



American Angels

Songs of Hope, Redemption, & Glory

Anonymous 4

PRODUCTION
USA
807326

American Angels

Songs of Hope, Redemption, & Glory

♪ INVITATION ♪

1	HOLY MANNA <i>Brethren, we have met to worship</i>	folk hymn	2:15
2	ABBEVILLE <i>Come, Holy Spirit, come</i> (MG)	folk hymn	2:27
3	WONDROUS LOVE <i>What wondrous love is this!</i>	folk hymn	2:35
4	SWEET HOUR OF PRAYER	gospel song	3:13

♪ GRACE ♪

5	JEWETT <i>Amazing grace, how sweet the sound</i>	camp revival song	3:11
6	DUNLAP'S CREEK <i>My God, my portion and my love</i> (SH, JH)	folk hymn	2:16
7	NEW BRITAIN <i>Amazing grace, how sweet the sound</i>	folk hymn	3:05

♪ JOURNEY ♪

8	THE MORNING TRUMPET <i>O when shall I see Jesus</i>	camp revival song	3:22
9	RESIGNATION <i>My shepherd will supply my need</i> (JMR, MG)	folk hymn	3:10
10	POLAND <i>God of my life, look gently down</i>	psalm tune	2:54
11	WAYFARING STRANGER <i>I am a poor, wayfaring stranger</i>	religious ballad	2:47
12	SWEET BY AND BY <i>There's a land that is fairer than day</i>	gospel song	2:51

♪ CROSSING ♪

13	BLOOMING VALE <i>O, were I like a feathered dove</i>	fuging tune	2:35
14	IDUMEA (I) <i>And am I born to die</i> (JH)	folk hymn	3:36
	IDUMEA (II) <i>My God, my life, my love</i> (ALL)	folk hymn	
15	SWEET PROSPECT <i>On Jordan's stormy banks I stand</i>	folk hymn	3:03
16	SHALL WE GATHER AT THE RIVER (JH, ALL)	gospel song	4:52

♪ PARTING ♪

17	AMANDA <i>Death, like an overflowing stream</i>	psalm tune	2:17
18	INVITATION <i>Hark! I hear the harps eternal</i>	camp revival song	2:32
19	PARTING HAND <i>My Christian friends, in bonds of love</i>	folk hymn	2:56
20	ANGEL BAND <i>My latest sun is sinking fast</i> (MG, ALL)	gospel song	3:09

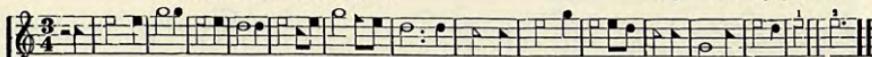
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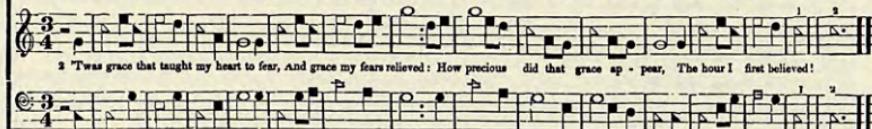
Marsha Genensky · Susan Hellauer · Jacqueline Horner · Johanna Maria Rose

NEW BRITAIN. C. M.

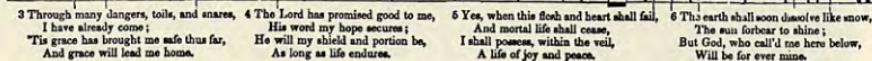
Baptist Harmony, p. 123.



1 Amazing grace ! (how sweet the sound) That saved a wretch like me ! I once was lost, but now am found, Was blind, but now I see



2 'Twas grace that taught my heart to fear, And grace my fears relieved : How precious did that grace ap - pear, The hour I first believed !



3 Through many dangers, toils, and snares, 4 The Lord has promised good to me, 5 Yes, when this flesh and heart shall fail, 6 This earth shall soon dissolve like snow,
I have already come ; His word my hope secures ; And mortal life shall cease, The sun forbear to shine ;
'Tis grace has brought me safe thus far, He will my shield and portion be, I shall possess, within the veil, But God, who call'd me here below,
And grace will lead me home. As long as life endures. A life of joy and peace. Will be for ever mine.

The tune **NEW BRITAIN** (*Amazing Grace*), as it appeared in William Walker's tunebook *The Southern Harmony*, first published in 1835. The melody is in the tenor (middle line).



American Angels

Songs of Hope, Redemption, & Glory

American Angels is the diary of our journey to the roots of Anglo-American spiritual vocal music. It includes songs of redemption and glory spanning the years from the American Revolution to the present day: eighteenth-century psalm settings and fusing tunes from rural New England, nineteenth-century folk hymns and camp revival songs from the rural South, and gospel songs originating in Northeastern cities and adopted in the late nineteenth century by rural Southerners. Each of these musical styles has played its own part in an interweaving of oral and written traditions, in which favorite older tunes have survived and flourished from one generation to the next. We love the fact that these tunes have been treasured by so many others before us. They have been printed again and again in the tunebooks, and imprinted on the memories of generation after generation of singers, who continue to sing them at singing conventions, in worship services, and in many other settings.

The story of the rural American sacred music featured in *American Angels* opens with the attempts of certain eighteenth-century colonists to “improve” upon the *lining out* of psalms. In this practice—the main musical worship practice in the Colonies at the time—a deacon read out a line of text, the congregation responded by singing it, the deacon read out another line of text, and so on. How did those in favor of replacing the “old way of singing” with “regular singing” accomplish their goal? With the introduction of the singing school, where students practiced singing the octave scale with European solmization syllables,

fa-sol-la-fa-sol-la-mi-fa, and learned to sing music composed in three and four parts. The singing school acted as a primary means of teaching and disseminating music in New England during the eighteenth century.

The musical settings of psalms and hymns taught in the earliest singing schools and published in the first colonial American tunebooks were imported from England. But by the late eighteenth century, New England tunesmiths—singing school masters who had themselves attended the singing schools—had started to make their own contributions. Many of them compiled their own tunebooks, which they sold to singing school students in each town they visited. They were at first greatly influenced by the English composers of their day, but soon the sound of their compositions began to reflect their rural American origins. Most frequently taking their texts from the English poet Isaac Watts, the New Englanders wrote pieces intended both for worship and for artistic expression. They favored among other styles four-part homophonic settings of psalms, such as **POLAND** and **AMANDA**, and fusing tunes featuring both homophonic and imitative sections, such as **BLOOMING VALE**. In both forms, the tenor line holds the tune, but the other three voices carry equally strong, independent, melodies.

