most modest limits, so that no instrument except violin and trumpet plays a solo part, and oboe and bassoon do not appear at all in the score, although these instruments participated in the performance, as was proved by a later discovery of orchestra-parts written for both. Thereafter Händel, beginning with March the 23d, 1743, brought out *The Messiah* every year in London with great applause; in the course of time he made various alterations in certain numbers, set several new ones to music, transcribed a few arias for different voices, but left the work as a whole unchanged, both vocally and instrumentally, from its original form; thus bearing witness that, despite its limitations, this primitive conception of the work was likewise the enduring one.

As the centuries have passed, a considerable number of vocal scores have, of course, been made after Händel's partition; notably that by Dr. Clarke (Whitfield-Clarke, 1809), and a later one by Vincent Novello. Their value, however, was more or less doubtful, their character being rather that of transcriptions in pianoforte style, with not infrequent arbitrary or capricious aberrations, than a faithful and exact reduction of the orchestral score. Neither have the more recent editions of vocal scores based on the Mozart orchestra-score, with its many contrapuntal charms, quite fulfilled expectations, as they materially increased the difficulty of the piano-part.

Hence, a vocal score which should be in every way reliable and practical has become a matter of prime necessity. The present edition agrees at every point with Händel's original score, as it follows the facsimile edition of this

latter with most careful exactitude. Slight deviations from the original, which in the course of many years have obtained almost traditional authority, are inserted in small notes in every case, the professional artist being left free to employ them or not, at his discretion.

With regard to the performance of this grand work by chorus and soloists, much of importance might be said; but this would lead too far afield, and we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the matters of chiefest concern. The direction of the choruses, which in our Master's works are for the most part peculiarly prominent in their monumental character, will naturally be entrusted to competent chorus-conductors, who will care for crystalline precision of execution and a clear, logical conception, and who are responsible for these points.

The interpretation of their parts by the soloists is a different affair. Here we confront the weighty question: "May the soloist proceed subjectively, or must he proceed objectively?" Probably the best answer to this crucial query is found in a passage from the unrivalled work of an authority in this province, namely, "Die Lehre von der vokalen Ornamentik des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts," by Dr. Hugo Goldschmidt. He writes: "The essence of reproduction, to feel and re-create that which was felt and imparted by the creator, does not exclude—within natural limitations—the assertion of creative power. The modern theory of æsthetics founded by Lipps rightly proceeds from the idea, that the interpreting artist creates, in a sense, the work anew. With his gradual penetration of the art-work he creates new values, which are of the highest importance for art, because, without them, the creations of the great masters are only so much writing, and thus remain sealed to enjoyment. But the interpreter's work is no mere execution, comparable, let us say, to that of the builder who transmutes the architect's plans into material reality. His task is rather to seize the vital conception of the art-work, to blend it with his own ego and the views of his period, and thus to imbue it with life and effectiveness. Whether singer or instrumentalist, he is a child of his time. His artistry is a product of its mental culture. It develops and changes with the evolution of artistic require

ments. His formative and emotional powers are derived from the spirit of the epoch to which he belongs. Consequently, we shall always approach the art-productions of earlier times through the medium of our own spiritual and emotional nature. It follows, that the domain which such artistic reproduction may open to us, although of great extent, and as broad in scope as the points of contact with modern sensibility can reach, will be dependent in any given period on a constantly shifting relation to the treasures of former ages. The genuine, great masterworks of the past retain their importance; they are immortal; but our relations to them are not constant, and change with the changing impressionability of the times. We hear the works of these past-masters of former centuries—of Palestrina, Gabrieli, Händel and Bach, yes, even of Mozart and Beethoven—with other ears than our forefathers, or even than our grandfathers. What we have experienced since their time, whatever we have wrested to our eternal gain, this it is which sounds in those works to our ears. Much that charmed former generations has no effect on ours; so much is part and parcel of the time which gave it birth, and decays with its passing. Only what is exalted over time and place remains as eternal gain; and here, again, another generation finds new treasures that earlier ones passed by unheeding. This is the unfailing criterion of true greatness, that its creations continually beget ever-new, ever-changing values, that they bring to each successive generation new revelations. Consider the history of Händel's art. The eighteenth century, in its latter half, admired it in the form of arrangements by contemporaries, those by Mozart and Hiller. Our present-day musical interpretation—on Dr. Chrysander's initiative—has gone back to the historically authenticated form, and disclosed to us the true Händel in his full grandeur. But it owes its success, not to a recognition that things must be so because Händel would have them so, but because they appeal more directly to our sense and feeling than do the arrangements of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries."

Such are the pregnant and weighty pronouncements of an experienced man, deeply versed in musico-historical lore and research. They should be of the highest value to the serious artist.

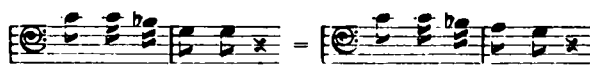
Here a word shall be said touching the employment of the appoggiaturas in the recitatives and (in isolated cases) also in the arias. They are, of course, not given in this edition, or indicated only very infrequently.

The Appoggiatura, in Händel's works, must be treated with the utmost caution and nicest discrimination. It should never be regarded as a mere ornament, but always fulfil some declamatory, melodic or harmonic function. Do not lose sight of the fact, that the appoggiatura lends greater elasticity and emphasis to the flow of melody and declamation, and also to the musical expression; at the same time, one cannot be too careful not to introduce it too often, for this would doubtless produce an unpleasing and inadmissible monotony instead of enhancing the effect.

According to historical evidence, Händel permitted his singers to employ appoggiaturas, and even melismata and cadences, in the arias of his oratorios; he invariably insisted, however, that they should not be mere embellishments serving simply for outward display of vocal effect, but calculated to promote the melodic flow and declamatory expression, and must, consequently, possess musical meaning and value. Mistakes in the use of these ornaments can be prevented only by a thorough knowledge of the development of vocal embellishments, a certain penetration into the spirit of Händel's oratorios, and a refined taste in matters pertaining to musical æsthetics.

The Appoggiatura is unquestionably the most important and most frequently employed among the ornaments, and a few general observations concerning the principles involved can hardly fail to be welcome; more especially as they are accompanied by a number of practical illustrations.

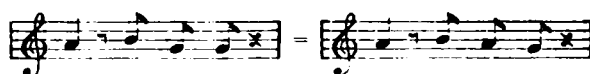
An appoggiatura is in place where its introduction brings about a diatonic succession, and more particularly across the bar, in order to avoid the leap of a third; for example in No. 5, page 26:



come to His tem-ple

come to His tem-ple

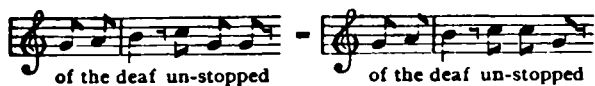
and similarly within the boundaries of one measure, as in No. 19, page 94:



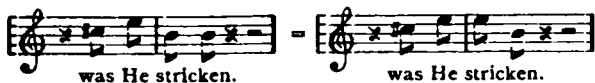
blind be o-pen'd

blind be o-pen'd

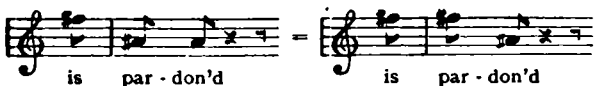
These latter must, however, be introduced with careful discrimination; otherwise appoggiaturas of this sort are very apt to produce a feeling of monotony and an interruption of the melodic flow. Another species of appoggiatura which may be used very effectively is the leap to the fourth below; this occurs both in the midst of a measure (No. 19, page 94):



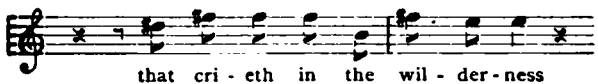
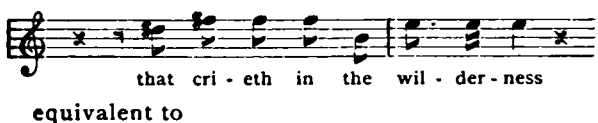
or (and far oftener) at the close of a recitative (No. 31, page 141):



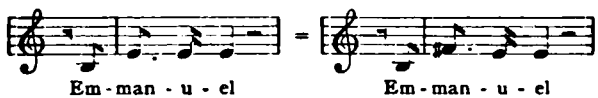
Besides these, the leap of the appoggiatura to the sixth below is occasionally met with (No. 2, page 9):



The appoggiatura leading upward by a step is seldom or never employed; leading up by a leap it is very successfully applied in certain cases, for example in No. 2, page 9:



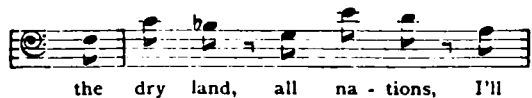
or No. 8, page 47:



Great discretion and sound judgment are, however, very necessary for governing the employment of this upward-leaping appoggiatura; for if, in a quite analogous situation, as shown in No. 5, page 25:



the appoggiatura were introduced at the similar points:



this would be, not simply a regrettable blunder, but a total misinterpretation of this important passage.

Illustrations of this kind show most convincingly how important it is that the singer

should treat each case, as it arises, logically and discreetly, and how the appoggiatura, in apparently analogous situations, must sometimes be employed and at others avoided. The finest and most striking examples of this description, in our opinion, are those given by Händel in *The Messiah* on page 129 (No. 29): "Thy rebuke hath broken His heart," and on page 140 (No. 30): "Behold, and see." These two numbers, which are among the most beautiful, sublime and affecting of all that Händel has given us in his oratorios, and which convey a sense of mournful, hopeless anxiety in a manner of almost unparalleled realism, should be attentively studied by every oratorio-singer who truly loves his art.

We seize this occasion to direct attention to another important matter, which ought to be mentioned, if for no other reason, because it is unnoticed in all the other vocal scores. We refer to the chorus "Glory to God!" page 82 (No. 17). Here Händel inserted in his original score the following phrase: "da lontano e un poco piano" (as from a distance, and rather softly); and only thus should this chorus be performed. It appears to us that, relying on Händel's directions for the dynamics of this number, there can be no doubt that he intended a gradual approach (augmentation) of this solemn chant, as of an increasingly urgent, divinely inspired announcement, followed by an equally gradual *decrescendo* withdrawal. Supporting evidence is found in the postlude, which, after a grand *fortissimo* climax of the chorus, dies away to a whispered *pianissimo*.—The authenticity of the above reading has occasionally been called in question, with argument both in speech and writing; but such questioning can rest only on a lack of acquaintance—or an inexact acquaintance—with Händel's original score. So, in order to settle this important point definitively, we publish at the beginning of this edition a facsimile of the first page of this chorus from Händel's original manuscript, which should suffice to set the question at rest forever.

In our edition the greatest care has also been bestowed upon the word-text, and each number provided with a correct reference to the corresponding section in the Bible.

We can, therefore, publish this edition with the consciousness that it has been prepared with the thoroughness and reverent care due to this eternally beautiful masterwork.

MAX SPICKER.

New York, March, 1912.

THE MESSIAH

PART THE FIRST

I. OVERTURE

II. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem; and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned.

The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God.

III. AIR (TENOR)

Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill made low; the crooked straight, and the rough places plain.

IV. CHORUS

And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

V. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

Thus saith the Lord of Hosts:—Yet once a little while and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, the sea, and the dry land; and I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come.

The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in; Behold, He shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts.

VI. AIR (BASS)

But who may abide the day of His coming, and who shall stand when He appeareth?

For He is like a refiner's fire.

VII. CHORUS

And He shall purify the sons of Levi, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness.

VIII. RECIT. (ALTO)

Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a Son, and shall call his name EMMANUEL, God with us.

IX. AIR (ALTO) AND CHORUS

O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion, get thee up into the high mountain; O thou that tellest good tidings to Jerusalem, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God!

Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.

X. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

For, behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people; but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and His glory shall be seen upon thee, and the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising.

XI. AIR (BASS)

The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: and they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.

XII. CHORUS

For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

XIII. PASTORAL SYMPHONY

XIV. RECIT. (SOPRANO)

There were shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

RECIT. *Accompanied.* (SOPRANO)

And lo! the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid.

XV. RECIT. (SOPRANO)

And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

XVI. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (SOPRANO)

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying :

XVII. CHORUS

Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth, good will towards men.

XVIII. AIR (SOPRANO)

Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion ; Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem : behold, thy king cometh unto thee.

He is the righteous Saviour, and He shall speak peace unto the heathen.

XIX. RECIT. (ALTO)

Then shall the eyes of the blind be opened, and the ears of the deaf unstoppèd ; then shall

the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing.

XX. AIR (ALTO)

He shall feed His flock like a shepherd ; and He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom, and gently lead those that are with young.

AIR (SOPRANO)

Come unto Him, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and He shall give you rest.

Take His yoke upon you, and learn of Him ; for He is meek and lowly of heart : and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

XXI. CHORUS

His yoke is easy and His burthen is light .

PART THE SECOND

XXII. CHORUS

Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world.

XXIII. AIR (ALTO)

He was despisèd and rejectèd of men : a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

*[He gave His back to the smiters, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the hair : He hid not His face from shame and spitting.]

XXIV. CHORUS

Surely He hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows ; He was wounded for our transgressions ; He was bruised for our iniquities ; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him.

XXV. CHORUS

And with His stripes we are healèd.

XXVI. CHORUS

All we like sheep have gone astray ; we have turnèd every one to his own way ; and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.

XXVII. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

All they that see Him, laugh Him to scorn, they shoot out their lips, and shake their heads, saying :—

XXVIII. CHORUS

He trusted in God that He would deliver Him ; let Him deliver Him, if He delight in Him.

XXIX. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

Thy rebuke hath broken His heart ; He is full of heaviness. He looked for some to have pity on Him, but there was no man ; neither found He any to comfort Him.

XXX. AIR (TENOR)

Behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto His sorrow.

XXXI. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

He was cut off out of the land of the living : for the transgression of Thy people was He stricken.

XXXII. AIR (TENOR)

But Thou didst not leave His soul in hell ; nor didst Thou suffer Thy Holy One to see corruption.

XXXIII. CHORUS

Lift up your heads, O ye gates ; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors ; and the King of glory shall come in.

Who is the King of glory ? The Lord strong

*See Note, p. ix.

and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle.

Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.

Who is the King of glory? The Lord of Hosts, He is the King of glory.

XXXIV. RECIT. (TENOR)

Unto which of the angels said He at any time, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten Thee?

XXXV. CHORUS

Let all the angels of God worship Him.

XXXVI. AIR * (BASS)

[Thou art gone up on high, Thou hast led captivity captive, and received gifts for men; yea, even for Thine enemies, that the Lord God might dwell among them.]

XXXVII. CHORUS

The Lord gave the word: great was the company of the preachers.

XXXVIII. AIR (SOPRANO)

How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things.

XXXIX. CHORUS

Their sound is gone out into all lands, and their words unto the ends of the world.

XL. AIR (BASS)

Why do the nations so furiously rage together? [and] why do the people imagine a vain thing?

The kings of the earth rise up, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord, and against His Anointed.

XLI. CHORUS

Let us break their bonds asunder, and cast away their yokes from us.

XLII. RECIT. (TENOR)

He that dwelleth in heaven shall laugh them to scorn; the Lord shall have them in derision.

XLIII. AIR (TENOR)

Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel.

XLIV. CHORUS

HALLELUJAH! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

The kingdom of this world is become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign for ever and ever.

KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS. HALLELUJAH!

PART THE THIRD

XLV. AIR (SOPRANO)

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth:

And though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

For now is Christ risen from the dead, the first-fruits of them that sleep.

XLVI. CHORUS

Since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

XLVII. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

Behold, I tell you a mystery: We shall not all sleep; but we shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet.

XLVIII. AIR (BASS)

The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

*[For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.]

* See Note, p. ix.

XLIX. RECIT. (ALTO) *See Note, below.*

[*Then* shall be brought to pass the saying that is written: Death is swallowed up in victory.

L. DUET (ALTO AND TENOR)

O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law.

LI. CHORUS

But thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

LII. AIR (SOPRANO)

If God be for us, who can be against us? who shall lay any thing to the charge of God's elect?

It is God that justifieth, who is he that condemneth?

It is Christ that died, yea, rather, that is risen again, who is at the right hand of God, who makes intercession for us.]

LIII. CHORUS

Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath redeemed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing.

Blessing and honour, glory and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, for ever and ever.

Amen.

NOTE

The latter part of Nos. 23 and 48 and the whole of Nos. 34, 35, 36, 49, 50, 51, and 52 are customarily omitted.

