

## SEE, THE RAGING FLAMES ARISE

From "Joshua" (1747)

Edited by Ebenezer Prout

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Allegro ( $\text{♩} = 84$ )

**PIANO**

BASS

See, the ra-ging flames a - rise,

See, the ra-ging flames a - rise, the ra - ging flames

a -

rise!

Hear,

hear the dis - mal groans and cries, the dis - - mal groans and

cries, Hear the dis - mal groans, the

dis - mal groans and cries!

The fa - - tal

day of wrath is come, Proud Je - ri-cho hath met her

A musical score for a vocal piece with piano accompaniment. The vocal part is in bass clef, and the piano part is in treble and bass clefs. The music is in common time.

The lyrics are:

doom. The fa - tal day is come, The fa - tal day of  
wrath, \_\_\_\_\_ The  
fa - tal day of wrath is come, Proud Jer - i - cho hath met her doom, Proud  
Jer - - i - cho hath met her doom.

1

1 3 1

Hear the dismal groans and cries, Hear the dismal

*p*

groans, hear, hear the dismal cries! See,

see, the raging flames arise, the raging

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is bass clef, the middle is treble clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The lyrics are placed below the notes in a two-line font. The first section starts with 'flames' in the bass line. The second section begins with 'a - rise!' in the bass line, followed by 'The' in the treble line. The third section starts with 'fa - tal day,' in the bass line, followed by 'the day of wrath is come,' in the treble line, and 'the day of' in the bass line. The fourth section starts with 'wrath' in the bass line, followed by 'is come,' in the treble line, and 'Proud' in the bass line. The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings typical of early printed music notation.

flames  
 a - rise! The  
 fa - tal day, the day of wrath is come, the day of  
 wrath is come, Proud

Jer - i-cho hath met her doom.      Proud Jer - i-cho hath met her  
*cresc.*

Adagio

doom,      Proud Jer - i-cho hath met her doom.  
*colla voce*      *a tempo*  
*f*