By the early nineteenth century, the heyday of the New England tunesmiths had ended. But singing schools had already begun to spread to the rural South, where they thrived for well over a century. Singing school masters now published tunebooks containing a new “patented” notation using four different shapes for noteheads (triangle for *fa*, circle for *sol*, rectangle for *la*, and diamond for *mi*), intended to help students learn to read music more quickly and easily.

The compilers of the Southern four-shape tunebooks acted as collectors as well as composers. They included in each new publication many favorite psalm settings and fusing tunes by eighteenth-century New Englanders. Some of their own musical additions to the tunebooks document the music sung at camp meetings, huge evangelical religious gatherings that flourished during the first half of the nineteenth century. Singing played an essential role at these revival meetings, encouraging and celebrating the conversion of souls and helping to bring about a feeling of community among the thousands of people who attended them.

The simpler musical forms contributed by the Southern tunebook compilers include narrative religious ballads; strophic folk hymns, such as **NEW BRITAIN** and **WONDROUS LOVE**; and camp revival songs intended for large group participation, such as **JEWETT** and **MORNING TRUMPET**, characterized by short verses alternating with choruses and by exclamations of "Shout, O glory!" Their texts come from Charles Wesley and other eighteenth-century English poets, and from newer American authors whose works could be found in pocket-sized text-only hymnals such as *Mercer's Cluster*. Among their most popular themes: conversion and grace, the difficulty of life on earth, and especially looking forward to the hereafter. The tunebook compilers wrote some of the tunes for these songs themselves, but they drew many others from oral tradition. Much influenced by their modal tenor-line tunes, the three- and four-part harmonizations of the folk hymns and revival songs sound hauntingly open and hollow.

After the invention of a new system of seven-shape notation in the 1840s, singing-school masters began to instruct their students to read music using the more familiar solmization syllables: *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*. The first seven-shape tunebooks resembled their four-shape counterparts in format and content, although they favored camp revival songs over earlier styles. These seven-shape books also contained some of the new gospel songs, often similar to the camp revival songs in their structure of verse alternating with chorus, but identifiable by their simple, melody-driven European harmonies and their optimistic or pleading texts.

The composers of **SHALL WE GATHER AT THE RIVER**, **ANGEL BAND**, and other gospel songs, came from Northeastern cities and had studied European musical style and tradition. They may have actually felt a certain disdain for shape-note singing schools and the music contained in the shape-note tunebooks. At their singing schools, they taught their students to sing from round notes, rather than shape notes, and they published hundreds of songs in Sabbath School and gospel-song collections printed in round notes in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Despite their best intentions, the simpler and more folk-like of their compositions soon appeared in the Southern seven-shape tunebooks.

Many of the gospel songs originating in the urban Northeast and adopted by Southern tunebook compilers went on to become favorites in the twentieth century. Many well-known artists—Ralph Stanley, the Statler Brothers, and Emmylou Harris, to name only a few—have featured them on recordings in a wide variety of styles, among them hillbilly, bluegrass, country, and Southern gospel. Some gospel songs can also be found in several seven-shape tunebooks that are still in use. And certain Primitive Baptist congregations sing from seven-shape hymnals that even now retain a large proportion of eighteenth-century New England tunes, and nineteenth-century folk hymns, camp revival songs, and gospel songs.

Several four-shape tunebooks have also remained in continuous use since the early nineteenth century. *The Sacred Harp*, the most popular of these, first appeared in 1844, and is still used at traditional “sings,” where participants continue the singing-school practice of singing the tunes through with the *fa sol la* syllables first, before moving on to sing the text. The latest revision of *The Sacred Harp* preserves many of the tunes included in the 1844 edition, but also contains quite recent shape-note tunes composed in the older styles, such as the religious ballad **WAYFARING STRANGER**.

Since the establishment of singing schools in the eighteenth century, thousands of people have attended them, and many still sing the three- and four-part fuging tunes, psalm tunes, folk hymns, and camp revival songs today. Others instead—or in addition—continue the oldest tradition of singing from text-only hymnals. They carry in their memories many of the same tunes that were adapted from oral tradition and harmonized by the nineteenth-century Southern tunebook compilers. At home or at social gatherings, the hymns may be sung by a solo voice or by a small group, sometimes with improvised added lines influenced by the open harmonies found in the old tunebooks. The style of hymn singing at worship services varies from congregation to congregation, but practices include congregational singing of tunes and even the lining out decried by the eighteenth-century colonists who argued for “regular singing” almost 300 years ago.

— MARSHA GENENSKY

INVITATION

1 HOLY MANNA *folk hymn* •

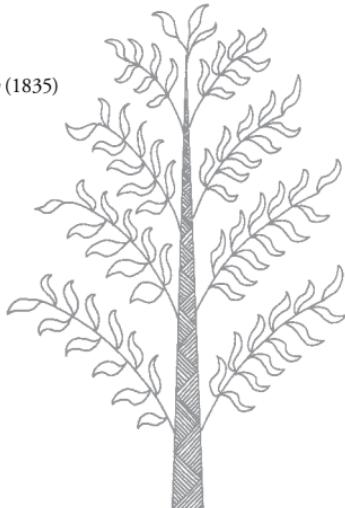
Text: George Atkin (1819)

Tune: William Moore, in his *Columbian Harmony* (1825)

Performing source: William Walker's *The Southern Harmony* (1835)

Brethren, we have met to worship,
And adore the Lord our God;
Will you pray with all your power,
While we try to preach the Word.
All is vain, unless the Spirit
Of the Holy One comes down;
Brethren, pray, and holy manna
Will be shower'd all around.

Sisters, will you join and help us?
Moses' sisters aided him;
Will you help the trembling mourners,
Who are struggling hard with sin?
Tell them all about the Saviour,
Tell them that he will be found;
Sisters, pray, and holy manna
Will be shower'd all around.



the hollow square, choosing a song, and beating time during the singing of it). After a song is chosen, the opening pitch is sounded with the appropriate solmization syllable (in the four-shape tradition, "fa" is the syllable representing the root, or first note, of the major scale; "la" represents the root of the minor scale), and the singers sing through the song with its "fa sol la" syllables, before moving on to sing the words.