Nos 1-21 and 44 are regarded as especially suitable for performance at Christmas.

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1. 1. a liege
on the bank of the Nile
in the land of Egypt

Handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Glory to God in the highest - peace

and

and peace on Earth

and

and

in the land

THE MESSIAH

PART I

Nº 1. - OVERTURE

G. F. Händel

Grave (♩ = 120)

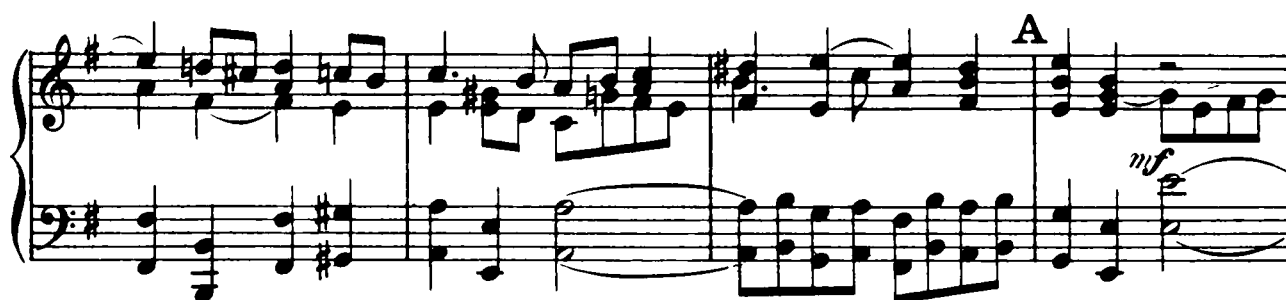
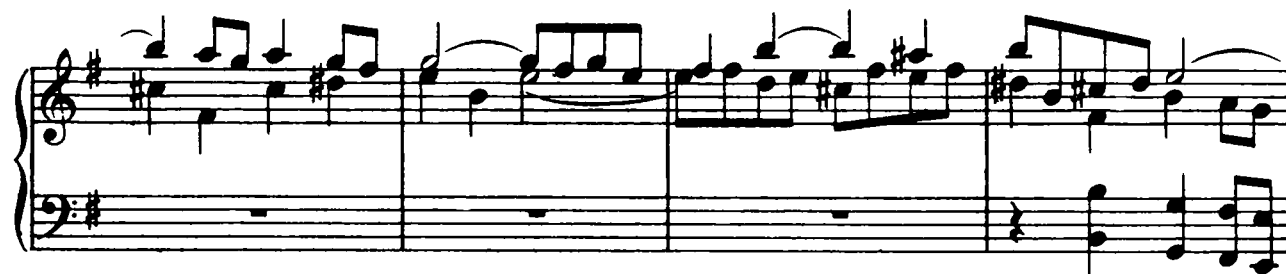
f

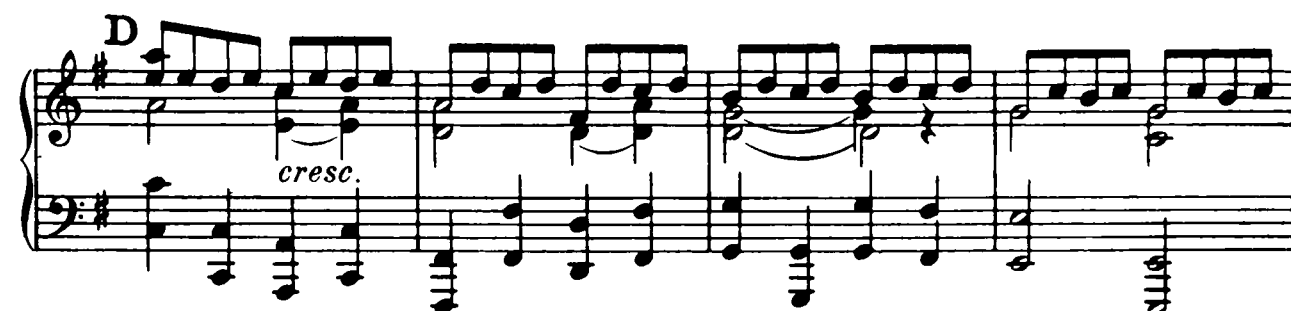
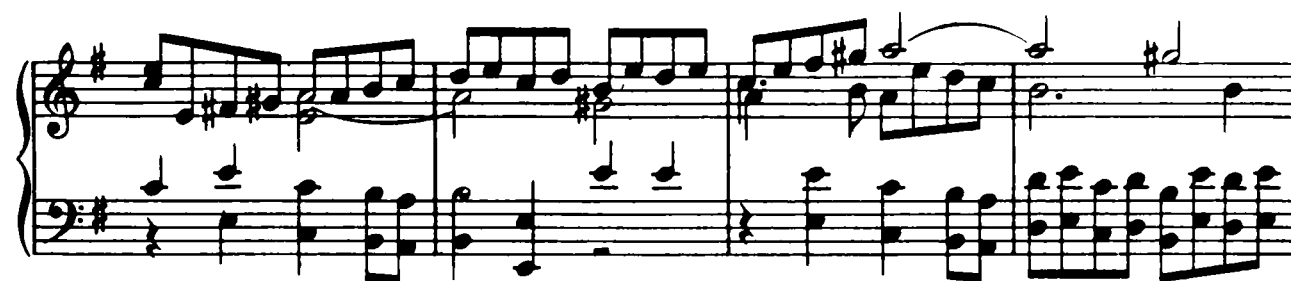
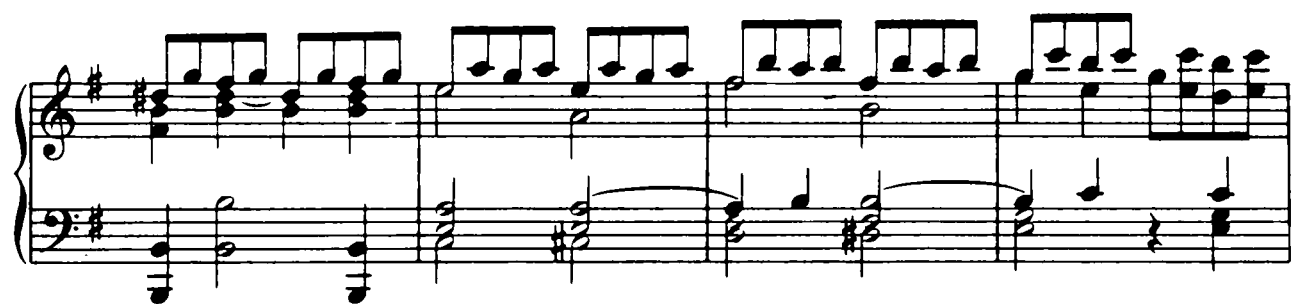
ff

pp

ff

Allegro moderato (♩ = 116)





6

E

f

F

ff

Più lento

22945

Nº 2. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"COMFORT YE MY PEOPLE"

Isaiah xl: 1-3

Larghetto e piano (♩ = 80)

The musical score is written for a Tenor Soloist and piano accompaniment. It is in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps) and common time (C). The tempo and dynamics are marked as 'Larghetto e piano' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems. The first system shows the piano introduction. The second system begins the vocal entry with the lyrics 'Com-fort ye, com - -'. The third system continues the vocal line with 'fort ye — my peo-ple, com - fort ye, ad lib.' and includes a piano solo section marked 'fp'. The fourth system concludes with the lyrics 'com - - - fort ye my peo-ple,' and features a piano solo section marked 'a tempo' and 'p' (piano), followed by a 'fp' (fortissimo) section.

TENOR SOLO

Com-fort ye, com - -

fort ye — my peo-ple, com - fort ye, *ad lib.*

A a tempo

com - - - fort ye my peo-ple,

a tempo

p *fp*

saith your God, saith your God;

fp *mf*

speak ye com-fort-a-bly to Je - ru - sa-lem, speak ye

p simile

com-fort-a-bly to Je - ru - sa-lem, and cry un-to her that her

B 1) *mf*

war - fare, her war - fare is ac-complished, that her in -

p

Original orchestral score has:

1) cry un-to her

2) is ac-complish'd

i - qui - ty is par - don'd, that her in - i - qui - ty is par - -

don'd.

The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Pre - pare ye the way of the

Lord, make straight in the desert a high - way for our God.

No 3. – AIR FOR TENOR
“EVERY VALLEY SHALL BE EXALTED”

Isaiah xl: 4

Andante (♩ = 80)

The musical score is written for piano and tenor. It begins with a piano introduction in A major, 4/4 time, marked Andante (♩ = 80). The piano part features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, with dynamics ranging from *mf* to *p*. The tenor solo begins with the lyrics "Ev-'ry val-ley," and continues with "ev-'ry val-ley — shall be ex-alt-ed, shall be —". The piano accompaniment continues throughout, with dynamics including *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The score is divided into four systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment.

ex-alt - - - - -

- ed, shall be ex - alt - - ed,

shall be ex-alt - - - - -

B
- ed, and ev-ry moun-tain and hill — made low;

the crook-ed straight, and the rough plac-es

plain, the crook-ed

straight, the crook - ed straight, and rough places plain,

crese. *p*

simile

— and the rough plac-es plain.

p *mf*

This system contains the first two measures of the piece. The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, and D5, then a half rest. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand. Dynamics include a piano (*p*) marking and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking.

C
Ev-'ry val-ley, ev-'ry val-ley —

p *f* *p*

This system contains measures 3 through 6. A common time signature 'C' appears at the start of the vocal line. The vocal line has a half rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include piano (*p*), forte (*f*), and piano (*p*) markings.

— shall be ex-alt —

This system contains measures 7 through 10. The vocal line has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. A long slur covers the vocal line across measures 7 and 8.

— ed,

This system contains measures 11 through 14. The vocal line has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. A long slur covers the vocal line across measures 11 and 12.

ev-'ry val-ley, ev-'ry val-ley — shall be ex-alt - -

p *f* *p*

D

- - - - - ed, and ev-'ry moun-tain and

hill made low; the crook-ed straight, the

p *f*

crook-ed straight, the crook-ed straight, and the rough plac-es plain, —

and the rough plac-es plain, and the rough plac-es

plain, the crook-ed straight,

ad lib. **E**
and the rough plac - es plain.

colla voce *fa tempo*

senza Ped.

p

f *p* *cresc.* *f*

Nº 4. - CHORUS

"AND THE GLORY OF THE LORD"

Isaiah xl: 5

Allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 112)

And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the

And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, the glo-ry of the

And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the

And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the

*) According to the original score.
 22945

Lord shall be re - -

Lord shall be re - - veal - - ed,

Lord shall be re - - veal - -

veal - - ed, and the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the

shall be re - veal - ed,

and the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord

- ed, shall be re - veal - ed,

Lord shall be re - veal'd, and the

be re - - veal - - ed, and the

shall be re - veal - - ed, and the

and the

glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,

glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,

glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,

glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,

The first system consists of four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The vocal parts enter with the lyrics 'glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,'. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines in both hands.

mf
and all flesh - shall

The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal parts have rests, while the piano accompaniment continues. The lyrics 'and all flesh - shall' appear in the Alto part, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

see it to - geth-er, *mf*
and all flesh shall see it to - geth-er;

The third system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics 'see it to - geth-er,' in the Soprano part, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady harmonic support.

B

and all flesh — shall see it to - geth - - -

and all flesh — shall see it to - geth - - -

for the mouth of the Lord hath spok-en

For the mouth of the Lord hath spok-en

B

er; for the mouth of the Lord hath spok - en

er, and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

it; and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

it; and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

C

it;

er, and all flesh, and all flesh — shall see it to - geth - er;

er, and all flesh — shall see it to - geth - - er; the

er; for the

C

and all flesh— shall see it to - geth - er;
 and all flesh— shall see it to - geth - er;
 mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it.
 mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it.

And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all
 And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all flesh— shall
 And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all flesh— shall
 And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all

flesh— shall see it to - geth - er; the mouth of the Lord hath
 see it to - geth - er; and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the
 see it, shall see it to - geth - er;
 flesh— shall see it to - geth - er;

spok - en it,
 Lord shall be re - - veal - ed, and all
 and all flesh -
 and all flesh -

for the mouth of the Lord hath
 flesh - shall see it to - geth - er; for the
 shall see it to - geth - er; the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the
 shall see it to - geth - er;

spok - en it, hath - spok - - - en it;
 mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it; and all
 Lord shall be re - - veal - - - ed,
 and the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - ed, E

ff

and the glo-ry, the glo-ry, the
 flesh— shall see it to- geth-er;
 and all flesh— shall see it to- geth-er;
 and all flesh shall see it to- geth-er;

glo-ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - - - ed,
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re -
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall

and all flesh— shall
 veal - - - ed, re - veal-ed, and all flesh— shall
 shall be re - veal - - - ed, and all flesh— shall
 be re - veal - - - ed, re - veal - - - ed; for the mouth

F

see it to - geth - er, to - geth - - er; for the mouth of the

see it to - geth - er, to - geth - - er; for the mouth of the

see it to - geth - er, to - geth - - er; for the mouth of the

of the Lord hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the

F

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the

Lord hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the Lord, — the

Lord hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the Lord, — the

Adagio

Lord — hath spok - - en it

Lord — hath spok - - en it.

mouth of the Lord — hath spok - - en it.

mouth of the Lord — hath spok - - en it.

Adagio

No 5. - RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"THUS SAITH THE LORD"

Haggai ii: 6, 7. - Malachi, iii: 1

Andante (♩ = 76)

BASS SOLO

Thus saith the Lord, the Lord of Hosts:

The first system of the musical score. The bass line begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment starts with a forte (f) dynamic, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands.

Yet once a lit-tle while, and I will shake

The second system of the musical score. The bass line continues with eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment maintains the rhythmic pattern from the first system.

the heav'ns and the earth, the sea and the dry land;

The third system of the musical score. The bass line continues with eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment maintains the rhythmic pattern from the first system.

A and I will shake, and I will shake

The fourth system of the musical score. The bass line begins with a half note, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment starts with a piano (pp) dynamic, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands.



all na - tions; I'll

p

This system shows the first vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a melodic phrase, followed by a rest and then the lyrics. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present.



shake the heav'ns, the earth, the sea, the

This system continues the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern, with the right hand playing chords. The vocal line continues with the lyrics.



dry land, all na - tions, I'll shake, and the de -

This system continues the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern, with the right hand playing chords. The vocal line continues with the lyrics.



sire

cresc.

This system concludes the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment features a crescendo (*cresc.*) in the right hand, while the left hand continues its rhythmic pattern. The vocal line ends with the word "sire".

*Other editions have *C* here; according to the original score, however, *E* is correct.

of all na - tions shall come.

B *Recit.*

The Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to His tem-ple, ev'n the

mes-sen-ger of the cov - e - nant, whom ye de - light in;

Be-hold, he shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts.

№ 6. - AIR FOR BASS

"BUT WHO MAY ABIDE THE DAY OF HIS COMING?"

Malachi iii: 2

Larghetto (♩ = 88)

BASS SOLO A

But who may a -

bide the day of His com-ing?

and who shall stand when

He__ ap - pear-eth? who shall__ stand

when

He — ap - pear-eth? But who may a - bide, but

mf *p*

who may a - bide the day of His com-ing? and

mf *p*

who shall stand when He ap - - pear - eth?

mp

and who shall stand when —

p

— He ap - pear - - - - -

- eth? when He ap - pear -

D

eth?

Prestissimo (♩ = 138)

pp

cresc.

f

For He is like — a re -

p

fin - - - er's fire, —

f

for He is like — a re -

fin - - - - -

- - - - - er's — fire. —

E

Who shall stand when He ap -

pear - eth? For He is like a re -

fin -

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

- er's fire, for

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *cresc.*

He is like a re - fin -

f

- er's fire,

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

and who shall stand when He ap - pear-eth?

p *colla voce*

F Larghetto (Tempo I)

But who may a - bide the day of His coming?

and who shall stand, and who shall stand when He ap -

peareth? when He ap - peareth?

G Prestissimo

For He is like a re - fin - er's

fire, like a re - fin - er's

fire, and who shall stand when He,

fp

when He ap - - pear-eth? and who shall

fp *fp* *p*

stand when He ap - -

p

pear - eth? For He is

cresc. *p*

like a re - fin - - - - er's

fire, and who shall

stand when He ap - - -

pear - eth, when He ap - - -

pear - eth? For He is

like a re - - fin - -

First system of music. The vocal line (treble clef) has a melody with a trill. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics *f* and *p* are indicated.

