

Pentecost ABC Scripture: Acts 2:1-21

Accompanying the reading of the Acts 2 story of Pentecost Day, this music is intended to enhance the verbal portrayal of the drama of the scene. It takes some rehearsal with the reader to coordinate the timing.

3, 4 or 5 octaves
Handbells used: 39, (53), (62)

optional

3 octave choirs omit notes in ().
4 octave choirs omit notes in [].

Carolynne B. Mathis
arr. William H. Mathis

When the day of Pentecost had come...

...and suddenly...

Presto

...appeared among them...

...gave them ability.

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Now there were...

...they asked...

Andante (♩ = 78)

4 9 10 11 12 13 14

mf LV timed to the reading

...Are not all of these...

15 16 17 18 19

(LV) *rit.* (LV continues)

...Cretans and Arabs.

20

random

During this sentence, stop the random ringing, but allow the LV to continue.

(LV) ...In our own languages we hear them speaking about God's deeds of power.

All were amazed...

...new wine.

5 21 22 23

mf begin slowly accel.

But Peter...

...addressed them ...

...listen to what I say...

...as you suppose...

...the prophet Joel:

6 24

mf

“In the last days it will be...”

God declares, “I will pour out...”

Adagio (♩ = 56)

7 25 26 27 28 29 30

...shall be saved.”

8 31

1

When the day of Pentecost had come, they were all together in one place. And suddenly

2

from heaven there came a sound like the rush of a violent wind, and it filled the entire house where they were sitting. Divided tongues, as of fire, appeared among them,

3

and a tongue rested on each of them. All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other languages, as the Spirit gave them ability.

4

Now there were devout Jews from every nation under heaven living in Jerusalem. And at this sound the crowd gathered and was bewildered, because each one heard them speaking in the native language of each.

Amazed and astonished, they asked, "Are not all these who are speaking Galileans? And how is it that we hear, each of us, in our own native language? Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and residents of Mesopotamia, Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia, Egypt and the parts of Libya belonging to Cyrene, and visitors from Rome, both Jews and proselytes, Cretans and Arabs – in our own languages we hear them speaking about God's deeds of power."

5

All were amazed and perplexed, saying to one another, "What does this mean?" But others sneered and said, "They are filled with new wine." But Peter,

6

standing with the eleven, raised his voice and addressed them. "Men of Judea and all who live in Jerusalem, let this be known to you, and listen to what I say. Indeed, these are not drunk, as you suppose, for it is only nine o'clock in the morning. No, this is what was spoken through the prophet Joel: "In the last days it will be,"

7

God declares, "that I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams. Even upon my slaves, both men and women, in those days I will pour out my Spirit; and they shall prophesy. And I will show portents in the heaven above and signs on the earth below, blood, and fire, and smoky mist. The sun shall be turned to darkness and the moon to blood, before the coming of the Lord's great and glorious day. Then everyone who calls on the name of the Lord shall be saved."

8

Hymn: Lord, Whose Love Through Humble Service

(God, Whose Giving Knows No Ending)

BEACH SPRING is a tune in constant use these days. It seems to be an appropriate musical vehicle for many hymn texts, both ancient and modern. Here are an introduction and congregational stanza. The C instrument in the introduction can be anything you have handy, including a solo keyboard line; we've given the part in several versions. In the stanza, the use of chimes is optional; they simply bring out the tune, especially useful if you play that stanza as a bit of service music by itself.

3 or 5 octaves
Handbells used: 18, (20)

2 octaves
Handchimes used: 7

BEACH SPRING
Sacred Harp, 1844
arr. William H. Mathis

Introduction

See also: B \flat and C instrument parts

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Measures 5-9 of the musical score. The vocal line (top staff) begins at measure 5 with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piano accompaniment (bottom two staves) starts at measure 5 with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piano part features a steady bass line with chords in the right hand. Measure numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are indicated above the piano staff.

Measures 10-14 of the musical score. The vocal line continues from measure 10. The piano accompaniment continues with the same texture. Measure numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 are indicated above the piano staff.

Measures 15-19 of the musical score. The vocal line concludes at measure 19. The piano accompaniment continues. Measure numbers 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 are indicated above the piano staff.

The C instrument is optional for the stanzas.

20

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in G major, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F major). It contains measures 19 through 23. The middle staff is the piano accompaniment, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a brace on the left. It contains measures 20 through 23. The word "Stanza" is written above the piano staff at measure 20. Measure numbers 20, 21, 22, and 23 are placed above the piano staff. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line with chords and a treble line with chords and some melodic movement. Arched lines connect notes across measures in both the piano and vocal parts.

24

The second system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in G major, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F major). It contains measures 24 through 27. The middle staff is the piano accompaniment, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a brace on the left. It contains measures 24 through 27. Measure numbers 24, 25, 26, and 27 are placed above the piano staff. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line and chords in the treble. Arched lines connect notes across measures in both the piano and vocal parts.

28

The third system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in G major, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F major). It contains measures 28 through 31. The middle staff is the piano accompaniment, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a brace on the left. It contains measures 28 through 31. Measure numbers 28, 29, 30, and 31 are placed above the piano staff. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line and chords in the treble. Arched lines connect notes across measures in both the piano and vocal parts.

32

32 33 34 35 36

The image shows a musical score for a hymn. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, starting at measure 32. The middle and bottom staves are a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The piano part features a steady bass line with long notes and chords, and a treble part with chords and some melodic movement. Measure numbers 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 are indicated above the piano part. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).