• The four-shape singing tradition focuses on participation, rather than on performance. All who attend shape-note singings are encouraged to sing. Participants sit facing each other in a hollow square. Singers take turns leading (standing inside

2 ABBEVILLE *folk hymn* (MG)

Text: Benjamin Beddome, in Rippon's
Selection of Hymns (10th ed., 1800)

Tune: arr. E.J. King, in B.F. White & E.J. King's
The Sacred Harp (1844)

Come, Holy Spirit, come,
With energy divine,
And on this poor benighted soul,
With beams of mercy shine.

From the celestial hills,
Light, life, and joy dispense;
And may I daily, hourly feel
Thy quickening influence.

Melt, melt this frozen heart;

This stubborn will subdue;
Each evil passion overcome,
And form me all anew.

Mine will the profit be,
But thine shall be the praise;
And unto thee I will devote
The remnant of my days.

3 WONDROUS LOVE *folk hymn*

Text: Stith Mead's *General Selection* (1811)

Performing text source: Stark Dupuy's *Hymns and Spiritual Songs* (1818)

Tune: arr. James Christopher (1840), in
William Walker's *The Southern Harmony* (1840 ed.)

Performing source: B.F. White & E.J. King's
The Sacred Harp (1844)

What wondrous love is this!
 oh, my soul! oh, my soul!
What wondrous love is this! oh my soul!
What wondrous love is this
 That caused the Lord of bliss
To bear the dreadful curse
 for my soul, for my soul,
To bear the dreadful curse for my soul.

When I was sinking down,
 sinking down, sinking down,
When I was sinking down, sinking down,
When I was sinking down
 beneath God's righteous frown
Christ laid aside his crown,
 for my soul, for my soul,
Christ laid aside His crown, for my soul.

Ye winged seraphs fly,
 bear the news, bear the news,
Ye winged seraphs fly, bear the news,

Ye winged seraphs fly,
like comets thro' the sky,
Fill vast eternity,
with the news, with the news,
Fill vast eternity, with the news.

And when from death we're free,
we'll sing on, we'll sing on,
And when from death we're free, we'll sing on,
And when from death we're free,
we'll sing and joyful be
And in eternity
we'll sing on, we'll sing on,
And in eternity we'll sing on.

4 SWEET HOUR OF PRAYER *gospel song*

Text: W.W. Walford

Tune: William Batchelder Bradbury, in
Bradbury's Golden Chain (1861)

Sweet hour of prayer! sweet hour of prayer!
That calls me from a world of care,
And bids me at my Father's throne,
Make all my wants and wishes known;
In seasons of distress and grief,
My soul has often found relief,
And oft escaped the tempter's snare,
By thy return, sweet hour of prayer.

Sweet hour of prayer! sweet hour of prayer!
Thy wings shall my petition bear,
To him whose love and faithfulness,
Engage the waiting soul to bless;
And since He bids me seek his face,
Believe his word and trust his grace,
I'll cast on Him my every care,
And wait for thee, sweet hour of prayer.

Sweet hour of prayer! sweet hour of prayer!
May I thy consolation share;
Till from Mount Pisgah's lofty height,
I view my home, and take my flight;
This robe of flesh I'll drop, and rise
To seize the everlasting prize;
And shout, while passing through the air,
Farewell, farewell, sweet hour of prayer.



Collection American Folk Art Museum, New York

❖ GRACE ❖

5 JEWETT camp revival song

Text: John Newton, in his *Olney Hymns* (1779)
Tune: R.F.M. Mann, in B.F. White & E.J. King's
The Sacred Harp (1869 ed.)

Amazing grace! How sweet the sound,
That saved a wretch like me!
I once was lost, but now I'm found,
Was blind, but now I see.

Shout, shout for glory,
Shout, shout aloud for glory:
Brother, sister, mourner,
*All shout glory hallelujah! **

[for further text, please see NEW BRITAIN, p. 13]

6 DUNLAP'S CREEK folk hymn (SH, JH)

Text: Isaac Watts, in his *Hymns & Spiritual Songs* (1707)
Tune: Freeman Lewis [?], in his *The Beauties of Harmony* (1814)
Arrangement: Jacqueline Horner

My God, my portion, and my love,
My everlasting all!
I've none but thee in heav'n above,
Or on this earthly ball.

What empty things are all the skies,
And this inferior clod!
There's nothing here deserves my joys,
There's nothing like my God.

In vain the bright, the burning sun
Scatters his feeble light;
'Tis thy sweet beams create my noon;
If thou withdraw, 'tis night.

Were I possessor of the earth,
And called the stars my own,
Without thy graces and thyself
I were a wretch undone.

* *Italics indicate text sung as a refrain after each verse.*

Let others stretch their arms like seas
And grasp in all the shore,
Grant me the visits of thy face,
And I desire no more.

The Lord has promised good to me,
His word my hope secures;
He will my shield and portion be,
As long as life endures.

7 NEW BRITAIN *folk hymn*

Text: John Newton, in his *Olney Hymns* (1779)

Tune: Benjamin Shaw & Charles H. Spilman's
Columbian Harmony (1829)

Performing source: William Walker's *The
Southern Harmony* (1835)

Amazing grace! (how sweet the sound)
That saved a wretch like me!
I once was lost, but now am found,
Was blind, but now I see.

'Twas grace that taught my heart to fear,
And grace my fears relieved;
How precious did that grace appear,
The hour I first believed!

Through many dangers, toils and snares,
I have already come;
'Tis grace has brought me safe thus far,
And grace will lead me home.

The earth shall soon dissolve like snow,
The sun forbear to shine;
But God, who called me here below,
Will be forever mine.



Collection American Folk Art Museum, New York

♪ JOURNEY ♪

8 THE MORNING TRUMPET *camp revival song*

Text: John Leland (1793)

Tune: B.F. White, in B.F. White & E.J. King's *The Sacred Harp* (1844)

Oh when shall I see Jesus,
And reign with him above?
And shall hear the trumpet sound
in that morning.

And from the flowing fountain,
Drink everlasting love?
And shall hear the trumpet sound
in that morning.