Second system of music. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "er's fire, for He is like a re-fin-er's". The tempo marking "I Adagio" is placed above the vocal line. The piano accompaniment includes the marking *cresc.* and *mf*.

Third system of music. The tempo marking "Prestissimo" is placed above the vocal line. The vocal line has the word "fire." below it. The piano accompaniment features a fast, rhythmic pattern. The dynamic *f* is indicated.

Fourth system of music. Continuation of the fast tempo. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Fifth system of music. Continuation of the fast tempo. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a final chord.

Nº 7.- CHORUS
"AND HE SHALL PURIFY"

Malachi iii: 3

Allegro
SOPRANO *mf*
And He shall pu - - ri - - fy, and

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 72) *mp*

He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of Le - vi,

mf
And He shall

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy

mf And He shall pu - ri - fy, *mf* And He shall pu - ri - fy

the sons of Le - - - vi,

and He shall pu - ri - fy

the sons

and He shall pu - ri -

of Le - - - vi,

and

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. It features a vocal melody in the upper staves and a piano accompaniment in the lower staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "and He shall pu - ri -" (measure 1), "of Le - - - vi," (measure 2), and "and" (measure 3).

fy

the sons of Le - - - vi,

and

He shall pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy the

This system contains measures 5 through 8. The lyrics continue: "fy" (measure 5), "the sons of Le - - - vi," (measure 6), "and" (measure 7), and "He shall pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy the" (measure 8).

the sons of Le - - - vi, the

vi, the sons

He shall pu - ri - fy

sons of Le - - - vi, the sons, the

This system contains measures 9 through 12. The lyrics continue: "the sons of Le - - - vi, the" (measure 9), "vi, the sons" (measure 10), "He shall pu - ri - fy" (measure 11), and "sons of Le - - - vi, the sons, the" (measure 12).

B

sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

the sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

B

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

mf

ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall

ness, in right - eous - ness and He shall

ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall

mf *f*

pu - - ri - fy,

pu - - ri - fy,

mf pu - - ri - fy, shall pu - ri - fy

mf

mf and He shall pu - ri -

f and He shall pu - - ri - - fy,

and He shall pu - - ri - - fy,

f the sons of Le - - vi,

C

fy, shall

and He shall

and He shall

and He shall

C

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy, and

and He shall pu - ri - fy the sons, the sons_ of_

and He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of

He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of Le - - vi, the sons of

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

and He shall pu - ri - fy. and He shall

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

D

pu - ri - fy the sons

and He shall pu - ri - fy

and He shall pu - ri - fy, shall pu - ri -

D

and He shall pu - ri - fy,

of Le - - vi,

the sons of

fy the sons of Le - - vi, the

shall pu - ri -

Le - - vi,

sons of Le - - -

The first system of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff is another vocal line, also with a treble clef and two flats, which is mostly silent with a few notes at the end. The third staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and two flats, containing the lyrics 'Le - - vi,'. The fourth staff is a vocal line with a bass clef and two flats, containing the lyrics 'sons of Le - - -'. The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with two flats. It features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a simpler bass line in the left hand.

and He shall pu - ri - fy

fy, shall pu - ri - fy,

shall pu - ri - fy the sons

vi, and

The second system of the musical score, continuing from the first. It also consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and two flats, containing the lyrics 'and He shall pu - ri - fy'. The second staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and two flats, containing the lyrics 'fy, shall pu - ri - fy,'. The third staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and two flats, containing the lyrics 'shall pu - ri - fy the sons'. The fourth staff is a vocal line with a bass clef and two flats, containing the lyrics 'vi, and'. The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with two flats. It continues the complex, flowing melody from the first system.

the sons

shall pu - ri - fy the

of Le - - - - -vi, the

He shall pu - ri - fy the sons, the

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top three staves are vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor/Bass) and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The vocal parts have lyrics: 'the sons', 'shall pu - ri - fy the', 'of Le - - - - -vi, the', and 'He shall pu - ri - fy the sons, the'. The piano part features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

E *ff*

of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

ff

sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

ff

sons of Le vi, that they may of - - - fer

ff

sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

E *ff*

The second system of the musical score continues with four staves. It includes dynamic markings **E** (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The vocal parts have lyrics: 'of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer', 'sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer', 'sons of Le vi, that they may of - - - fer', and 'sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer'. The piano part continues with a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - eous - -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - eous -

The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a series of chords and moving lines, while the bass staff provides a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and moving lines.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

ness, in right-eous - ness.

ness, in right-eous - ness.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

The piano accompaniment continues with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and features a series of chords and moving lines. The bass staff provides a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and moving lines.

Nº 8.— RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

“BEHOLD! A VIRGIN SHALL CONCEIVE”

Isaiah vii: 14.— Matt. i: 23

ALTO SOLO

Be-hold! a vir-gin shall con-ceive, and bear a son,

and shall call his name Em - man - u - el: God with us.

Nº 9.— AIR FOR ALTO, AND CHORUS

“O THOU THAT TELLEST GOOD TIDINGS TO ZION”

Isaiah xl: 9

Andante (♩ = 144)

0 *p*

A

thou that tell-est good ti-dings to Zi-on, *p*

get thee up in-to the high moun-tain! *mf*

O thou that tell-est good *p*

B

ti-dings to Zi-on, get thee *mf* *p*

up in - to the high moun -

This system contains the first staff of music. The vocal line begins with the lyrics "up in - to the high moun -". The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

- tain! get thee up in - to the high

This system contains the second staff of music. The vocal line continues with "- tain!" followed by "get thee up in - to the high". The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns.

moun -

This system contains the third staff of music. The vocal line continues with "moun -". The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

- tain!

C

This system contains the fourth staff of music. The vocal line continues with "- tain!". A "C" time signature change is indicated above the staff. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

0

p

This system contains the fifth staff of music. The vocal line continues with "0". The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the end of the system.

thou that tell-est good ti-dings to Je-ru-sa-lem, lift

up thy voice with strength! lift it

up, be not a-fraid! Say un-to the

cit-ies of Ju-dah, say un-to the cit-ies of Ju-dah,

Be - hold_ your God!_ be - hold_ your God! Say

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be -

hold your God! be - hold your God!

E
be - hold your God!

0
p

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on,

F
a - rise, shine, for thy light is come;

a - rise, a -

rise,— a - rise, shine, for thy light is come,

and the glo - - - -

- ry of the Lord, the

G

glo - ry of the Lord is

ris - en, is ris - en up - on thee, is ris - en, is

ris - en up - on thee, the glo - ry, the

glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord

is ris - en up - on thee.

colla voce

CHORUS

H
SOPRANO

O thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, good

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

H

O thou that tell - est good

ti - dings to Je - ru - sa - lem, O

O thou that tell - est good

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on,

ti - dings to Zi - on, good ti - dings to Je - ru - sa - lem,

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, good ti - dings to Zi - on, a -

ti - dings to Zi - on, to Zi - on, a -

O thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, a -

I

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

I

U.H.

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

U.H.

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

U.H.

ris - en up - - - - on thee. 0

ris - en up - - - - on thee. 0

ris - en up - - - - on thee. 0

ris - en up - - - - on thee. 0

The piano accompaniment features a series of chords and moving lines in both hands, with a final *ff* dynamic marking.

K

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

K

The piano accompaniment continues with a similar harmonic structure, ending with a final chord.

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

The first system consists of four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts are in a soprano, alto, tenor, and bass arrangement. The piano accompaniment is in the right and left hands. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are "un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -".

hold, be - - hold, — the

hold, be - - hold, — the

hold, be - - hold. the

hold, be - - hold, the

The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal parts have the lyrics "hold, be - - hold, — the", "hold, be - - hold, — the", "hold, be - - hold. the", and "hold, be - - hold, the". The piano accompaniment includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking. The key signature remains one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord, the

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

The first system of the musical score consists of four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts are in a homophonic setting, with each voice part having its own line of lyrics. The piano accompaniment is in the right and left hands, providing harmonic support for the vocal lines. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

the glo - - - ry of the

glo - - - ry of the Lord

the glo - - - ry of the

the glo - - - ry of the

The second system of the musical score continues the hymn. It features the same four vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The vocal parts have lyrics that continue from the first system. The piano accompaniment continues to provide harmonic support. The key signature remains one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

allargando

L

tr

The musical score is written for four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The vocal parts enter with the lyrics "Lord is ris - en up - on thee." The piano accompaniment begins with a series of chords and a melodic line in the right hand. The tempo marking *allargando* appears in the piano part. The score continues with several measures of piano accompaniment, including a section marked **L** (Lento) and a trill (*tr*) in the right hand. The piece concludes with a final chord in the piano part.

Nº 10.- RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"FOR BEHOLD, DARKNESS SHALL COVER THE EARTH"

Isaiah lx: 2,3

Andante larghetto (♩ = 72)

p *cresc.*

BASS SOLO

For be - hold, dark - ness shall

p

cov - er the earth, and gross dark - ness the

peo - ple, and gross dark - ness the peo - ple:

A

but the Lord shall a - rise

poco cresc.

up - on thee, and His

glo - - - - ry shall be seen up - on thee, and His

glo - - - - ry shall be seen up - on thee. And the Gentiles shall

come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy ris - ing.

No 11.- AIR FOR BASS

"THE PEOPLE THAT WALKED IN DARKNESS"

Isaiah ix: 2

Larghetto (♩ = 72)

Piano introduction in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf* and *cresc.*

BASS SOLO

First system of the bass solo. The bass line begins with a rest followed by a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

The peo - ple that walk - ed in dark - - - ness, that

Second system of the bass solo. The bass line continues the melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, and *p*.

walk - ed in dark - - - - - ness, the

Third system of the bass solo. The bass line continues the melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *mf* and *cresc.*

peo - ple that walk - ed, that walk - ed in darkness have seen a great light, have

Fourth system of the bass solo. The bass line continues the melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

seen a great light, the peo - ple that walk - ed, that

walk-ed in dark-ness have seen a great light,

mf

B

the peo-ple that walk-ed, that walk-ed in dark-ness, that

p

walk-ed in dark - ness, the peo-ple that walk-ed in dark -

- ness have seen a great light, have seen a great light,

a great light, have seen a great light:

mf

C

and

they that dwell, that dwell in the land of the shad -

- ow of death, and

they that dwell, that dwell in the land, that dwell in the land of the

shad-ow of death, up -

D

on — them hath the light shin — ed, and

they that dwell, — that dwell in the land of the shad — — —

— — ow of death, up — on — them hath the

light — — — shin — ed, up — on — them hath the light shin — ed.

mf *p* *mf*

Nº 12. – CHORUS
“FOR UNTO US A CHILD IS BORN”

Isaiah ix: 6
Andante allegro (♩ = 76)

The musical score is written for piano and four voices. The piano accompaniment is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It begins with a forte (f) dynamic and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The vocal parts enter with a piano (p) dynamic. The lyrics are: "For un-to us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is given, un-to us a Son is giv-en, for un-to".

SOPIRANO
For un-to us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is given, un-to

us a Son is giv-en, for un-to

ALTO

TENOR
For un-to us a Child is born,

BASS

us a Child is born:

un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

B

p For un-to us a Child is born,

us a Son is giv-en: *p* For un-to

B

un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

us a Child is born,

un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

us a Child is born,

us a Son is giv-en, un-to us a Son is

un-to us a Son is giv-en:

giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul

be up-on His shoul - - - - - der, up-on His shoul-der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

D

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace. Un-to

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is

For un-to us a Child is born,

p Un-to us a Child is born,
giv-en: *mf* and the gov-ern-ment shall
p un-to us a Son is giv-en:

be up-on His shoul -
mf and the gov-ern-ment shall be up on His shoul -

cresc. and His Name *cresc.* shall be call - ed *E* Won - der-ful,
- der; *cresc.* and His Name shall be call - ed *ff* Won - der-ful,
and His Name *cresc.* shall be call - ed *ff* Won - der-ful,
- - der; and His Name shall be call - ed *E* Won - der-ful,
cresc. *ff*

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace. For un - to

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace. Un - to us a Child is born,

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

us a Child is born,

For un - to us a Child is born,

For un - to us a Child is born, un - to

un-to us a Son is

un-to us a Son is

is a Son is giv-en:

This system contains the first two systems of the musical score. It features four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "un-to us a Son is" (Soprano and Alto), "un-to us a Son is" (Tenor and Bass), and "is a Son is giv-en:" (Bass). The piano accompaniment consists of a flowing sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall

giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul - - - der;

This system contains the third and fourth systems of the musical score. The lyrics continue: "giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall" (Soprano and Alto), "giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul - - - der;" (Tenor and Bass). The piano accompaniment continues with the same melodic and harmonic patterns. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte).

be up-on His shoul - - - der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

This system contains the fifth and sixth systems of the musical score. The lyrics continue: "be up-on His shoul - - - der; and His" (Soprano and Alto), "and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His" (Tenor and Bass), and "and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His" (Bass). The piano accompaniment concludes with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

F *ff*

Name shall be call - ed Won - - der - ful,

Name shall be call - ed Won - - der - ful,

Name shall be call - ed Won - - der - ful,

Name shall be call - ed Won - - der - ful,

Coun - - sel - lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - - sel - lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - - sel - lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - - sel - lor, The might - y God, The

ev - er - last - ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un - to

ev - er - last - ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un - to

ev - er - last - ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un - to

ev - er - last - ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. Un - to us a Child is born, un - to

us a Child is born, _____

us a Child is born, _____

us a Child is born, un - to us a Son is

us a Child is born, un - to us a Son is

giv - en, un - to us a Son is

giv - en, un - to us a Son is

un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment, the gov-ern-ment shall

un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall

giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en:

giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en:

be up - on His shoul - der, and the gov - ern - ment shall

be up - on His shoul - der, and the gov - ern - ment shall

and the gov - ern - ment, the gov - ern - ment shall

and the gov - ern - ment, the gov - ern - ment shall

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

The might-y God, The ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass staff provides a steady harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines.

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev - er - last - ing Fa - ther, The Prince of Peace.

The piano accompaniment continues with the same melodic and harmonic patterns as the first system, maintaining the hymn's tempo and mood.

The piano accompaniment concludes the hymn with a final, sustained chord in the bass and a melodic flourish in the treble.

Nº 13.
PASTORAL SYMPHONY

Larghetto (♩ = 132)

mezzo piano

cresc.

dim.

A

p

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.* and *più cresc.*

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *dim.* and *mf*

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Section marker **B**. Dynamics: *pp*

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *pp*

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.*

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *rit.*

Nº 14. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO
 "THERE WERE SHEPHERDS ABIDING IN THE FIELD"

Luke ii: 8

SOPRANO SOLO

There were shepherds a-biding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"AND LO! THE ANGEL OF THE LORD CAME UPON THEM"

Luke ii: 9

Andante (♩ = 56)

SOPRANO SOLO

And lo! the an-gel of the

Lord came up-on them, and the glo-ry of the

Lord shone round a-bout them, and they were sore a-fraid.

No 15. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO
"AND THE ANGEL SAID UNTO THEM"

Luke ii : 10,11

SOPRANO SOLO

And the an-gel said un-to them, Fear not: for be-

hold, I bring you good ti-dings of great joy, which shall

be to all peo-ple. For un-to you is born this

day in the cit-y of Da-vid a Sav-iour, which is Christ the Lord.

Nº 16. – RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO
“AND SUDDENLY THERE WAS WITH THE ANGEL”

Luke ii: 13

Allegro (♩ = 72)

pp

SOPRANO SOLO

And sud - den-ly there was with the

an - gel a mul - ti-tude of the heav'nly host

prais-ing God, and say - - ing:

cresc.

Nº 17. – CHORUS

“GLORY TO GOD”

Luke ii: 14

Allegro ♩)

SOPRANO *mp*

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

ALTO *mp*

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

TENOR *mp*

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

BASS

Allegro (♩=80)

mp

high - - - - est,

high - - - - est,

high - - - - est, *mf* and peace on

mf and peace on

mf

♩)Original score has here “da lontano e un poco piano” (as from a distance, and rather softly)

earth, earth,

A *f* Glo - ry to God,
f Glo - ry to God,
f Glo - ry to God,

p

glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the
glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the
glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

high - - - est,
high - - - est,
high - - - est, and peace on earth,
and peace on earth,

f *p*

B

good - will to - - wards

good - - will to - - wards men,

good - will to - - wards men,

B

good - will to - - wards men, to - wards men, good - will

men, to - wards men, good - will to - - wards men, to - wards

to - - wards men, good - will to - wards

good - will to - wards men,

to - wards men, to - - wards men.

men, good - - will to - wards men.

men, good - - will to - wards men.

good - - - will to wards men.

