

COME, THOU HOLY SPIRIT

VOCAL / ORGAN SCORE



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The "renaissance" in English music is generally agreed to have started in the late Victorian period, beginning roughly in 1880. Public demand for major works in support of the annual choral festivals held throughout England at that time was considerable which led to the creation of many large scale works for orchestra with soloists and chorus.

Although a number of those works were engraved, printed and are regularly performed today, performance scores for a considerable number of compositions, both large-scale and more intimate works, are not available. These works were either never engraved or were engraved and printed but are no longer available in the publishers' catalogues. While the existence of these works is documented in biographies of the composers, the ability to study and, most importantly, to perform these compositions is not possible.

Changes in the International copyright laws, coupled with changing musical tastes, played a pivotal role in creating this void. As a result, music publishers lost the ability to generate revenue from the sale/rental of such music. In 1964, holograph and copyist scores from both Novello and from publishers it represented were offered to the British Library and the Royal College of Music Library (see The RCM Novello Library – The Musical Times, Feb. 1983 by Jeremy Dibble).

These autograph full score manuscripts along with copies of engraved vocal scores, widely available through various online library sources, are now the only resources available for studying and performing these works.

The English Heritage Music Series has been created to ensure that these compositions are preserved, are accessible for scholarly research and, most importantly, are available for performance by future generations. Its mission is to:

- Source non-engraved/out-of-print English composer compositions that are in the U.S. public domain
- Preserve these compositions through the preparation of performance scores using notation software
- Provide open Internet access to the scores to facilitate study, performance and sharing of performance material (program notes, audio, reviews, etc.)

In preparing the English Heritage Music Series editions, every effort has been made to adhere strictly to the notation contained in the manuscripts. Because of the passage of time and its effect on the condition of the manuscript, the absence of clear information often times by the composer in notating divided instruments, and with emendations in the composer and other hands resulting from use of the manuscript in performance, there were numerous circumstances which required interpretation and decisions for notes, accidentals, dynamics, articulations and tempi. Should questions arise in the use of these editions, the composers' autograph manuscripts and the Novello vocal scores should be consulted for clarification.

Matthew W. Mehaffey Editor

Professor of Music University of Minnesota - School of Music Minneapolis, Minnesota USA

Source Information

Autograph Manuscript: Given by composer to the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge

on August 3, 1931. Copy of manuscript used for this engraving

provided by Philip Brunelle Stainer & Bell Ltd., S&B 1918

David Fielding - dhcfielding@charter.net

Vocal Score:

Manuscript Transcription & Score Preparation

Reference Material and Software

Notation Software: Finale v. 26 Audio Software: Garritan Personal Orchestra 5 Graphic Software: Adobe Photoshop CS5

Document Software: Adobe In Design CS5 Music Notation Reference: Behind Bars by Elaine Gould, Faber Music © 2011

"Veni Sancte Spiritus", sometimes called the Golden Sequence, is a sequence prescribed in the Roman Liturgy for the Masses of Pentecost and its octave, exclusive of the following Sunday. It is usually attributed to either the thirteenth-century Pope Innocent III or to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Stephen Langton, although it has been attributed to others as well.

"Veni Sancte Spiritus" is one of only four medieval Sequences which were preserved in the Roman Missal published in 1570 following the Council of Trent (1545–63). Before Trent many feasts had their own sequences. It is still sung today in some parishes on Pentecost.

It has been set to music by a number of composers, especially during the Renaissance, including Dufay, Josquin, Willaert, Palestrina, John Dunstaple, Lassus, Victoria, and Byrd and Samuel Webbe (the elder).

Alan Gray chose the Samuel Webbe tune (Veni Sancte Spiritus 777.D) which appears in hymnals for both the Church of England and the Episcopal Church, as the chorale introduced in Verse 3.





Alan Gray (23 December 1855 – 27 September 1935) was an English organist and composer.

Born in York, Gray attended St Peter's School and initially trained as a solicitor, qualifying in 1881. But after musical studies with Edwin G Monk at York Minster he turned to music, studying as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, where Charles Villiers Stanford came across him. From 1883 until 1893 he was Director of Music at Wellington College. Other staff members in the music department at the same time were A H Fox Strangways and Hugh Allen. In 1893 he returned to Cambridge to be organist at Trinity College, succeeding Stanford. One of his organ pupils was Ralph Vaughan Williams. He remained there until 1930. During the war Gray was badly affected, losing two of his three sons towards the end of the conflict. He died in Cambridge, aged 79.

Among his compositions are liturgical music for Morning and Evening Prayer and the Office of Holy Communion for use in the Church of England according to the Book of Common Prayer: the *Magnificat and Nunc dimittis in F minor* for double choir (1912); a setting of Holy Communion in G;

and several anthems, including perhaps his best known piece, *What are these that glow from afar* (1915), words from Christina Rossetti's poem *Martyrs' Song*), and dedicated "To the Memory of the Brave." There is also a collection of descants to various hymn tunes.

During the war Gray composed a cycle of partsongs entitled 1914 which set three of the five poems in Rupert Brooke's collection 1914 and Other Poems; an Elegy (1915) for organ and strings (or solo organ) in memory of the composer W C Denis Browne, who had been the organ scholar at Clare College, Cambridge and who died in action in 1915. There are a number of other works for organ, for violin solo and for voice and orchestra, set to religious and secular texts.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_Gray

COME, THOU HOLY SPIRIT, COME

Latin, Thirteenth Century

Translated by Edward Caswall, 1849

- 1 Come, thou Holy Spirit, come, and from thy celestial home shed a ray of light divine; come, thou Father of the poor, come, thou source of all our store, come, within our hearts to shine.
- 2 Thou of comforters the best, thou the soul's most welcome guest, sweet refreshment here below; in our labour rest most sweet, grateful coolness in the heat, solace in the midst of woe.
- **3** O most blessèd Light divine, shine within these hearts of thine, and our inmost being fill; where thou art not, man hath naught, nothing good in deed or thought, nothing free from taint of ill.
- 4 Heal our wounds; our strength renew; on our dryness pour thy dew; wash the stains of guilt away; bend the stubborn heart and will; melt the frozen, warm the chill; guide the steps that go astray.
- **5** On the faithful, who adore and confess thee, evermore in thy sevenfold gifts descend: Give them virtue's sure reward, give them thy salvation, Lord, give them joys that never end.

Amen.

COME, THOU HOLY SPIRIT

Anthem for Whitsuntide

Latin, 13th Century trans. Edward Caswall 1849 Alan Gray 1918





































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