*Shout, O glory! for I shall mount above the skies,
When I hear the trumpet sound*
in that morning.

When shall I be delivered
From this vain world of sin?
And shall hear the trumpet sound
in that morning.

And with my blessed Jesus
Drink endless pleasures in?
And shall hear the trumpet sound
in that morning.

Through grace I feel determined
To conquer, though I die,
And shall hear the trumpet sound
in that morning.

And then away to Jesus,
On wings of love I'll fly;
And shall hear the trumpet sound
in that morning.

Farewell to sin and sorrow,
I bid them both adieu!
And shall hear the trumpet sound
in that morning.

And, O my friends prove faithful,
And on your way pursue.
And shall hear the trumpet sound
in that morning?

9 RESIGNATION *folk hymn* (JMR, MG)

Text: Isaac Watts, Psalm 23, in his *Psalms of David Imitated* (1719)

Tune: Freeman Lewis' *The Beauties of Harmony* (1828 ed.)

Arrangement: Johanna Maria Rose

My Shepherd will supply my need;
Jehovah is his name;
In pastures fresh he makes me feed,
Beside the living stream.
He brings my wand'ring spirit back,
When I forsake his ways;
And leads me for his mercy's sake,
In paths of truth and grace.

When I walk through the shades of death,
Thy presence is my stay;
One word of thy supporting breath
Drives all my fears away.
Thy hand, in sight of all my foes,
Doth still my table spread;
My cup with blessings overflows,
Thine oil anoints my head.

The sure provisions of my God
Attend me all my days;
O may thy house be mine abode,
And all my work be praise!

There would I find a settled rest,
(While others go and come,)
No more a stranger nor a guest;
But like a child at home.

10 POLAND *psalm tune*

Text: Isaac Watts, Psalm 39, in his *Psalms of David Imitated* (1719)

Tune: Timothy Swan, in his *New England Harmony* (1801)

God of my life, look gently down.
Behold the pain I feel;
But I am dumb before thy throne,
Nor dare dispute thy will.

Crushed as a moth beneath thy hand,
We moulder to the dust;
Our feeble pow'r's can ne'er withstand,
And all our beauty's lost.

I'm but a sojourner below,
As all my fathers were;
May I be well prepared to go,
When I the summons hear.

But if my life be spared a while
Before my last remove,
Thy praise shall be my business still,
And I'll declare thy love.

11 WAYFARING STRANGER *folk hymn*

Text: Bever's *Christian Songster* (1858)

Tune: arr. John M. Dye (1935), in *The Original Sacred Harp* (Denson Rev., 1936 ed.)

I am a poor, wayfaring stranger,
While journ'ying thru this world of woe,
Yet, there's no sickness, toil nor danger,
In that bright land to which I go.
I'm going there to see my Father,
I'm going there no more to roam;
I'm only going over Jordan,
I'm only going over home.

I know dark clouds will gather o'er me,
I know my way is rough and steep;
Yet beaut'ous fields lie just before me,
Where God's redeemed their vigils keep.
I'm going there to see my Mother,
She said she'd meet me when I come;
I'm only going over Jordan,
I'm only going over home.

I want to wear a crown of glory,
When I get home to that good land;
I want to shout salvation's story,
In concert with the bloodwashed band.
I'm going there to meet my Savior,
To sing His praise forevermore;

I'm only going over Jordan,
I'm only going over home.

12 SWEET BY AND BY *gospel song*

Text: S. Fillmore Bennett

Tune: Joseph P. Webster, in his *The Signet Ring* (1868)

Arrangement: Johanna Maria Rose

There's a land that is fairer than day,
And by faith we may see it afar,
For the Father waits over the way,
To prepare us a dwelling place there.

*In the sweet by and by,
We shall meet on that beautiful shore!
In the sweet by and by,
We shall meet on that beautiful shore.*

We shall sing on that beautiful shore,
The melodious songs of the blest,
And our spirits shall sorrow no more –
Not a sigh for the blessing of rest.

To our bountiful Father above
We will offer the tribute of praise,
For the glorious gift of his love,
And the blessings that hallow our days.

X CROSSING X

13 BLOOMING VALE *fuging tune*

Text: Isaac Watts, Psalm 55, in his *Psalms of David Imitated* (1719)

Tune: [J.P.?] Storm, in Lewis Edson, Jr.'s *The Social Harmonist* (2nd ed., 1801)

O, were I like a feathered dove,
And innocence had wings,
I'd fly and make a long remove,
From all these restless things.

Let me to some wild desert go,
And find a peaceful home;
Where storms of malice never blow,
Temptations never come.

By morning light I'll seek his face,
At noon repeat my cry;
The night shall hear me ask his grace,
Nor will he long deny.

14 IDUMEA (I) *folk hymn* (JH)

Text: Charles Wesley, in his *Hymns for Children* (1763)

Performing text source: Benjamin Lloyd's *Primitive Hymns* (1872 ed.)

Tune: Ananias Davisson, in his *Kentucky Harmony* (1816)

• IDUMEA (II) *folk hymn* (All)

Text: Isaac Watts, in his *Hymns and Spiritual Songs* (1707)

Tune: Ananias Davisson, in his *Kentucky Harmony* (1816)

And am I born to die,
To lay this body down?
And must my trembling spirit fly
Into a world unknown.

Wak'd by the trumpet's sound,
I from my grave shall rise,
To see the Judge with glory crowned,
And view the flaming skies.

How shall I leave the tomb?
With triumph or regret?
A fearful or a joyful doom?
A curse or blessing meet?
O Thou who wouldest not have

One mourning sinner die;
Who died Thyself that soul to save
From endless misery;

Show me some way to shun
Thy dreadful wrath severe,
That when Thou comest on the throne,
I may with joy appear.



My God, my life, my love,
To thee, to thee I call;
I cannot live if thou remove,
For thou art all in all.

15 SWEET PROSPECT *folk hymn*

Text: Samuel Stennett, in Rippon's
Selection of Hymns (1787)

Tune: William Walker, in his
The Southern Harmony (1835)

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye,
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.

*O the transporting rapturous scene,
That rises to my sight,
Sweet fields array'd in living green,
And rivers of delight.*

There generous fruits, that never fail,
On trees immortal grow;
There rocks, and hills, and brooks, and vales,
With milk and honey flow.