C *ff*

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

good-will to - - wards men, to - - - wards

good - - will to - - wards men, to-wards

D

f good - will, good - will, good - will, *ff* good - will to - - wards

men, good - will, good - will, good - will, *ff* good - -

men, good - will, good - will, good - will, *ff* good - -

good - will, good - will, good - will, *ff* good - - will

D

men, ——— good - will ——— to - - wards men.

will towards men, good - will ——— to - wards men.

will to - wards men, ——— good - will ——— to - wards men.

— to - wards men, ——— good - - will to - wards men.

mf

p

pp

No 18. - AIR FOR SOPRANO
"REJOICE GREATLY, O DAUGHTER OF ZION!"

Zechariah ix: 9, 10
Allegro (♩=88)

The first system of the piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C).

SOPRANO SOLO

A

Re-joyce, re -

The second system begins with a soprano solo. The piano accompaniment starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a crescendo to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the previous system.

joyce, re-joyce — great-ly, re-joyce,

The third system continues the vocal line with the lyrics "joyce, re-joyce — great-ly, re-joyce,". The piano accompaniment features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a crescendo. The key signature and time signature remain consistent.

O daugh-ter of Zi - on!

The fourth system concludes the piece with the lyrics "O daugh-ter of Zi - on!". The piano accompaniment features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a crescendo. The key signature and time signature remain consistent.

O daughter of Zi-on! re-joyce, re-joyce,

p

re-joyce!

f

B

O daugh-ter of Zi-on! Re - joyce — great-ly,

p

shout, O daugh-ter of Je-ru-salem: be-

mf *p*

hold, thy king com-eth un - to thee, be -

mf *p*

hold, thy king cometh un - to thee, cometh un-to thee;

f

f

C *Meno mosso*

He is - the

p *f* *p*

right - - eous Sav-iour, and he shall speak

cresc. *p*

peace un-to the hea - - then, he shall speak peace, he shall speak

peace, peace, he shall speak peace un-to the hea - -

- - then, he is the right - - eous

Sav - iour, and he shall speak, he shall speak peace,

peace, he shall speak peace un-to the hea - - -

E

then. Re-joice, re -

a tempo

f *p*

joyce, re-joyce ——— great-ly,

f

re-joyce

p

great-ly, O daugh - ter of

mf *p*

F

Zi-on! shout, O daughter of Je - ru - sa - lem!

mf *p* *mf*

Be-hold, thy king com-eth un - to thee, re-joyce,

p

re-joyce

mf *p*

and shout, snout, shout, shout, re-joyce

p

greatly,

f

G

re - joyce great-ly, O daugh-ter of Zi - on! shout,

p *cresc.*

O daugh-ter of Je - - ru - sa-lem! Be-hold, thy

king com-eth un - - to thee, be-hold, thy king com-eth un - to

ad lib.

colla voce

thee.

f

p

f

Nº 19. - RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

"THEN SHALL THE EYES OF THE BLIND BE OPENED"

Isaiah xxxv: 5, 6

ALTO SOLO *)

Then shall the eyes of the blind be open'd, and the ears of the deaf un-stopped. Then

shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing.

*) In the original score, this is given to the Soprano, in the key of G. But, as the first part of Nº 20 is usually sung by a Contralto, it is better that the Recitative should be sung by the same voice.

Nº 20. - AIR FOR ALTO

"HE SHALL FEED HIS FLOCK LIKE A SHEPHERD"

Isaiah xl: 11 - Matt. xi: 28, 29

Larghetto, e piano (♩ = 112)

ALTO SOLO *)

He shall feed His flock like a shep - - herd, and

He shall ga - ther the lambs with His arm, with His arm,

cresc.

*) Often sung thus:



A

He — shall feed

He shall feed His flock like a shep - - herd, and

p

He — shall ga - ther the lambs with His arm, with — His arm,

cresc.

B

and car - ry — them — in His bo - som, and

p

gen^{tly} lead those — that are — with young, and gen^{tly} lead those, — and

gen - - tly lead — those that are — with young.

mf

SOPRANO SOLO

*) C

**)

Come un - to Him, all ye that la - bour, come

un - to Him, ye that are heav-y la-den, and He will give you rest.

Come un - to Him, all ye that la - bour, come

un - to Him, ye that are heav-y la-den, and He will give you rest.

D
Take His yoke up-on you, and learn of Him, for

*) Often sung thus:

Come un - to Him,

**) come un-to Him, ye that are heav-y

He is meek and low-ly of heart, and ye shall find rest, and

ye shall find rest un-to your souls.

E

Take His yoke up-on you, and learn of Him, for He is meek and

low-ly of heart, and ye shall find rest, and ye shall find rest un-to your souls.

dim.

Nº 21. - CHORUS

“HIS YOKE IS EASY, AND HIS BURTHEN IS LIGHT”

Matthew xi: 30

Allegro

SOPRANO

His yoke — is ea - - - - -

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 69)

p

- sy, His bur-then is light, His bur-then, His bur - then is light,

His yoke — is —

His yoke — is ea — — — — — sy, His
 ea — — — — — sy, His bur-then is light, His burthen is
 His yoke — is —

A *mf* *dim.*
 His burthen is
 burthen is light, His bur - then is light, *dim.*
 light, His burthen, His bur-then, His bur - then is light, is
 ea - — — — — sy, His bur-then, His bur - then is light,

light, His bur-then, His bur - then is light, His burthen, His
 His
 light, His bur-then is light,
 His burthen, His bur - then is light,
p *pp*

bur - then is light, His yoke — is ea -

bur - then is light, His burthen is

is light, His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy,

p

- sy, His bur - - then is light,

light, — His bur - then, His bur - - then is light,

His yoke — is

His bur - then is light, —

f *p*

His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy, His

ea - - - - - sy, His burthen is light, His burthen, His

His

pp *f*

B

bur - then is light,
His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy,
bur - then is light,
bur - then is light, His yoke — is ea - - - - -

B

p

His burthen is light, His burthen, His
His burthen is light, His burthen, His bur - then is
His burthen is light,
- sy, His burthen, His

bur - then, His bur - - then is light, His
light, His bur - - then is light,
His bur - then, His bur - - then is
bur - then, His bur - - then, His bur - then, His bur - - then is

*) Original score has in bass here:

C

yoke — is ea — — — — — sy, His bur-then is light,

light, His bur-then is

light, His yoke — is ea — — — — — sy, His

C

His bur-then is light, His bur-then, His

His bur-then is light, His bur-then is light, His bur-then is

light, is light, His bur - then is

bur-then is light, is light, His bur - then is

C

bur-then, His bur - then, His bur -

light, His bur-then is light, His bur -

light, is light, His bur -

light, is light, His bur -

D

- then is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His yoke is

- sy and His bur - then is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His burthen is
ea - sy, His burthen is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His bur - then is
- sy, His burthen is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His bur - then is
- sy, His burthen is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His bur - then is

ff

light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - - then is light.
light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - - then is light.
light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - - then is light.
light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - - then is light.

PART II

Nº 22. - CHORUS

"BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD"

John i: 29

Largo
SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

The musical score for the beginning of the chorus. It features four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Largo' with a metronome marking of 80. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The piano part begins with a forte (f) dynamic and features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal staves are currently empty, indicating the start of the piece before the lyrics are introduced.

The musical score for the vocal entries and piano accompaniment. It features four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Largo'. The key signature is one flat. The piano part continues with a complex, flowing melody. The vocal staves enter with the lyrics 'Be - hold the Lamb of God,'. The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The piano part features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal staves enter with the lyrics 'Be - hold the Lamb of God,'. The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The piano part features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal staves enter with the lyrics 'Be - hold the Lamb of God,'. The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte).

cresc.
be - hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a -
God, the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a -
hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of God, *cresc.* that
God, be - hold the Lamb of God, that

A

way, taketh a way the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of
way *cresc.* the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of
tak - eth a-way the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, be -
tak - eth a-way the sins of the world.

A

God, the Lamb of God, of God, the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the
God, be - hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the
hold the Lamb of God, be - hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the
Be - hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the

A

*) Original score has here:  and here **) 

B

sins of the world, of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, be -
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the

B

hold the Lamb of God, that tak-eth a-way the sins of the world,
 Lamb of God, that tak-eth a-way the sins, the
 Lamb of God, that tak-eth a-way the
 Lamb of God, that tak-eth a-way the

mf that tak-eth a-way *mf*
 sins of the world, the sins of the world, that
 sins of the world, the sins of the world,
 sins of the world, the sins of the world,

the sins of the world, —
 tak - eth a - way — the sins, the — sins of the world, — the sins of the
mf that tak - eth a - way — the sins of the world, — the sins of the
mf that tak - eth a - way the sins of the world, the sins of the

the sins of the world, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the
 world, the sins of the world, that tak-eth a - way the sins of the
 world, the sins of the world, that tak-eth a - way the sins of the
 world, that tak-eth a - way the sins of the

The musical score is written for voice and piano. The vocal part is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The piano accompaniment is in G major and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "the sins of the world, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the world, the sins of the world, that tak-eth a - way the sins of the world, the sins of the world, that tak-eth a - way the sins of the world, that tak-eth a - way the sins of the". The score includes a piano introduction and a final cadence. The piano part features a prominent bass line and a melody in the right hand.

The image displays a musical score for the song "The World" (Die Welt) by Franz Schubert. The score is written for four vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) and piano accompaniment. The vocal parts are arranged in four staves at the top, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics "world." are written below each vocal staff. The piano accompaniment is shown at the bottom, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one flat. The music features a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings, including "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The score is presented in a clear, black-and-white format, typical of a printed musical score.

*) Original score:

№ 23. - AIR FOR ALTO "HE WAS DESPISED"

Isaiah liii: 3; 1: 6

Largo (♩ = 76)

First system of the piano introduction. The right hand features a melodic line with a fermata on the first measure, marked with an asterisk (*). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

Second system of the piano introduction. The right hand continues the melodic development. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

ALTO SOLO A

First system of the alto solo. The vocal line begins with the lyrics "He was des-pis-ed,". The piano accompaniment supports the vocal melody. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Second system of the alto solo. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "des-pis-ed and re-ject-ed,". The piano accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Third system of the alto solo. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics "ject-ed of men; a man of sor-rows,". The piano accompaniment features a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic in the final measures.

*) Original score:

a man of sor - - rows, and ac - quainted with grief, —

— a man of sor-rows, and ac-quainted with grief.

He

was des-pis-ed, re-ject-ed, He was des-

*) Original score has a^b here, but usually $a^{\sharp}$ is sung instead.

pis-ed and re-ject-ed of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with

grief, — a man of sor-rows, and ac - quaint-ed with grief.

C

He was despis - ed, re-ject-ed; a man of

pp *fp*

sorrows, and acquainted with grief, and acquainted with grief, —

a man of sorrows, and ac-quainted with grief.

D

Fine **E**

He gave His back to the

Fine *Un poco piano*

smit-ers, He gave His back to the

smit-ers, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the

hair, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the

hair, and his cheeks to them that plucked off the

F
hair: He hid not His face from shame and

spit-ting, He hid not His face from shame,—

from shame,— He hid not His

face from shame, — from shame and spitting. *D. C.*

p D. C.

Nº 24. – CHORUS
 “SURELY HE HATH BORNE OUR GRIEFS”

Isaiah liii: 4, 5

Largo e staccato (♩ = 72)

★)

Piano

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

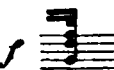
BASS

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

★) Many editions have  here; according to Händel's score, *g* is correct.

borne our griefs, and car - ried our sor - rows,

borne our griefs, and car - ried our sor - rows,

borne our griefs, and car - ried our sor - rows,

borne our griefs, and car - ried our sor - rows,

sure - ly, sure - ly He hath borne our griefs, and

sure - ly, sure - ly He hath borne our griefs, and

sure - ly, sure - ly He hath borne our griefs, and

sure - ly, sure - ly He hath borne our griefs, and

car - ried our sor - rows. *mf*

car - ried our sor - rows. He

car - ried our sor - rows.

car - ried our sor - rows.

A *mf*

He was wound - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was
 was wound - - - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was
mf He was wound - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was
mf He was wound - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was

A *mf*

bruise - - - ed, He was bruise - ed for our in - -
 bruise - - - ed, He was bruise - ed for our in -
 bruise - - - ed, He was bruise - ed for our in -
 bruise - - - ed, He was bruise - ed for our in -

i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment, the chas -
 i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment,
 i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment, the chas -
 i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment,

tise - ment of our peace

the chas - tise - - ment of our peace

tise - - - - - ment of our peace

the chas - tise - - ment of our peace

The first system of the musical score consists of four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts are in a B-flat major key (two flats) and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "tise - ment of our peace" for the first voice, "the chas - tise - - ment of our peace" for the second and fourth voices, and "tise - - - - - ment of our peace" for the third voice. The piano accompaniment features a dense, rhythmic texture in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal and piano parts. The lyrics are: "was up - - on Him." for all four vocal parts. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic intensity, with the right hand playing a complex pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

attacca

The third system of the musical score shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. The word "attacca" is written at the end of the system, indicating a transition to the next section.

Nº 25. - CHORUS

"AND WITH HIS STRIPES WE ARE HEALED"

Isaiah liii: 5

Alla breve. Moderato

SOPRANO *mf*
And with His stripes we are heal - - ed,
ALTO *mf*
And with His
TENOR
BASS

Alla breve. Moderato ($\text{♩} = 88$)

mf

A
and with His stripes we are heal - - ed,
stripes we are heal - - ed,
mf
And

A

we are heal - ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

with His stripes we are heal -

ed, we are heal - ed,

- ed, and with His stripes we are

- ed, and with His stripes we are heal - ed, we are

And with His stripes we are heal -

B *f* and with His stripes we are heal -

healed,

heal - ed, and

- ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

B *f*

ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

with His stripes we are heal -

- ed, and

C

and with His stripes we are heal -

- ed,

with His stripes we are heal -

- ed,

and with His stripes

- ed,

- ed, and with His

D

we are heal - ed, and with His stripes

are heal - ed, and with His

stripes we are heal - ed, and with His

D

we are heal - ed, and with His

stripes we are heal - ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

stripes we are heal - ed, and with His stripes we are heal - ed,

and with His stripes we are heal - ed,

E

stripes we are heal - ed, and with His stripes we are

ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

and with His stripes we are heal - ed, and with His stripes we are

and with His stripes we are heal - ed, and with His stripes we are

heal -
ed, and with His stripes we are heal -
heal - - ed, are heal -

F
and with His stripes we are heal -
- ed,
- ed, and with His stripes we are heal -
- ed, and with His
F
L.H.

Adagio
- ed.
and with His stripes we are heal - - ed.
- ed.
- ed.
stripes we are heal - - ed.
Adagio
attacca

Nº 26. - CHORUS

"ALL WE LIKE SHEEP HAVE GONE ASTRAY"

Isaiah liii: 6

Allegro moderato

SOPRANO
ALTO
TENOR
BASS

f

All we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a-stray,
 All we like sheep, all we like sheep,
 All we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a-stray,
 All we like sheep, all we like sheep,

Allegro moderato (♩ = 92)

all we like sheep, all we like
 all we like sheep, all we like
 all we like sheep, all we like
 all we like sheep, all we like

A

sheep; we have turn -

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep; we have

sheep have gone a - stray;

A

- ed ev-'ry one to his own way.

we have turn -

turn - ed

All we like

- ed ev-'ry one to his own way, ev-'ry one to his own way. All we like

ev-'ry one to his own way. All we like

All we like

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

B

we have turn - ed,

we have turn -

B

we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to

we have turned, we have

- ed ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turned ev-'ry

we have

C

his own way, — to his own way, we have turn - ed
 turned ev-'ry one — to his own way, we have
 one — to his own way, we have turn - ed
 turned ev-'ry one — to his own way,

C

ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 ev-'ry one to his own way; all

we like sheep have gone a - stray, —
 we like sheep have gone a - stray, —
 we like sheep have
 we like sheep

have gone a - stray;

gone a - stray,

have gone a - stray;

D

we have turn - ed ev-'ry

we have turn - ed,

we have

D

we have turn - ed, we have

one to his own way, we have turn - ed

we have turned, we have turn - ed

turn - ed, we have turned, we have

have gone a - stray;

have gone a - stray;

we have

This system contains the first two systems of the musical score. It features four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics 'have gone a - stray;' are repeated in the Soprano and Alto parts. The piano accompaniment consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, -

we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed, we have

turn - ed, we have turn - ed

This system contains the third and fourth systems of the musical score. The lyrics continue with 'we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, -' in the Soprano part, and 'we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have' in the Alto part. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line and a more active right-hand melody. The lyrics 'turn - ed, we have turn - ed' appear in the Tenor and Bass parts.

ev-'ry one to his own way,

we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way, we have

turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way,

ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn -

F

F

This system contains the fifth and sixth systems of the musical score. The lyrics 'ev-'ry one to his own way,' are repeated in the Soprano, Alto, and Tenor parts. The piano accompaniment features a more complex right-hand melody with many sixteenth notes. The lyrics 'we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way, we have' appear in the Bass part. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note, marked with a large 'F'.

we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed

turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, ev - ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed, ev - ry one to his own way, we have

turn - ed ev - ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev - ry one to ev - ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev - ry one to ev - ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev - ry one to

G Adagio

his own way; and the Lord hath laid on
 his own way; and the
 his own way; and the Lord hath
 his own way; and the Lord hath laid on Him,

G Adagio (♩ = 60)

cresc.
 Him, and the Lord hath laid on Him, hath laid on Him,
cresc.
 Lord hath laid on Him, on Him, hath
cresc.
 laid on Him, on Him, hath
 the Lord hath laid on Him

p on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all. *dim.*
p laid on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all. *dim.*
p laid on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all. *dim.*
p the in - i - qui - ty of us all. *dim.*

No 27. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

“ALL THEY THAT SEE HIM, LAUGH HIM TO SCORN”

Psalm xxii: 7

Larghetto (♩ = 80)

Piano introduction in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth notes with slurs, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords and single notes. The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

TENOR SOLO

The first system of the vocal entry. The tenor part begins with a whole rest followed by the lyrics "All they that". The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, marked with *dim.* and *p*.

The second system of the vocal entry. The tenor part continues with the lyrics "see Him, laugh Him to scorn; they". The piano accompaniment features a more active melodic line in the right hand, marked with *f*.

The third system of the vocal entry. The tenor part continues with the lyrics "shoot out their lips, and shake their". The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand, marked with *f*.

The fourth system of the vocal entry. The tenor part concludes with the lyrics "heads, say - ing:". The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand, marked with *f*.

Nº 28. - CHORUS

“HE TRUSTED IN GOD THAT HE WOULD DELIVER HIM”

Psalm xxii: 8

Allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS *f*

He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de -

Allegro (♩ = 80)

He trust - ed in God that he — would de - liv - er him;
liv - er him, if he de - light in him, if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him, if

A

He trust - ed in

let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, if he de -

he de - light in him, if he de - light in him, if he de - light in —

A

God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de -

light in him, let him de - liv - er him; if he de - light in him, if he de -

him.

He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er him;

light in him, if he de - light

light in him, if he de - light

He trust - ed in God, in God, in God he trust - ed; let him de - liv - er

let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him,

in him, *mf*

in him *mf* let him de-liv-er him

him, if he de-light in him, if he de-light in him, let him de-

mf let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him, **B**

let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him. *mf*

if he de-light in him, if he de-

liv-er him. He trust-ed in **B**

He trust-ed in God that he would de-liv-er him; let him de-

light in him, let him de-liv-er him, if he de-

God, he trust-ed in God; let him de-liv-er him, if he de-

f
 let him de - liv - er him. He
 li - ver him, if he de - light in him, if he de - light
 light in him, if he de - light in him. He trust - ed in God, he
 light in him, if he de - light in him,

trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de - liv - er him,
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in
 trust - ed in God; let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in

C *mf*
 if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him,
 him, if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him,
 him, if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him,
 let him de - liv - er him, let him de -

C

if he de - light in him, if he de -
 let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in
 He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er
 liv - er him,

light in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, let
 him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
 him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, let
 let him de - liv - er him.

D
 him de - liv - er him,
 light in him. He trust - ed in God, let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
 him de - liv - er him. He trust - ed in God, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light
 He trust - ed in God, that he would de - liv - er him;

D

mf

let him de - liv - er him,

light in him, let him de - liv - er him,

in him, let him de -

let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him,

let him de - liv - er him, let him de - liv - er him.

if he de - light in

liv er him, *mf* if he de - light in

let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in

E

He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de -

him. He trust - ed in God; let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light

him, if he de - light,

him, if he de - light in him, if he de -

E

liv - er him, if he de - light in him,
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
 if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him,
 light in him, let him de - liv - er him.

if he de - light in him, if he de - light
 light
 if he de - light in him, if he de - light
 He trust - ed in God, that he would de -

Adagio *mf*

in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 in him, let him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 liv - er him; let him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.

Adagio

No 29. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"THY REBUKE HATH BROKEN HIS HEART"

Psalm lxxix: 20

Largo

TENOR SOLO

Thy re-buke hath brok - en His heart; He is full of

heav- i-ness, He is full of heav- i-ness; Thy re-buke hath brok-en His heart;

He look-ed for some to have pit- y on Him, but there was no man, nei-ther found He

an- y to com-fort him; He look-ed for some to have pit - y on Him,

but there was no man, nei-ther found He an- y to com-fort Him.

No 30. - AIR FOR TENOR

"BEHOLD, AND SEE IF THERE BE ANY SORROW"

Lamentations i: 12

Largo (♩ = 66)

TENOR SOLO

Be - hold, and see, be - hold, and see if

there be an - y sor - row like un - to His sor - row.

p

poco cresc.

A

Be - hold, and see if there be an - y sor - row

like un - to His sor - row. Be - hold, and see if there be an - y sor - row

dim. *pp* *poco cresc.* *pp*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a Tenor Solo, titled "No 30. - AIR FOR TENOR". The piece is based on "Lamentations i: 12" and is in the style of "Largo" with a tempo of 66 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is written for a Tenor voice and a piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The vocal line is on a single staff with a treble clef. The lyrics are: "Be - hold, and see, be - hold, and see if there be an - y sor - row like un - to His sor - row." The score is divided into several systems. The first system includes a "TENOR SOLO" marking and a piano marking "p". The second system includes a "poco cresc." marking. The third system is marked with a large "A" and includes a piano marking "pp". The fourth system includes a "dim." marking. The fifth system includes a "poco cresc." marking and a "pp" marking. The score ends with a double bar line.

No 31. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"HE WAS CUT OFF OUT OF THE LAND OF THE LIVING"

Isaiah lili: 8

TENOR SOLO

He was cut off out of the land of the liv-ing:

for the transgression of Thy peo-ple was He strick-en.

allacca

No 32. - AIR FOR TENOR

"BUT THOU DIDST NOT LEAVE HIS SOUL IN HELL"

Psalms xvi: 10

Andante larghetto (♩ = 108)

TENOR SOLO

But Thou didst not leave His

soul in hell, but Thou didst not leave His

*) This is according to Händel's score; other editions have not the appoggiatura:



soul in hell, nor didst Thou suf-fer, nor didst Thou suf-fer Thy

Ho - ly One to see cor-rup - tion. **B**

But Thou didst not leave His *p*

soul in hell, Thou didst not leave, Thou didst not leave His

soul in hell, nor didst Thou suf-fer Thy

Ho - ly One to see cor-ruption, nor didst Thou suffer, nor

cresc. *p*

didst Thou suf-fer Thy Ho - ly One to see cor - rup - tion,

cresc.

nor didst Thou suf-fer, nor didst Thou suffer Thy Ho - ly One, Thy

tr *p*

Ho - ly One to see cor-ruption.

D *f* *tr*

Nº 33. - CHORUS

"LIFT UP YOUR HEADS, O YE GATES"

Psalm xxiv: 7-10

G. F. Händel

A tempo ordinario (♩ = 76)

SOPRANO I
Lift up your heads, O ye—gates, and be ye lift up, ye ev—er-last-ing doors, and the

SOPRANO II
Lift up your heads, O ye—gates, and be ye lift up, ye ev—er-last-ing doors, and the

ALTO
Lift up your heads, O ye—gates, and be ye lift up, ye ev—er-last-ing doors, and the

King of glo-ry shall come in. — **A**

King— of glo-ry shall come in.

King— of glo-ry shall come in. —

TENOR *mf* *) Who is this the King of glo-ry?

BASS *mf* *) Who is this the King of glo-ry?

*) Händel's score has here, and in all similar cases, "this" King, not "the" King. It has become traditional, however, to sing "the" King.

this the King of glo - ry? who is this the King of glo - ry? who
 this the King of glo - ry? who is this the King of glo - ry? who

mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
 this is the King of glo-ry?
 this is the King of glo-ry?

B

might - y in bat-tle.

might - y in bat-tle.

mf Lift up your heads, O ye - gates, and be ye lift up, ye

mf Lift up your heads, O ye - gates, and be ye lift up, ye

mf Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye

B



ev - er - last - ing doors, and the King - of glo - ry shall come in, — and the

ev - er - last - ing doors, and the King of glo - ry shall come in, and the

ev - er - last - ing doors, and the King - of glo - ry shall come in, — and the



Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

King of glo-ry shall come in. Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

King of glo-ry shall come in. —

King of glo-ry shall come in. —

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry?

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry?

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? The Lord of hosts,

The Lord of _ hosts,

The Lord of hosts,

SOPRANO I II

ALTO The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

TENOR The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

BASS the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry,

glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-

is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

D

- ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of

ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of

- ry,

D

- ry,

glo - - - - - ry, of glo - - - - - ry, the Lord of

glo - - - - - ry,

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo -

hosts, He is the King of glo - - - - - ry, of glo -

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo - - - - - ry, of glo -

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo - - - - - ry, of glo -

ry, He
ry, He
ry, of glo - ry, He
ry, He

E

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts,
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of

E

the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of

is the King of glo -

hosts, He is the King of glo - - - - - ry, of

hosts, He is the King of glo - - - - - ry, of

hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,

glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,

glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,

- - - - - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,

F *cresc.* the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of

cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He

cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He

cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of

F *cresc.*

hosts, He is the King of glo -

is the King, the King of glo -

is the King of glo - ry, the King of glo -

hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

***Nº 34. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR**

"UNTO WHICH OF THE ANGELS SAID HE"

Hebrews i: 5

TENOR SOLO

Un - to which of the an - gels said He at an - y

time, Thou art my Son, this day have I be - got - ten Thee?

***Nº 35. - CHORUS**

"LET ALL THE ANGELS OF GOD WORSHIP HIM"

Hebrews i: 6

Allegro

SOPRANO
ALTO
TENOR
BASS

Let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

Allegro (♩ = 84)

***) Generally omitted**

Him, let all the an - gels of
 Him, let all the an - gels of
 Him,
 Him,

God, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship
 God wor - ship
 let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

A
 Him, let all the
 Him, let all the an - gels of God
 let all the an - gels of God
 Him, let

A

an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship
 all the an - gels of God wor - ship

let all the an - gels of God wor - ship
 let all the an - gels of
 Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 Him, let all the an -

Him,
 God wor - ship Him, let all the
 let all the an - gels of God wor -
 gels of God wor -

B

let all the an -

an - gels of God wor - ship Him,

ship Him, let all the an - gels of God

ship Him,

gels of God wor -

wor -

wor -

C

ship Him, let all the an -

ship Him, let all the an -

ship Him, let all the an -

let all the an -

C

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

God wor - ship

God wor - ship

God wor - ship

- gels of God wor - ship

Him.

Him.

Him.

Him.

*) N^o 36. – AIR FOR BASS

"THOU ART GONE UP ON HIGH"

Psalm lxxviii: 18

Allegro (♩ = 84)

The piano introduction consists of two systems of music. The first system is in 3/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The second system continues the musical theme, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and dynamic.

BASS SOLO

Thou art gone up on high, Thou art gone up on high,

The first system of the vocal entry shows the bass line with the lyrics "Thou art gone up on high, Thou art gone up on high,". The piano accompaniment is in 3/4 time, with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a supporting bass line.

Thou hast led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive, Thou hast led cap-tiv - i - ty

The second system of the vocal entry shows the bass line with the lyrics "Thou hast led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive, Thou hast led cap-tiv - i - ty". The piano accompaniment continues with a piano (p) dynamic marking.

cap-tive, and re - ceiv - - - ed gifts — for men; yea,

The third system of the vocal entry shows the bass line with the lyrics "cap-tive, and re - ceiv - - - ed gifts — for men; yea,". The piano accompaniment continues with a piano (p) dynamic marking.

*) Generally omitted.

e - ven for Thine en - e - mies,

yea, e - ven for Thine en - e - mies,

B

that the Lord

p

God might dwell - a - mong them, that the Lord God might dwell,

p

might dwell a-mong them.

C

Thou art gone up on high, Thou art gone up on high, Thou hast

p

led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive, Thou hast led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive,

and re - ceiv - ed gifts for men; yea, e - - ven

p

for Thine en - - - - -

D

- e-mies, for Thine e - mies,

that the Lord God might dwell a - - mong them,

p

that the Lord God might dwell

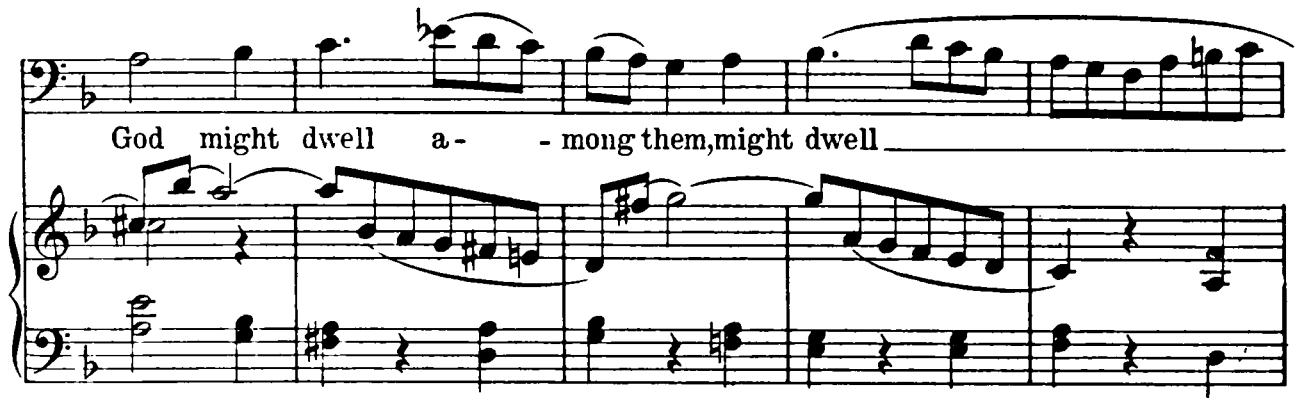
a - mong them,

p

E

that the Lord God, that the Lord

p



God might dwell a - - mong them, might dwell

This system contains the first two staves of music. The top staff is a vocal line in bass clef, and the bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The lyrics "God might dwell a - - mong them, might dwell" are written below the vocal staff.



a - mong

This system contains the next two staves of music. The top staff continues the vocal line, and the bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. The lyrics "a - mong" are written below the vocal staff.



F
them, that the Lord God might dwell a-mong them.

This system contains the next two staves of music. The top staff begins with a fermata over the first measure, followed by the lyrics "them, that the Lord God might dwell a-mong them." The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment.



This system contains the next two staves of music, continuing the vocal and piano parts.



This system contains the final two staves of music on the page, concluding the piece.

№ 37. – CHORUS “THE LORD GAVE THE WORD”

Psalm lxxviii: 11

Andante allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Great was the com - pa - ny of the

The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

Andante allegro (♩ = 80)

preachers, great was the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - - - - pa - ny, the

preachers, great was the com - - - - - pa - ny, the com -

-pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 -pa-ny, the com-pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 com- - - - -pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 -pa-ny of the preach-ers,

great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers.
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers.

great was the com- - - - -pa-ny, the com- - - - -
 great was the com- - - - -pa-ny, the com- - - - -
 Great was the com-pa-ny, the com- - - - -pa-ny, the
 Great was the com-pa-ny, the com- - - - -pa-ny, the

Red.