All o'er those wide, extended plains
Shines one eternal day;
There God the Sun forever reigns,
And scatters night away.

Fill'd with delight, my raptur'd soul
Can here no longer stay:
Tho' Jordan's waves around me roll,
Fearless I'd launch away.

16 **SHALL WE GATHER AT THE RIVER** *gospel song* (JH, All)

Text & Tune: Robert Lowry, in *Happy Voices* (1865)

Shall we gather at the river,
Where bright angel feet have trod;
With its crystal tide forever
Flowing by the throne of God?

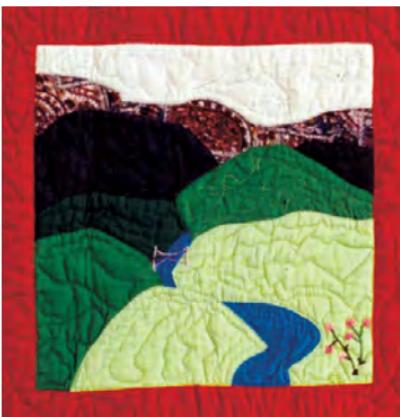
*Yes, we'll gather at the river,
The beautiful, the beautiful river,
Gather with the saints at the river
That flows by the throne of God.*

On the margin of the river,
Washing up its silver spray,
We shall walk and worship ever,
All the happy, golden day.

Ere we reach the shining river,
Lay we every burden down;
Grace our spirits will deliver,
And provide a robe and crown.

At the smiling of the river,
Mirror of the Saviour's face,
Saints whom death will never sever,
Lift their songs of saving grace.

Soon we'll reach the silver river,
Soon our pilgrimage will cease;
Soon our happy hearts will quiver
With the melody of peace.



Collection American Folk Art Museum, New York

¶ PARTING ¶

17 AMANDA *psalm tune*

Text: Isaac Watts, Psalm 90, in his
Psalms of David Imitated (1719)

Tune: Justin Morgan, in Asahel Benham's
Federal Harmony (1790)

Death, like an overflowing stream,
Sweeps us away; our life's a dream,
An empty tale, a morning flow'r,
Cut down and wither'd in an hour.

Teach us, O Lord, how frail is man;
And kindly lengthen out our span;
Till a wise care of piety
Fit us to die and dwell with thee.

18 INVITATION *camp revival song*

Text: attributed to F.R. Warren

Tune: William Walker's *The Southern Harmony* (1854 ed.)

Arrangement: Marsha Genensky, Johanna Maria Rose

Hark! I hear the harps eternal
Ringing on the farther shore,
As I near those swollen waters,
With their deep and solemn roar.

Hallelujah! Hallelujah!
Hallelujah! Praise the Lamb!
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!
Glory to the GREAT I AM!

And my soul, tho' stain'd with sorrow,
Fading as the light of day,
Passes swiftly o'er those waters,
To the city far away.

Souls have cross'd before me, saintly,
To that land of perfect rest;
And I hear them singing faintly,
In the mansions of the blest.

19 PARTING HAND *folk hymn*

Text: John Blain (1818)

Tune: arr. William Walker, in his
The Southern Harmony (1835)

My Christian friends, in bonds of love,
Whose hearts in sweetest union join,
Your friendship's like a drawing band,
Yet we must take the parting hand.

Your company's sweet, your union dear;
Your words delightful to my ear,
Yet when I see that we must part,
You draw like cords around my heart.

How sweet the hours have passed away,
Since we have met to sing and pray;
How loath we are to leave the place
Where Jesus shows his smiling face.

O could I stay with friends so kind,
How would it cheer my drooping mind!
But duty makes me understand,
That we must take the parting hand.

20 ANGEL BAND *gospel song* (MG, ALL)

Text: Jefferson Haskell

Tune: William Batchelder Bradbury, in
Bradbury's Golden Shower (1862)

Arrangement: Marsha Genensky, Johanna Maria Rose

My latest sun is sinking fast,
My race is nearly run,
My strongest trials now are past,
My triumph is begun.

*O come, angel band,
Come and around me stand;
O bear me away on your snowy wings,
To my immortal home,
O bear me away on your snowy wings,
To my immortal home.*

I know I'm near the holy ranks
Of friends and kindred dear;
I brush the dew on Jordan's bank,
The crossing must be near.

I've almost gained my heav'nly home;
My spirit loudly sings;
The holy ones, behold they come!
I hear the noise of wings.

Some of the tunebooks and hymnals we consulted while preparing this recording have been in active use since they were first published 90–170 years ago. Here are some recent editions and printings of long-lived tunebooks, hymnals, and song collections:

The Sacred Harp, 1991 ed. (Denson Revision. B.F. White & E.J. King, compilers, four-shape tunebook, first publ. 1844)

The Southern Harmony (reprint of 1854 edition. William Walker compiler, four-shape tunebook, first publ. 1835)

Christian Harmony (reprint of 1873 edition. William Walker compiler, seven-shape tunebook, first publ. 1866)

Elder C.H. Cayce. *The Good Old Songs* (seven-shape Primitive Baptist hymnal, first publ. 1914)

Benjamin Lloyd. *Primitive Hymns* (text-only Primitive Baptist hymnal, first publ. 1841)

Jackson, George Pullen. *Spiritual Folksongs of Early America*, *Down East Spirituals*, and *Another Sheaf of White Spirituals* are also wonderful sources for Anglo-American religious ballads, folk hymns, and camp revival songs.

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American Angels

Chants d'espoir, de gloire & de salut

F R A N Ç A I S

American Angels est le journal de notre voyage aux racines de la musique vocale spirituelle anglo-américaine. Il réunit des chants de rédemption et de gloire allant de l'époque de la révolution américaine à nos jours : chants sur les psaumes et *fuging tunes*¹ du XVIII^e siècle provenant des campagnes de Nouvelle-Angleterre, cantiques populaires et chants des rassemblements pour le renouveau de la foi issus du Sud rural au XIX^e siècle, et *gospel songs*² nés dans les villes du Nord-Est et adoptés à la fin du XIX^e siècle dans les campagnes du Sud. Chacun de ces styles a joué un rôle dans ce mélange de traditions orale et écrite qui a vu des airs anciens se transmettre d'une génération à l'autre. Nous aimons que ces chants aient été chéris par tant d'autres personnes avant nous. Ils ont été maintes fois réédités, se sont imprimés dans la mémoire de générations de chanteurs et ils sont toujours chantés lors des assemblées évangéliques, des offices et dans bien d'autres circonstances.