- pa-ny, the com - - - - - pa-ny of the preach -

- pa-ny, the com - pa-ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

com - - - - - pa-ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

com - - - - - pa-ny of the preach -

B

ers, great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers,

ers, great was the com -

ers, great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers,

ers, great was the com - pa-ny, the com -

B

great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, of the preach-ers,

- pa-ny, the com - - - - - pa-ny, the

great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, the com -

- pa-ny, the com -

great was the com - - - - -
com - - - - - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com - - - - -
- pa - ny, the com - - - - - pa - ny, the
- pa - ny, the com - - - - - pa - ny, the com - - - - -



- pa - ny of the preach - - ers, of the preach -
- pa - ny, the com - pa - ny of the preach - - ers, of the preach -
com - - - - - pa - ny of the preach - - ers, of the preach -
- pa - ny of the preach - - ers, of the preach -



ers.
ers.
ers.
ers.



№38.- AIR FOR SOPRANO

167

"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM"

Romans x: 15

Larghetto (♩ = 104)

Piano introduction in B-flat major, 12/8 time, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

SOPRANO SOLO
How beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that

Piano accompaniment for the first vocal line, starting with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic.

preach the gos-pel of peace, how beau-ti-ful are the feet, how

beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that preach the gos-pel of peace,

A
how beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that

preach the gos-pel of peace, and bring glad ti - - dings, and

This system contains the first two measures of the hymn. The vocal melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "preach the gos-pel of peace, and bring glad ti - - dings, and".

bring glad ti - - dings, glad ti - dings of good things, and

This system contains the next two measures. The vocal melody continues in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment continues in the grand staff. The lyrics are: "bring glad ti - - dings, glad ti - dings of good things, and".

B
bring glad ti - - dings, glad tidings of good things, and bring glad tidings, glad

This system is marked with a 'B' and contains the next two measures. The vocal melody continues in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment continues in the grand staff. The lyrics are: "bring glad ti - - dings, glad tidings of good things, and bring glad tidings, glad".

ti- dings of good things, glad tidings of — good things!

This system contains the next two measures. The vocal melody continues in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment continues in the grand staff. The lyrics are: "ti- dings of good things, glad tidings of — good things!".

This system contains the final two measures of the hymn. The vocal melody continues in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment continues in the grand staff. The lyrics are: "ti- dings of good things, glad tidings of — good things!".

No 39. - CHORUS

"THEIR SOUND IS GONE OUT INTO ALL LANDS"

Romans x:18

A tempo ordinario

SOPRANO
Their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

ALTO
Their sound is gone out in - to all lands,

TENOR
Their sound is gone out, their

BASS
Their sound is gone out, _____

A tempo ordinario (♩ = 88)

out in - to all lands, in - to all lands,

in - to all lands, _____ in - to all lands,

sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

— their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

their sound is gone out, is gone out, their sound is gone

out in - to all lands, in - to all

out in - to all lands,

out in - to all lands,

out, is gone out in - to all lands,

lands, in - to all lands,

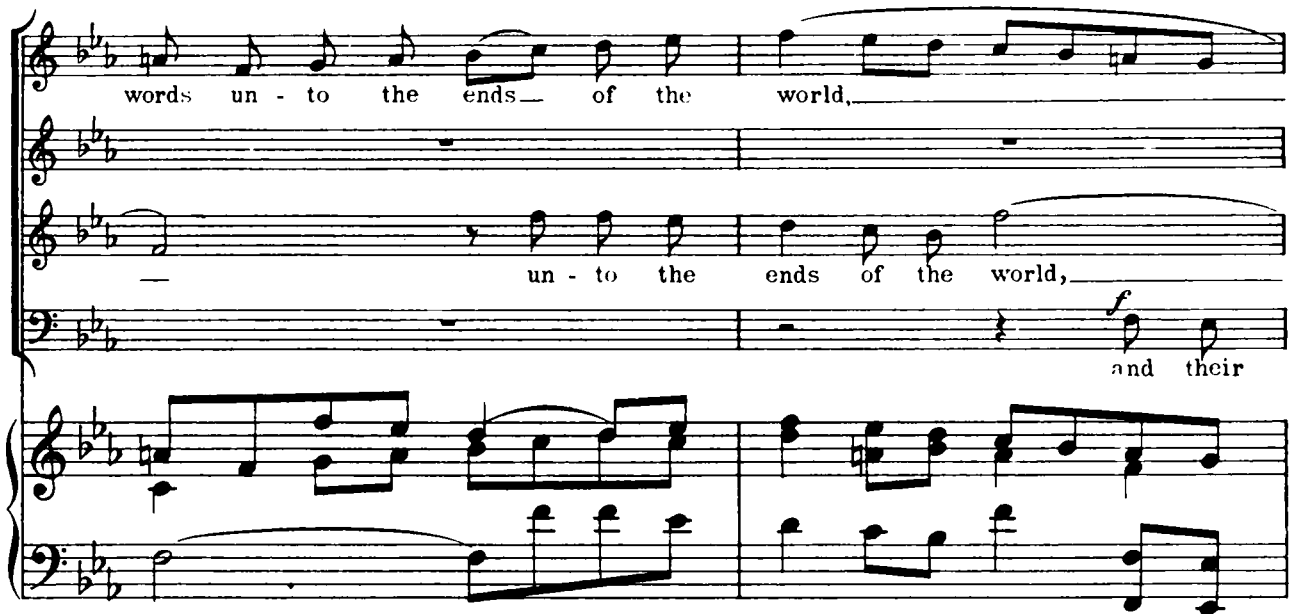
— their sound is gone out in - to all lands,

A

and their

and their words un - to the ends of the world,

A



words un - to the ends — of the world,

un - to the ends of the world,

and their



un - to the — ends of the world,

and their

un - to the ends — of the world,

words un - to the ends — of the world,



un-to the ends of the

words un-to the ends of the world, — un - to the ends of the

un-to the ends of the world, — of the

and their words, and their words un - to the — ends — of the

B

world; their sound is gone out, is gone out in - to all

world; their sound is gone out, is gone out in - to all

world; their sound is gone out in - to all

world; their sound is gone out in - to all

B

lands, and their words un - to the ends of the

lands, and their words un - to the ends of the

lands, and their words, and their words un - to the ends of the

lands, and their

world, and their

world, and their

world, of the. world, and their

words un - to the ends of the world,

Red. *

words un - to the ends of the world, and their

words un - to the ends of the world,

words, and their words un - to the ends of the

and their words un - to the ends of the

cresc.
words un - to the ends of the world,

cresc.
and their words un - to the ends of the

cresc.
world, and their

cresc.
world, and their words un - to the ends of the world,

un - to the ends of the world.

world, un - to the ends of the world

words un - to the ends of the world, un - to the ends of the world.

un - to the ends, un - to the ends of the world.

Nº40.- AIR FOR BASS

“WHY DO THE NATIONS SO FURIOUSLY RAGE TOGETHER?”

Psalm ii: 1,2

Allegro (♩ = 112)

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a forte dynamic marking (f). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 112 beats per minute. The key signature is C major. The first system has two staves: a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system introduces a key change to B-flat major, indicated by a flat sign on the B line of the treble staff. The fourth system continues in B-flat major. The fifth system continues in B-flat major. The sixth system continues in B-flat major and ends with a double bar line. The bass line throughout the piece consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment.



A BASS SOLO

Why do the na - - - tions so

p

fu - rious - ly rage to - - geth - er? why

do the peo - - ple im - a - gine a vain

thing? Why do the na - - - tions

rage

so

fu-rious-ly to - geth - er? why

do the peo - ple im - a -

gine a vain

thing? im - - a -

B
- gine a vain thing?

Why do the na - tions so fu - riously rage to -

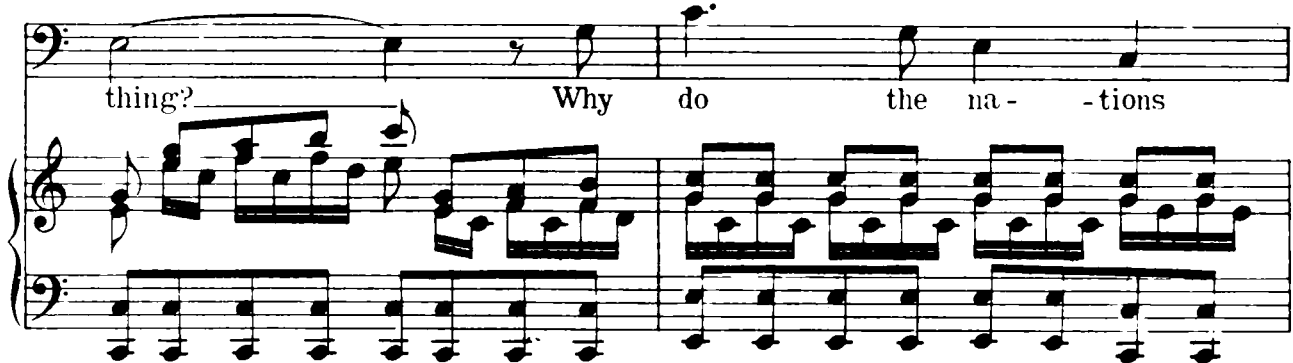
geth - - er, and why do the

peo-ple, and why do the

pro-ple im - - a - - - gine a - - - vain -



thing? Why do the na - - tions



rage



C
so furiously to - gether, so furiously to - geth - er? and



why do the peo-ple im- - a - - gine a vain

thing? im - a - - - -

cresc. *f*

- - gine a vain thing? and

p

why do the peo-ple im- - a - gine a vain

D
thing?

f

E
The kings of the earth rise up, and the

p

rul - ers take coun - sel to - geth - er, take

coun -

- sel, take

coun - - sel to - geth - er against the Lord, and a -

gainst His an - oint -

- ed, a - gainst the Lord and His an -

oint - - ed.

No 41. - CHORUS

"LET US BREAK THEIR BONDS ASUNDER"

Psalms ii: 3

Allegro e staccato

SOPRANO
ALTO
TENOR
BASS

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us

Let us break their bonds a - - sun - der, let us, let us

Allegro e staccato (♩ = 76)

break, let us break their bonds a -

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break,

break their bonds a - sun - der, let us, let us break, let us break their

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us, let us break their bonds,

sun - - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

bonds a - sun - - der,

let us break their bonds a - - sun - - der, let us,

A

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

A

and cast a - - - way

their yokes from us, and cast a - -

and cast a - - - way

and cast a - - - way

their yokes from us, and cast a - - way their yokes from

way their yokes from us, and cast a - - way their yokes from

and cast a - - - way

their yokes from us, and cast a - way their yokes from
us, and cast a - way, and cast a - way their yokes from
us, and cast a - way, and cast a - way their yokes from
and cast a - way,

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their
us, and cast a - way their yokes from us.
us, and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their bonds,
and cast a - way their yokes from us.

bonds, let us break their bonds,
Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their bonds,
let us break their bonds a -
Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their bonds a -

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, let us break their bonds, let us break their

bonds, let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, let us, let us break, let us break their bonds a

let us break their bonds, let us break their

bonds a - sun - der, let us break, let us break their bonds,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way

bonds, — their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

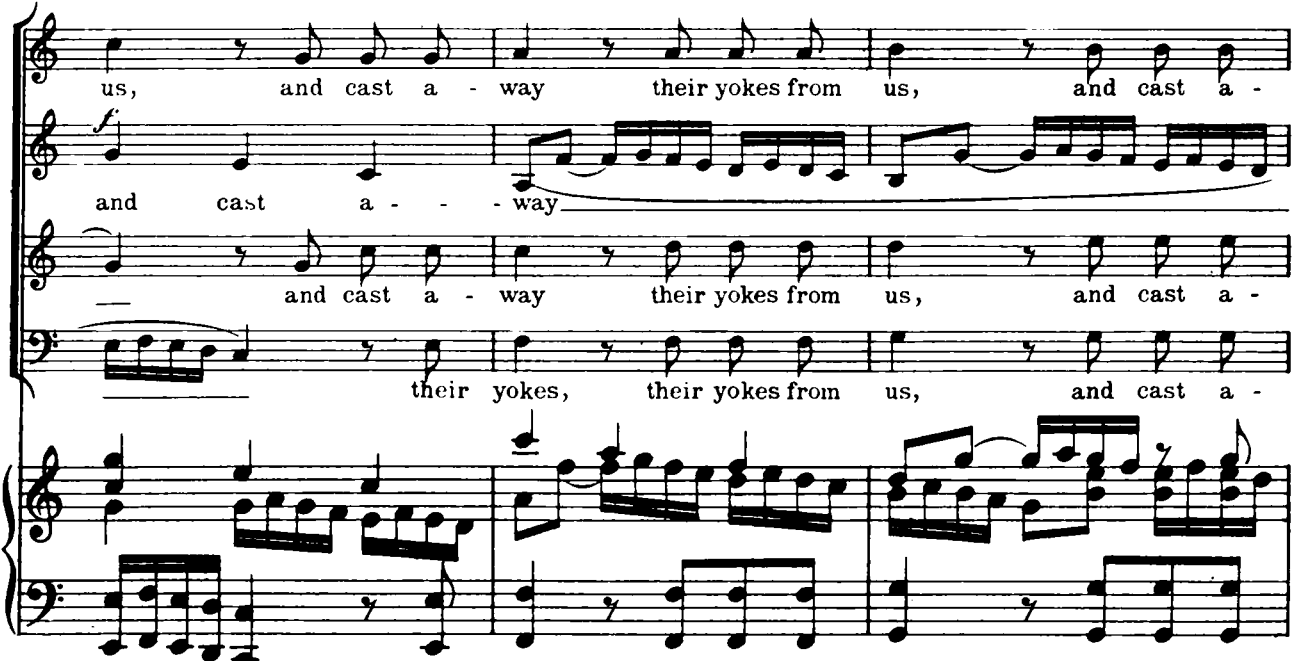


their yokes from

and cast a - way,

ard cast a - - - way

This system contains the first two systems of music. The first system has a vocal line with the lyrics 'their yokes from' and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line with 'and cast a - way,' and the piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand.



us, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -

and cast a - - - way

and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -

their yokes, their yokes from us, and cast a -

This system contains the third and fourth systems of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'us, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -' in the first system, and 'and cast a - - - way' in the second system. The piano accompaniment continues with the same complex, flowing melody.



way their yokes from us.

their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us. Let us break their bonds a -

way their yokes from us. Let us break their

R.H.

This system contains the fifth and sixth systems of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'way their yokes from us.' in the first system, 'their yokes from us.' in the second system, 'way their yokes from us. Let us break their bonds a -' in the third system, and 'way their yokes from us. Let us break their' in the fourth system. The piano accompaniment continues with the same complex, flowing melody. The system ends with a double bar line and the initials 'R.H.' in the right hand.

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a -

Let us break their bonds, and cast

sun - der, and cast, and cast a -

bonds, and cast a - way their yokes from

way,

a - way their yokes, their yokes from us, and cast a -

way, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -

and cast a - way their yokes from us,

way, and cast a - way their yokes, let us break their

way, and cast a - way their yokes, let us break their bonds a -

way, and cast a - way their yokes from us,

let us break their bonds, and cast a - - way, and cast a -
 bonds, their bonds a - - sun - - der, and cast a - - way, and cast a -
 sun - - der, their bonds a - - sun - - der, and cast a - - way, and cast a -
 let us break their bonds a - - sun - - der, and cast a - - way, and cast a -

way their yokes from us.
 way their yokes from us.
 way their yokes from us.
 way their yokes from us.

№42. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

189

"HE THAT DWELLETH IN HEAVEN"

Psalms ii: 4

TENOR SOLO

He that dwell-eth in hea-ven shall laugh them to
scorn; the Lord shall have them in de-ri-sion.

№43. - AIR FOR TENOR

"THOU SHALT BREAK THEM"

Psalms ii: 9

Andante (♩ = 84)

Thou shalt break them, Thou shalt
break them with a rod of i-ron;
poco cresc.

Thou shalt dash them in piec - es like a pot - - - ter's



ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in piec - es, in

cresc.



piec - es like a pot -



B
- ter's ves - sel.



Thou shalt break them,



Thou shalt break them with a rod

of i - ron; Thou shalt

dash them in piec-es like a pot - ters

ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in piec-es like a

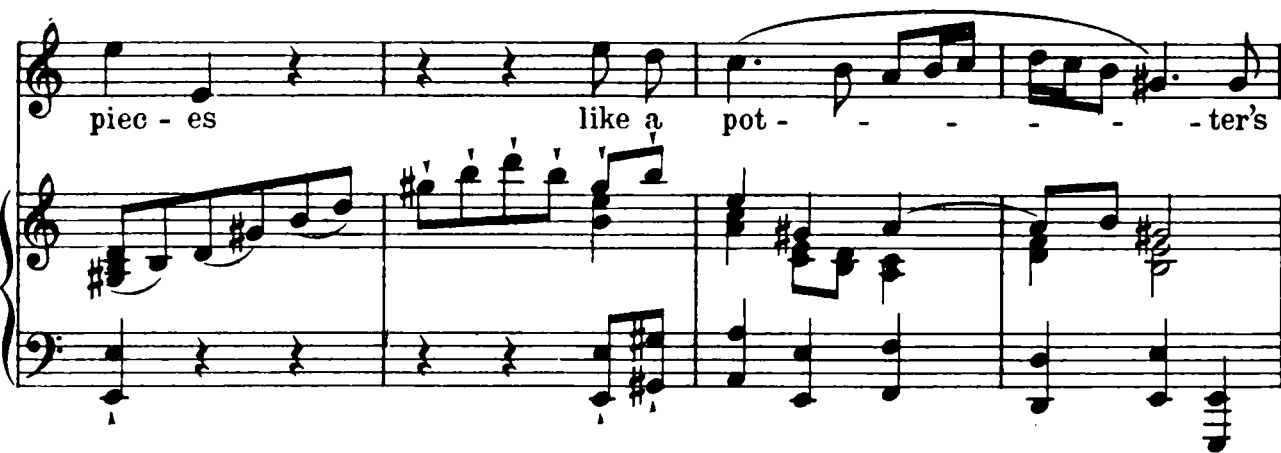
pot - ter's ves - sel, like a

*) Händel in his score has this section in unison

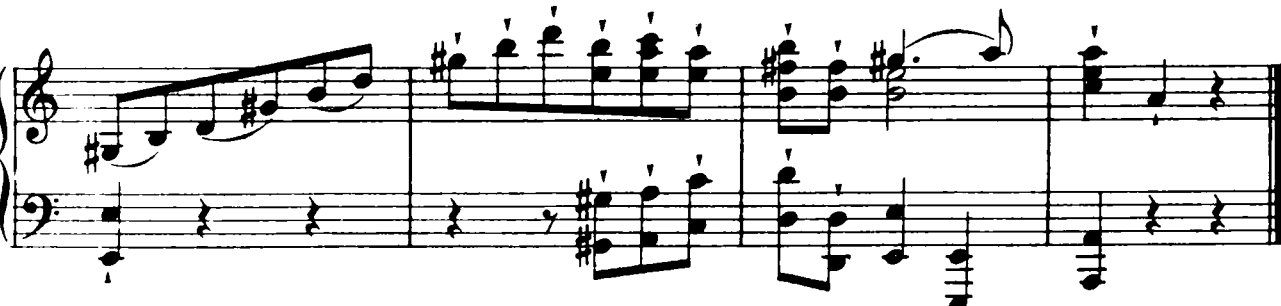
pot - - - ter's ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in

The first system of music consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a rapid, flowing accompaniment.

piec - es like a pot - - - - - ter's

The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The piano accompaniment continues with its rapid, flowing texture, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

D
ves - sel.

The third system begins with a key signature change to D major, indicated by a sharp sign on the F line of the treble clef. The vocal line has a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The piano accompaniment continues with its rapid, flowing texture, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment, featuring a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a rapid, flowing accompaniment.The fifth system concludes the piece, featuring a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a rapid, flowing accompaniment.

Nº 44.- CHORUS

"HALLELUJAH!"

Rev. xix: 6; xi: 15; xix: 16

Allegro (♩=72)

Organ or Piano

SOPRANO
ALTO
TENOR
BASS

Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

A

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

A

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

*) Händel's score has here

**)

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

B

for the Lord God Om - ni - po - tent

Hal - le -

Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal -

B

reign - eth. Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu -

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu -

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! for the Lord

Hal - le - lu - jah! for the Lord

*) Händel's score has one 8th note e here only; see foot-note on next page.

First system of the musical score. It consists of four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a grand piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

Second system of the musical score. It consists of four vocal staves and a grand piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

Third system of the musical score. It consists of four vocal staves and a grand piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

*) Händel's score has here

jah, Hal-le

2 syllables for one note, it is therefore better to substitute two 16th notes for the 8th

le - - lu - - jah! The king-dom of this—
 Hal - le - lu - jah! The king-dom of this
 le - - - lu - jah! The king-dom of this
 lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! The king-dom of this—

(p) C

world is be - - come the King - dom of our
 world is be - - come the King - dom of our
 world is be - - come the King - dom of our
 world is be - - come the King - dom of our

mf *f*

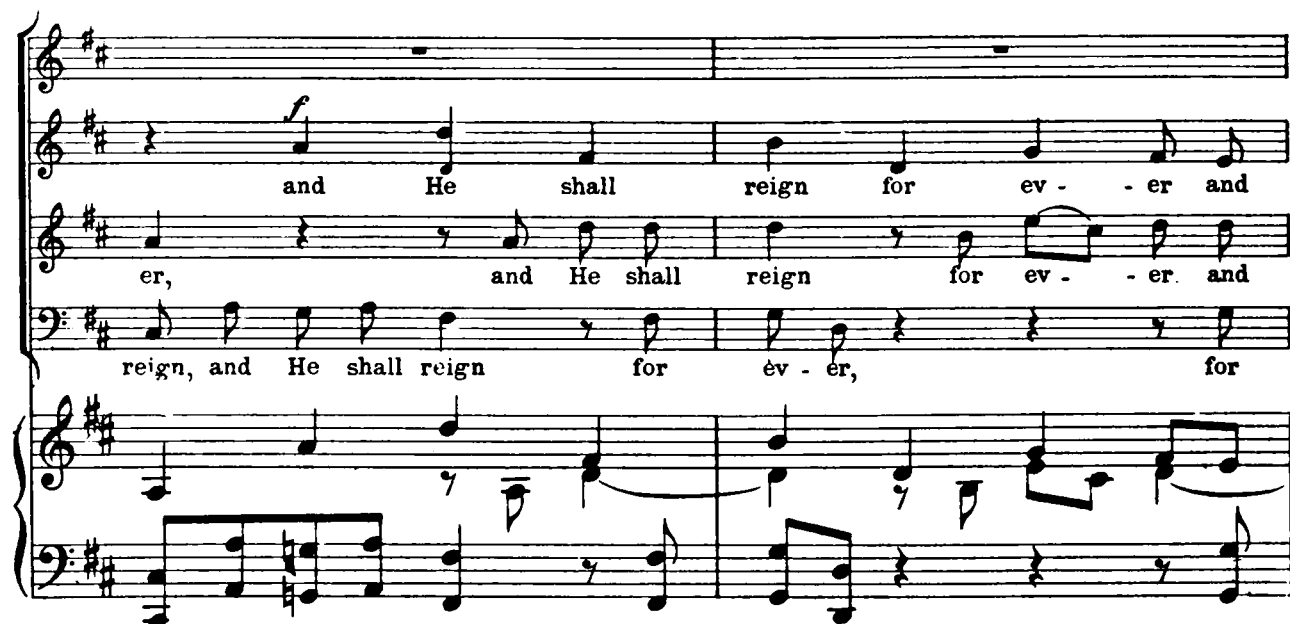
Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ;
 Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ;
 Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ;
 Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ; and He shall reign for ev - er and

D



and He shall reign for ev - er and ev -

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, and He shall



and He shall reign for ev - er and

er, and He shall reign for ev - er and

reign, and He shall reign for ev - er, for



and He shall reign for ev - er and ev -

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and

ev - er, and He shall reign for ev - er and

ev - er, for ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er, for ev - er and

E

er. King of Kings,

ev - er. King of Kings,

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

E

and Lord of Lords.

and Lord of Lords.

lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

King of Kings,

For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-



King of Kings,

lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

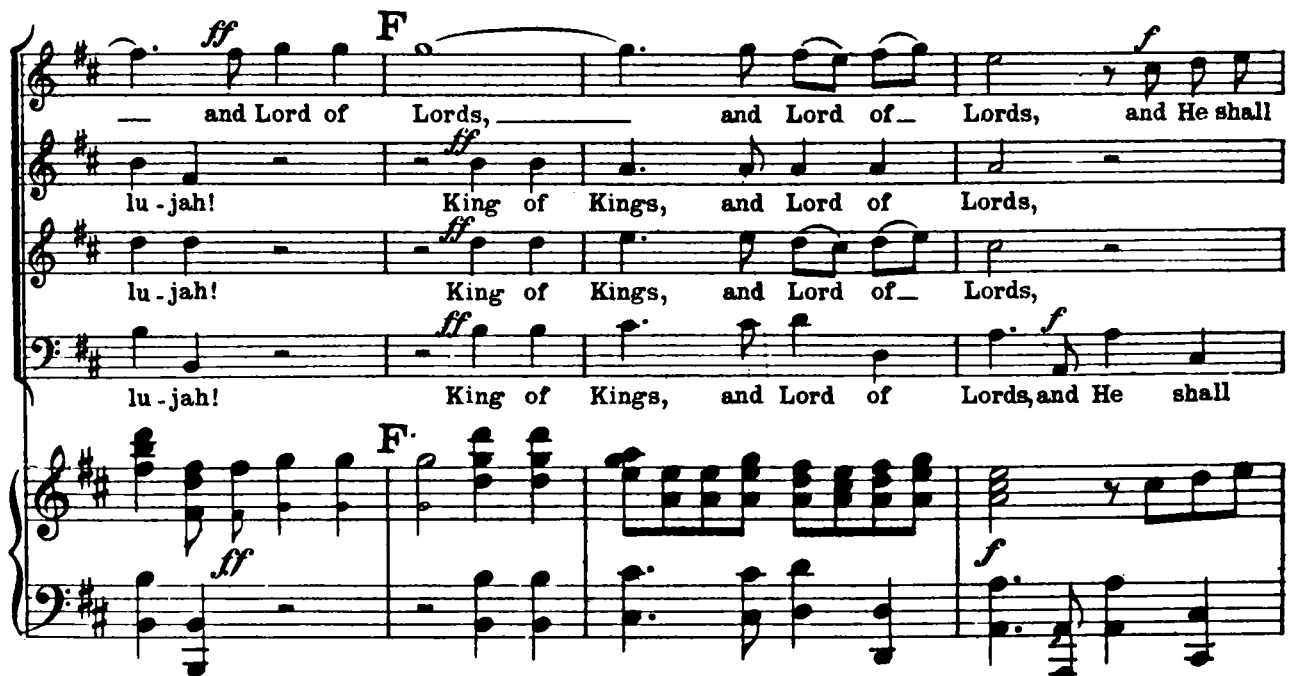


ff and Lord of Lords, *F* and Lord of Lords, and He shall

lu-jah! *ff* King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! *ff* King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! *ff* King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and He shall



reign, and
and He shall reign, and He shall
and He shall reign, and He shall reign,
reign for ev - er and ev - er,

He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er,
reign for ev - er and ev - er, *ff* King of
and He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er, *ff* King of
and He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er, King of

ff
for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
Kings, for ev - er and ev - er, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
Kings, and Lord of Lords,
Kings, for ev - er and ev - er, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! and He shall reign for ev-er, for

lu-jah! and He shall reign for

— and He shall reign for ev-er, for

lu-jah! and He shall reign for ev-er, for

ev-er and ev-er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev-er and ev-er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev-er and ev-er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev-er and ev-er, King of Kings, and Lord of

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and He shall

He shall reign for ev-er and ev - er, King of

Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
ev-er, for ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
ev-er, for ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
ev-er, for ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

PART III

No 45. – AIR FOR SOPRANO
“I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH”

Job xix: 25, 26; 1 Cor. xv: 20

Larghetto (♩ = 72)

mp

cresc.

SOPRANO SOLO A

I know that my Re - deem - er liv - eth,

dim. *p* *p*

and that He shall stand

at the lat - - ter day up-on the

earth. I know that my Re -

B

deem - er liv-eth, and that He shall stand

at the lat - - ter day up-on the earth, up-on the

earth. I know that my Re - deem - er liv - eth, and He shall

C

*) This appoggiatura is not in Händel's score

stand at the lat - - - ter day up - on the earth,

up - on the earth:

p *cresc.*

D
And though worms de - stroy this bod - y,

yet in my flesh shall I see

God, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

E
I know that my Re-

deem-er liv-eth. And though worms de-stroy this

bod-y, yet in my flesh shall I see God, yet in my

flesh shall I see God, shall I see God. I

know that my Re - deem - er liv-eth.

F
For now is Christ ris-en from the dead,

the first - - fruits of them that

sleep, _____ of them that sleep, the

G
first - - fruits of them that sleep.

cresc.

For now is Christ ris-en, for now is Christ

p *cresc.*

ris-en from the dead, the

p

Adagio

first-fruits of them, of them that sleep.

tr

Nº 46.- CHORUS
"SINCE BY MAN CAME DEATH"

1 Cor. xv: 21

Grave

SOPRANO *p sost.*
Since by man came death, since by man came death,

ALTO *p sost.*
Since by man came death, since by man came death, _____

TENOR *p sost.*
Since by man came death, since by man came death, _____

BASS *p sost.*
Since by man came death, since by man came death,

Grave (♩=60)

p

A Allegro *f*

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

A Allegro (♩=84)

f

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the -

dead, by man came al - so the re - - sur - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the

The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic foundation with chords and single notes.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

The piano accompaniment continues with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a more active melody with many sixteenth notes, and the bass staff continues with a steady harmonic accompaniment.

B Grave

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

B Grave (♩=60)

C Allegro

e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in

e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in

e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in

e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in

C Allegro (♩=84)

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

— so in Christ shall all — be made a - live, ev'n so in

— so in Christ shall all — be made a - - live, ev'n so in

— so in Christ shall all be made a - live, ev'n so in

— so in Christ shall all — be made a - live, ev'n so in

The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Christ shall all, shall all be — made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be — made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

The piano accompaniment continues with a treble and bass staff, providing harmonic support for the vocal parts.

This system contains only the piano accompaniment, consisting of a treble and bass staff with chords and moving lines.

No 47. - RECITATIVE FOR BASS
"BEHOLD, I TELL YOU A MYSTERY"

1 Cor. xv: 51, 52

BASS SOLO

Be-hold, I tell you a mys-ter-y; we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be chang'd in a mo-ment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet.

No 48. - AIR FOR BASS
"THE TRUMPET SHALL SOUND"

1 Cor. xv: 52, 53

Pomposo, ma non allegro (♩=80)

Trumpet Solo



BASS SOLO %A

The trum-pet shall sound, _____ and the dead shall be

%

f *p*

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 16-20. This system begins with a 'BASS SOLO' section marked with a %A symbol. The bass line has a melodic line with a fermata. The piano accompaniment is mostly rests, with some chords. Dynamics *f* and *p* are indicated.

raised, _____ and the dead shall be raised _____ in-cor-

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 21-25. The bass line continues the melodic line from the previous system. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

rup-ti-ble; _____ the

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 26-30. The bass line has a melodic line with a fermata. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines. Dynamics *f* and *p* are indicated.

B

trum-pet shall sound, — and the dead shall be

raised, be raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble, be

****)**

raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble, and we shall be chang'd, —

C

— and we shall be chang'd.

*) Händel's score has here



**) Händel's score has here,
including last note in
preceding bar,



Trumpet The trum-pet shall sound, — the

mf *f* *p*

trum-pet shall sound, — and the dead shall be raised, —

f

be raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble,

be raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble, and

we shall be chang'd, be chang'd,

This system features a vocal line in the bass clef and a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The vocal line begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and then a series of eighth notes ascending to G4. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex rhythmic pattern in the left hand.

and we shall be chang'd, **E**

The second system continues the vocal line with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note B3 marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including some chords in the right hand.

and we shall be chang'd, we

The third system shows the vocal line with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note B3. The piano accompaniment includes a piano 'p' dynamic marking in the left hand. The system ends with a fermata over the final note.

shall be chang'd, we shall be

The fourth system continues the vocal line with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note B3. The piano accompaniment features a series of chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand.