L'histoire de la musique rurale américaine qu'illustre *American Angels* commence au XVIII^e siècle quand des colons tentèrent d'« améliorer » le « découpage » des psaumes. Selon l'usage liturgique alors prédominant dans les colonies anglaises, le diacre lisait une ligne de texte, la congrégation répondait en la chantant, le diacre lisait une autre ligne, et ainsi de suite. Comment ceux qui souhaitaient remplacer l'« ancienne façon de chanter » par le « chant

1. Sorte d'air fugué dont l'avant-dernière phrase est successivement chantée par les différentes parties.

2. Littéralement, « chants sur l'Évangile ».

régulier » parvinrent-ils à leurs fins ? Par l'institution d'écoles où les élèves s'entraînaient à utiliser les syllabes de solmisation européenne pour chanter la gamme – « fa », « sol », « la », « fa », « sol », « la », « mi », « fa » – et apprenaient à chanter à trois et quatre parties. Les écoles de chant jouèrent un rôle primordial dans l'éducation musicale et dans la diffusion de la musique en Nouvelle-Angleterre durant le XVIII^e siècle.

La musique enseignée dans les écoles de chant des débuts et publiée dans les premiers livres de cantiques de l'époque coloniale était importée d'Angleterre. Mais la fin du XVIII^e siècle vit les *tunesmiths* (littéralement, « ceux qui forgent des airs ») de Nouvelle-Angleterre, maîtres de chant eux-mêmes formés dans ces écoles, commencer à contribuer au répertoire. Nombre d'entre eux compilaient leurs propres recueils et les vendaient dans les écoles de chant des villes où ils se rendaient. Ils furent d'abord très influencés par les compositeurs anglais de leur temps, mais leurs origines rurales et américaines ne tardèrent pas à colorer leurs œuvres. Empruntant généralement leurs textes au poète anglais Isaac Watts, les compositeurs de Nouvelle-Angleterre écrivirent pour servir le culte autant que l'expression artistique. Entre autres styles, ils privilégièrent les chants sur les psaumes à quatre parties homophoniques comme **POLAND** et **AMANDA**, et les *fuging tunes*, qui recourent à l'homophonie et à l'imitation, comme **BLOOMING VALE**. Dans les deux formes, la mélodie est au ténor, mais les trois autres voix ont tout autant de force et d'indépendance mélodiques.

L'âge d'or des *tunesmiths* de Nouvelle-Angleterre s'acheva au début du XIX^e siècle. Mais les écoles de chant avaient commencé à se répandre dans le Sud rural et allaient y prospérer pendant plus d'un siècle. Dans les recueils qu'ils publiaient, les maîtres de chant recourraient dorénavant à une nouvelle notation « patentée » où la tête de la note peut avoir quatre formes différentes (un triangle pour *fa*, un cercle pour *sol*, un rectangle pour *la*, un losange pour *mi*), procédé qui devait aider les élèves à lire la musique plus vite et plus aisément.

Dans les livres de chants où ils adoptèrent cette notation, les compilateurs du Sud firent œuvre de collecteurs comme de compositeurs. Chacun de leurs nouveaux recueils intégrait de nombreux chants sur les psaumes et des *fuging tunes* composés en Nouvelle-

Angleterre au XVIII^e siècle. Certains de leurs propres ajouts nous renseignent sur les pièces chantées à l'occasion des immenses rassemblements évangéliques qui fleurirent durant la première moitié du XIX^e siècle. Le chant jouait un rôle essentiel lors de ces rencontres pour le renouveau de la foi : encourageant et célébrant la conversion des âmes, il favorisait aussi l'émergence d'un sentiment de communauté entre les milliers de personnes qui y participaient.

Parmi les formes musicales plus simples cultivées par les compilateurs du Sud figurent des ballades religieuses narratives, des cantiques strophiques tels que **NEW BRITAIN** et **WONDROUS LOVE**, et des chants du renouveau de la foi comme **JEWETT** et **MORNING TRUMPET**, ce dernier genre étant prévu pour de grands groupes et se caractérisant par l'alternance de courts versets et de chœurs et par l'emploi de l'exclamation « *Shout, O glory!* » (« Parais, ô gloire ! »). Les textes en furent d'abord empruntés à des poètes anglais du XVIII^e siècle comme Charles Wesley, puis à des auteurs américains dont les œuvres étaient publiées dans des livres de cantiques sans musique, en format de poche, comme *Mercer's Cluster*. Ils ont, entre autres, pour thème la conversion et la grâce, la difficulté de la vie sur terre, une intense aspiration à la vie dans l'autre monde. S'ils composèrent parfois eux-mêmes des mélodies, les compilateurs des recueils s'inspirèrent surtout de la tradition orale. Harmonisés à trois ou quatre voix en position large et très marqués par le caractère modal de leur partie de ténor, ces cantiques et ces chants du renouveau de la foi émeuvent par leur dépouillement.

Avec le nouveau système de notation à sept formes de tête de note inventé dans les années 1840, les maîtres de chant commencèrent à se servir des habituelles syllabes de solmisation « do », « ré », « mi », « fa », « sol », « la », « si » pour former leurs élèves à la lecture de la musique. Par le format et le contenu, les premiers recueils de chants édités dans cette notation ressemblent à ceux employant quatre formes de tête, mais ils font plus de place aux chants du renouveau de la foi. Ces livres contiennent aussi des *gospel songs*, pièces d'un genre alors nouveau qui, par leur alternance entre verset et chœur, s'apparentent aux chants du renouveau de la foi, mais qui sont identifiables à leurs simples harmonisations à l'europeenne et au ton optimiste ou implorant de leurs textes.

Originaires des villes du Nord-Est, les auteurs de **SHALL WE GATHER AT THE RIVER, ANGEL BAND** et autres *gospel songs* avaient étudié la musique européenne. Peut-être éprouvaient-ils même du dédain pour les écoles de chant et les éditions recourant à la notation différenciée. Dans leurs écoles, ils enseignaient le chant à partir des notes rondes, et c'est aussi la notation qu'ils employèrent pour les centaines de pièces qu'ils publièrent dans des recueils pour l'École du dimanche et des livres de *gospel songs* au cours de la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle. Malgré leurs bonnes intentions, leurs compositions parurent bientôt sous une forme plus simple et plus populaire dans les recueils publiés dans le Sud avec sept formes de tête de note.

Nombre de *gospel songs* nés dans les villes du Nord-Est et adoptés par les compilateurs du Sud sont devenus de grands succès au XX^e siècle. De célèbres artistes – Ralph Stanley, les frères Statler et Emmylou Harris, pour ne citer qu'eux – les ont enregistrés, chacun les marquant à son gré d'une touche *hillbilly*, *bluegrass*, *country* ou du Sud. Parmi les recueils actuellement en usage, plusieurs contiennent des *gospel songs* édités en notation à sept formes de tête. Et certaines congrégations de Premiers Baptistes se servent de livres de cantiques en notation différenciée qui, aujourd'hui encore, conservent une forte proportion d'airs nés en Nouvelle-Angleterre au XVIII^e siècle et de cantiques populaires, de chants du renouveau de la foi et de *gospel songs* du XIX^e siècle.

La notation à quatre formes de tête s'est maintenue dans plusieurs recueils en usage depuis le début du XIX^e siècle. Le plus populaire d'entre eux, *The Sacred Harp*, qui parut en 1844, sert toujours lors des *sings* traditionnels, les participants continuant à chanter intégralement une pièce sur les syllabes « fa », « sol », « la », « mi », avant de la reprendre avec son texte, comme dans les anciennes écoles de chant. De nombreux airs publiés en 1844 dans *The Sacred Harp* figurent encore dans l'actuelle version révisée de ce recueil, mais on y trouve aussi des œuvres très récentes composées dans le style ancien et éditées en notation différenciée, comme la ballade religieuse **WAYFARING STRANGER**.

Des milliers de personnes ont fréquenté les écoles de chant depuis leur instauration au XVIII^e siècle, et aujourd'hui, beaucoup chantent encore des *fuging tunes*, des chants sur les psaumes, des cantiques populaires et des chants du renouveau de la foi à trois et quatre

parties. D'autres au contraire – ou en outre – maintiennent l'ancienne pratique consistant à chanter à partir des seuls textes des cantiques. Ils gardent en mémoire un grand nombre des airs que les compilateurs du Sud ont empruntés à la tradition orale et harmonisés au XIX^e siècle. À la maison et dans les rassemblements, les cantiques sont chantés en solo ou par un petit groupe, l'harmonisation des anciennes compositions (accords en position large) donnant parfois lieu à l'improvisation de parties supplémentaires. Si la façon de chanter les cantiques lors des offices varie d'une congrégation à l'autre, il y a persistance du chant de l'assemblée et même du découpage décrié par les colons du XVIII^e siècle qui prônèrent le « chant régulier » il y a presque trois siècles.

— MARSHA GENENSKY

Traduction : Elsa Beaulieu

Pour obtenir copie des textes chantés traduits en français, rendez-vous sur notre site Web :

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Collection American Folk Art Museum, New York



American Angels

Lieder von Hoffnung, Erlösung & der himmlischen Herrlichkeit

American Angels ist das Tagebuch unserer Reise zu den Wurzeln der angloamerikanischen geistlichen Volksmusik. Das Programm umfaßt Lieder über die Erlösung und die himmlische Herrlichkeit aus mehreren Jahrhunderten, von der Zeit des amerikanischen Freiheitskriegs bis in unsere Zeit: Psalmlieder und *fuging tunes* (frühe amerikanische Gemeindelieder mit imitierenden Ansätzen) aus dem ländlichen Neuengland des 18. Jahrhunderts, geistliche Volkslieder und *camp revival songs* (Erweckungslieder der Zeltmission) aus dem bäuerlichen Süden, aber auch Gospelsongs, die ihren Ursprung in den Städten Nordostamerikas hatten und die im ausgehenden 19. Jahrhundert von der Landbevölkerung der Südstaaten übernommen wurden. Alle diese Gesangsstile sind mit ihren Eigenarten in die mündliche und schriftliche Überlieferung eingegangen, in der sich beliebte ältere Weisen erhalten haben und über die Generationen hinweg lebendig und in ständigem Gebrauch geblieben sind. Es ist beglückend zu wissen, daß diese Weisen schon von so vielen anderen vor uns geschätzt und bewahrt worden sind. Sie sind in den Gesangbüchern immer wieder aufs neue gedruckt worden und haben sich dem Gedächtnis vieler Generationen von Sängern eingeprägt, die sie bei Sängertreffen, im Gottesdienst und bei vielen anderen Gelegenheiten auch heute noch singen.

Die Geschichte der geistlichen Musik des ländlichen Amerika, die wir in *American Angels* nachzeichnen, nimmt ihren Anfang mit den Bestrebungen einiger Siedler des

18.Jahrhunderts, das Niveau des Gemeindegesangs zu “heben” und sich nicht mehr mit dem *lining out* der Psalmen zu begnügen. Diese Praxis—das Kernstück der musikalischen Ausgestaltung des Gottesdienstes in den dreizehn britischen Kolonien der damaligen Zeit—bestand darin, daß ein Geistlicher eine Verszeile vorlas, die von der Gemeinde nachgesungen wurde, dann las der Geistliche die nächste Verszeile, und so weiter. Auf welche Weise haben aber die, die dafür eintraten, die “alte Singweise” durch *regular singing* (Singen nach Noten) zu ersetzen, ihr Ziel erreicht? Durch die Einrichtung von Singschulen, in denen die Schüler das Singen der Tonstufen der Oktave mit Hilfe der europäischen Solmisationssilben *fa-sol-la-fa-sol-la-mi-fa* einübten und lernten, drei- und vierstimmig gesetzte Stücke zu singen. Die Singschule in Neuengland diente im 18.Jahrhundert der Vermittlung einer elementaren Musikerziehung und der Verbreitung der Musik.