F
chang'd, and we shall be chang'd,

The fifth system begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and then a half note B2 marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including some chords in the right hand.

and we shall be

chang'd, we shall be chang'd,

Adagio G *a tempo*
and we shall be chang'd, we shall be chang'd.
f a tempo

Fine

for this cor - rup - ti - ble must put on,

must put on, —

— must put on, must put on in - - cor - rup-tion;

cresc.

and this mor - tal must put on im-mor-

★) This section is generally omitted.

tal -

i - ty, and this

mor - tal must put on im - mor - tal -

i - ty, im - mor - tal - i - ty. The

Dal %

Dal %

*) N^o 49. – RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

“THEN SHALL BE BROUGHT TO PASS”

1 Cor. xv: 54

ALTO SOLO

Then shall be brought to pass the say-ing that is

writ-ten, Death is swal-low'd up in vic-to-ry.

*) Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52 are generally omitted.

N^o 50. – DUET FOR ALTO AND TENOR

“O DEATH, WHERE IS THY STING?”

1 Cor. xv: 55, 56

ALTO SOLO

Andante

O death, O death, where, where is thy sting? O death, where is thy

sting? O grave, where is thy vic-to-ry? O grave! O grave, where, where is thy vic-to-ry? where is thy vic-to-ry? O death,

N.B. – This Duet is given in the abridged form indicated by Händel in the Dublin score. Compare the Full Score.

death, O death, where, where is thy sting? where, O grave, where is thy
 where, where is thy sting? where, where is thy sting? Ograve,where is thy

A

vic-to-ry? O death, where, where is thy sting? O grave,—
 vic-to-ry? O grave! O death, where, where is thy sting? O

A

— O grave, where is thy vic-to-ry? O grave,—where is thy
 grave, O grave, where is thy vic-to-ry? O grave,—where is thy

vic-to-ry? The sting— of death is sin, the sting of death is sin, and —
 vic-to-ry? The sting— of death is sin, and the

— the strength of sin is — the law, the sting—
 strength of sin — is — the law, the sting — of death is sin, the

— of death is sin, and the strength of sin — is — the law.
 sting of death is sin, and — the strength of sin is — the law.
attacca

Nº 51. - CHORUS

"BUT THANKS BE TO GOD"

1 Cor. xv: 57

Andante

SOPRANO
But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, but thanks, but

ALTO
But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, to God, thanks be to

TENOR
But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to

BASS
But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to

Andante (♩ = 69)

thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God, to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God,

our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 our Lord Je - sus Christ, who giv-eth us the
 our Lord Je - sus Christ, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, who
 who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry thro'

who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 vic - to - ry, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but
 giv-eth us, who giv-eth us the vic-to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 our Lord Je - - sus Christ, thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,

but
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to God,
 but thanks, but thanks, thanks,

thanks, but thanks, but thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,
 thanks be to God, but thanks, thanks be to
 thanks be to God, to God, thanks be to God, to God,
 but thanks, but thanks, but thanks be to God, thanks

thanks be to God, but thanks, but thanks, thanks,
 God, to God, but thanks — be to God,
 but thanks — be to God, but
 be to God, but thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,

B
 — thanks, thanks be to God, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks — be — to
 thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks — be to God, to
B

God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, the
 who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, who giv-eth us the
 God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, who giv-eth us the
 who giv-eth us the

vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but thanks,
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks, thanks be to God, but
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but

but thanks, thanks be to God, to God, who giv-eth us the
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, who
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, who

vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the
 who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the
 giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the
 giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the

vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but thanks, but thanks, thanks,
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 D

but thanks, thanks, thanks be to
 thanks be to God, thanks, thanks be to God, but thanks, thanks,
 God, thanks, thanks be to God, to God, but thanks, thanks,
 but thanks. thanks,

God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic - to -

thanks be to God, to God, who

thanks be to God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the

thanks be to God, thanks be to God, who

- ry thro' our Lord Je - - sus Christ, who

giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who

vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who

giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who

Adagio

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.

Adagio

Nº 52.- AIR FOR SOPRANO

"IF GOD BE FOR US, WHO CAN BE AGAINST US?"

Romans viii: 31, 33, 34

Larghetto (♩ = 88)

The piano accompaniment consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked 'Larghetto' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The first system includes a forte 'f' dynamic marking. The subsequent systems feature various musical notations including slurs, trills, and ties, with the final system ending with a fermata over the final chord.

A SOPRANO*) SOLO

The vocal line is written on a single staff in treble clef. It begins with a whole rest for two measures, followed by the lyrics: "If God be for us, who can be a - gainst us? who can be a - gainst us? who can be a -". The lyrics are spread across three lines of music. The piano accompaniment continues beneath the vocal line, with a piano 'p' dynamic marking appearing in the second system of the vocal section.

*) Händels score has here:

A short musical phrase in treble clef, one flat key signature, consisting of four measures. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), and A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes). Below the staff, the lyrics "If God be for us, who" are written.

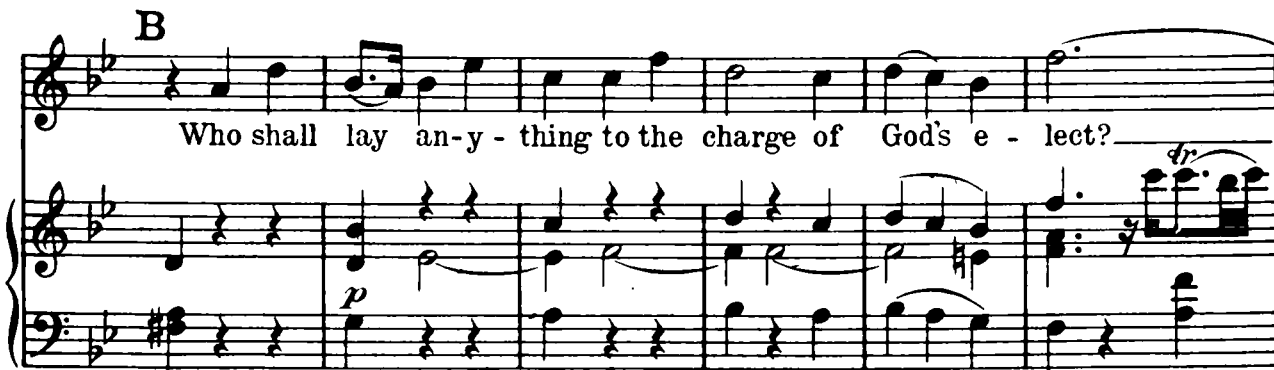
gainst us? If God be for us, who can be a -



gainst us?



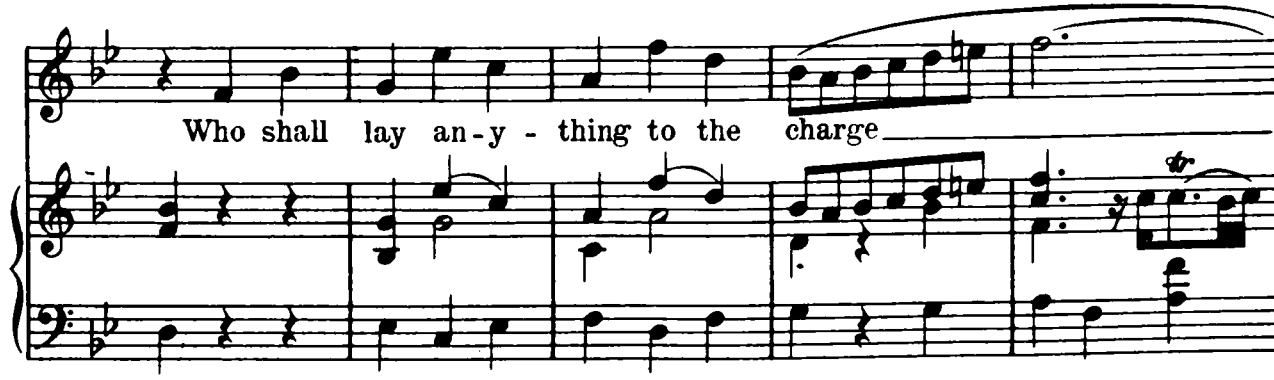
B
Who shall lay an-y - thing to the charge of God's e - lect?



of God's e - lect?



Who shall lay an-y - thing to the charge



of God's e - lect?

It is God that

jus-ti - fi-eth, it is God that jus-ti - fi -

- eth.

Who is he that con-demneth?

who is he that con - demneth? who is

he that con - demn - - - - eth?

E

It is Christ that

di-ed, yea ra-ther, that is ris-en a - gain,

F

who is at the right hand of God, who

makes in-ter-ces-sion for us, who makes in-ter-ces-sion for us, in-ter-

ces-sion for us, who makes in-ter-ces-

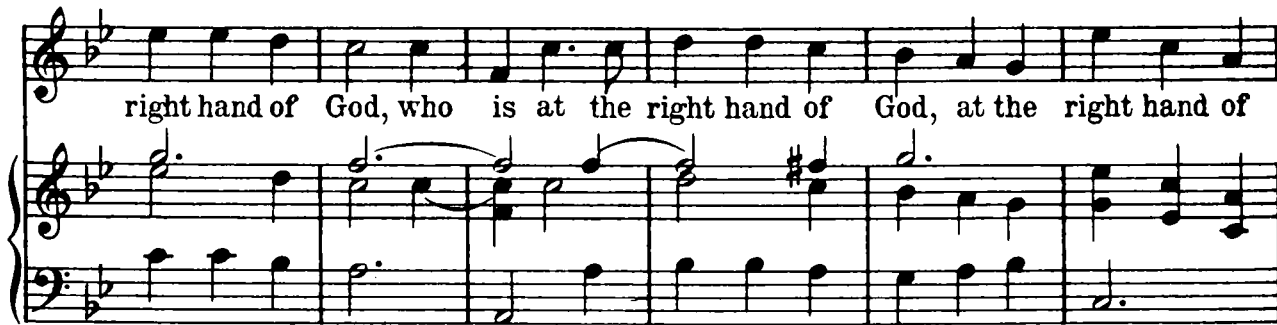
G

- sion, who makes in-ter-

ces - - - sion for us, who is at the



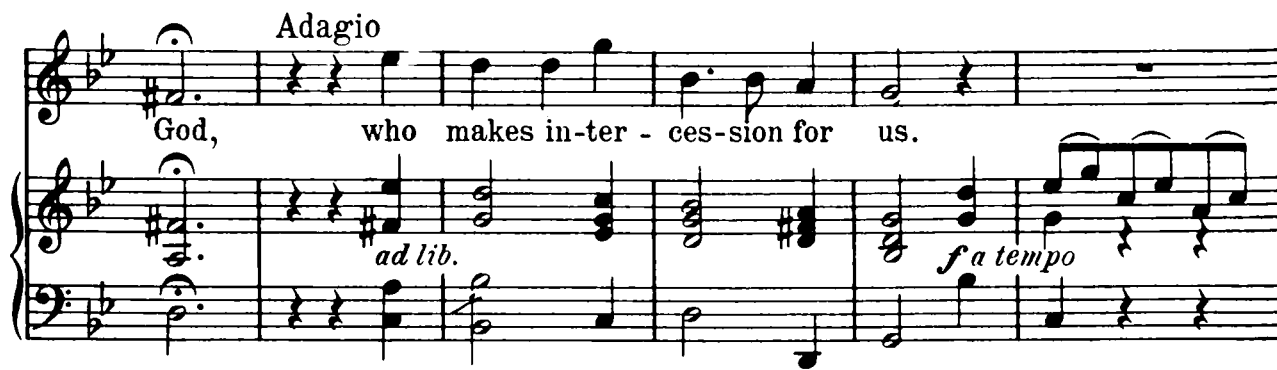
right hand of God, who is at the right hand of God, at the right hand of



Adagio

God, who makes in-ter - ces-sion for us.

ad lib. *f a tempo*



Nº 53. - CHORUS

"WORTHY IS THE LAMB THAT WAS SLAIN"

Rev. v: 12, 13

Largo

SOPRANO *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

ALTO *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

TENOR *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

BASS *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

Largo (♩ = 60)

Andante

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

Andante (♩ = 70)

wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and

wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and

wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and

wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and

A Largo

bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,

bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,

bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,

bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,

A Largo (♩ = 58)

and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His

and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His

and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His

and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His

Andante

blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and

blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and

blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and

blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and

Andante (♩ = 70)

B Larghetto

honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.

honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.

honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing. Bless-ing and honour, glory and

honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing. Bless-ing and honour, glory and

B Larghetto (♩ = 76)

pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the

pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the

Blessing and honour, glory and pow'r, be un-to Him, be un-to
throne, and un - to the Lamb,
throne, and un - to the Lamb.

Him that sit-teth up-on the throne, _____ and un - to the Lamb, _____
Bless - ing and
that sit-teth up-on the throne, and un - to the Lamb,

for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, glo -
hon-our, glo-ry and pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him
for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and
Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and

ry,
for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er, that
ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er,
pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the

that sit - teth up - on the throne, and
sit - teth up - on the throne, up - on the throne, and
throne, up - on the throne, up - on the throne, and

C
un - - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and
un - - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and
un - - to the Lamb.
un - - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

hon - our, glory and pow'r, be un - to Him, glo - -
 pow'r be un - to Him, glo - - - ry be un - to Him
 Bless-ing and hon - our, glory and pow'r, be un - to
 Him for ev - er,

- ry be un - to Him
 that sit - teth up - on the throne,
 Him, and un - - to the Lamb.
 that sit - teth up - on the throne,

that sit - teth up - on the throne, that
 that
 and

sit - teth up - on the throne, ——— for ev - er and ev - -
 sit - teth up - on the throne, for ev - - er and ev - -
 Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 un - - to the Lamb for ev - - er and ev - -

er, and un - - to the Lamb for ———
 er, and un - - to the Lamb for ———
 Him. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to Him for
 er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to Him for

ev - - - er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - - - er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - - - er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - - - er.

244

D

Him, be un - to Him,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

ff Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

D

Musical score for "Hallelujah" by J. S. Bach. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features four vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Him, be un - to Him, bless-ing, hon - our, bless-ing, hon - our, bless-ing, hon - our, bless-ing, hon - our." The piano part includes a prominent harpsichord-like texture in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The score is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic.

The image displays a page from a musical score for 'Gloria in Excelsis Deo' by George Frideric Handel. The score is written for four vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) and a keyboard accompaniment. The music is in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The lyrics, 'glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the', are written below the vocal staves. The keyboard part is shown at the bottom, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of two sharps. The score is divided into two systems, with the first system containing the vocal parts and the second system containing the keyboard accompaniment.

throne, up - on the throne, and un - - to the
throne, and un - - to the
that sit - teth up - on the throne, and un - - to the
sit - teth up - on the throne, and un - to the Lamb, un - to the

E

Lamb, for ev - - er, for
Lamb, for ev - - er, for ev - - er, for ev - er, for
Lamb, for ev - - er, for ev - er, for ev - er, for
Lamb, for ev - er, for ev - er, for

E

ev - - er and ev - - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for
ev - er and ev - er, for ev - - er and ev - - er, for
ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - - er, for
ev - er and ev - er, for ev - - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for

Adagio

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

- er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

Adagio

F Allegro moderato

A - men, A - men, A - men

F Allegro moderato (♩ = 88)



G ff

A - - men, Amen, A - men, A - - - - - men.

A - - men, Amen, A - - - - - men.

A - - men, A - men, A - - - - - men.

A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men.

G ff

ff

A - - - - - men, A -

A - - - - - men,

A - - - - - men, A -

A - - - - - men, A -

f

ff

men, A - men, A -

A - men, A - men, A -

- men, A - men, A - men, A -

- men, A - men, A -

H

men, A -

- men, A -

men, A -

- men, A -

H

men,

men, A -

men, A - men, A -

I

A - - - - - men,
men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - -
men, A - - - - -
men,

I

A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men,
men, A - - - - - men,
men, A - - - - -
A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - -

I

A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men,
men, A - - - - - men,
men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - -

[illegible]

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Amen". It consists of five staves. The first four staves are vocal parts, and the fifth staff is a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal parts are arranged in a four-part setting, with the lyrics "men, A - men, A -" repeated across the staves. The piano accompaniment features a melodic line in the right hand and a more rhythmic, arpeggiated line in the left hand.

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Amen, Amen". The score is written for four vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal parts are arranged in four staves, and the piano accompaniment is in the bottom two staves. The lyrics "men, A - men, A -" are written below the vocal staves. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a more rhythmic, arpeggiated line in the left hand. The score is marked with a large "L" at the beginning of the vocal staves, indicating a long note or a specific performance instruction. The overall style is that of a traditional hymn or religious song.

men,
men, A - - - men,
men, A - - men, A - men. A -
men, A - -

[illegible]

Adagio

A - men, A - men, A - - men.

A - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.

A - - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.

A - - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.

Adagio