Die Musik, die in den frühesten Singschulen gelehrt wurde und die in den ersten amerikanischen Gesangbüchern abgedruckt war, kam aus England. Aber schon im ausgehenden 18.Jahrhundert gingen in Neuengland ansässige Liedkomponisten—Singschullehrer, die ihre musikalische Ausbildung selbst an den Singschulen erhalten hatten—dazu über, durch eigene Kompositionen das Repertoire zu erweitern. Viele von ihnen gaben eigene Gesangbücher heraus, die sie in den Städten, durch die sie als Wanderlehrer kamen, an die Schüler der Singschulen verkauften. Anfangs standen sie noch stark unter dem Einfluß der englischen Komponisten ihrer Zeit, aber schon bald machten sich im Klang ihrer Kompositionen Eigenarten der Gegenden des ländlichen Amerika bemerkbar, aus denen sie stammten. Die Komponisten Neuenglands, die sehr häufig Texte des englischen Dichters Isaac Watts verwendeten, schrieben Stücke, die sowohl für den Gottesdienst als auch für den künstlerischen Vortrag bestimmt waren. Neben anderen Satzarten, die sie pflegten, hatten sie eine Vorliebe für vierstimmige homophone Psalmvertonungen wie **POLAND** und **AMANDA** und *fusing tunes* mit homophonem und imitierenden Abschnitten wie **BLOOMING VALE**. In beiden Formen liegt die Melodie im Tenor, aber auch die anderen drei Stimmen singen ausgeprägte, selbständige Melodien.

Im frühen 19.Jahrhundert war die Blütezeit der neuenglischen Liedkomponisten zu Ende. Die Singschulen aber hatten schon begonnen, sich im ländlichen Süden auszubreiten, wo sie mehr als ein Jahrhundert lang eine wichtige Rolle spielten. Singschullehrer gaben nun Gesangbücher in einer neuen, „patentierten“ Notenschrift heraus, bei der die Notenköpfe in vier verschiedenen Formen (*four shape*) gestaltet waren (Dreieck für *fa*, Kreis für *sol*, Rechteck für *la* und Raute für *mi*); diese Gestaltung sollte den Schülern, das Vom-Blatt-Singen erleichtern.

Die Herausgeber der Gesangbücher in *four-shape*-Notation der Südstaaten waren Komponisten, aber auch Volksliedsammler. Sie nahmen in ihre Neuerscheinungen stets auch beliebte Psalmlieder und *fuging tunes* von neuenglischen Komponisten des 18.Jahrhunderts auf. Einige der von ihnen in die Gesangbücher aufgenommenen Stücke dokumentieren den Gesang, der bei den Zusammenkünften der Zeltmission erklang, religiösen Massenveranstaltungen evangelischer Wanderprediger, die in der ersten Hälfte des 19.Jahrhunderts großen Zulauf hatten. Der Gesang spielte bei diesen Versammlungen eine große Rolle: er war der Bekehrung der Herzen förderlich und brachte den Jubel darüber zum Ausdruck, und er war dazu angetan, bei den Tausenden von Teilnehmern ein Gemeinschaftsgefühl zu erzeugen.

Unter den einfacheren Musikformen, die die Herausgeber der Südstaaten-Gesangbücher beigesteuert haben, finden sich erzählende geistliche Balladen, geistliche Strophenlieder wie **NEW BRITAIN** und **WONDROUS LOVE**, aber auch *camp revival songs* (Erweckungslieder der Zeltmission) für die großen Massenevangelisationen der Erweckungsbewegung wie **JEWETT** und **MORNING TRUMPET**, für die der Wechsel von kurzen Strophen und Refrains charakteristisch ist und Freudenrufe wie „*Shout, O glory!*“. Ihre Texte stammen von Charles Wesley und anderen englischen Dichtern des 18.Jahrhunderts und von neueren amerikanischen Verfassern, deren Verse in Gesangbüchern ohne Noten, reinen Textausgaben im Taschenformat wie dem *Mercer's Cluster* zu finden waren. Lieblingsthemen ihrer Lieder waren: Bekehrung und göttliche Gnade, die Widrigkeiten des irdischen Lebens, vor allem aber die freudige Erwartung des jenseitigen Lebens. Einige der Melodien zu diesen Liedern schrieben die Herausgeber der

Gesangbücher selbst, viele andere aber entlehnten sie der Volksliedtradition. Die drei- und vierstimmigen Sätze der geistlichen Volkslieder und Erweckungslieder führen die modalen Melodien im Tenor und sind mit ihren Harmonien in weiter Lage sehr eingängig im Klang.

Nach der Erfindung eines neuen Systems von *shape notes*, der *seven-shape*-Notation mit sieben verschiedenen Formen der Notenköpfe in den 1840er Jahren gingen die Lehrer der Singschulen dazu über, ihre Schüler im Singen nach Noten unter Verwendung der geläufigeren Solmisationssilben *do-re-mi-fa-sol-la-si* zu unterweisen. Die ersten Gesangbücher in *seven-shape*-Notation ähnelten in Aufmachung und Inhalt den älteren Büchern in *four-shape*-Notation, sie gaben aber den Erweckungliedern älteren Stils den Vorzug. In diesen Gesangbüchern in *seven-shape*-Notation waren auch einige der neuen Gospelsongs enthalten, die mit dem Wechsel von Strophen und Refrain in ihrem Aufbau den Erweckungliedern ähnelten, die aber vor allem an ihren einfachen, von der Melodie bestimmten Harmonien und ihren Zuversicht oder flehentliches Gebet artikulierenden Texten zu erkennen sind.

Die Komponisten von **SHALL WE GATHER AT THE RIVER**, **ANGEL BAND** und anderen Gospelsongs kamen aus Städten Nordostamerikas. Sie hatten die europäische Musikkultur und Kirchenliedtradition studiert und mögen etwas geringschätzig auf die *shape-note*-Praxis der Singschulen des Südens und die Sätze der in *shape notes* gedruckten Gesangbücher herabgeblickt haben. In ihren Singschulen lehrten sie ihre Schüler nach Noten mit rundem Kopf statt nach *shape notes* zu singen, und sie veröffentlichten Hunderte von Liedern in Sonntagsschul- und Gospelsong-Sammlungen, die Mitte bis Ende des 19.Jahrhunderts in normaler Notation gedruckt wurden. Sie hatten die besten Absichten, dennoch erschienen die einfacheren und volkstümlicheren ihrer Kompositionen schon bald in den Südstaaten-Gesangbüchern in *seven-shape*-Notation.

Viele der Gospelsongs, die ihren Ursprung im städtischen Nordostamerika hatten und die von den Herausgebern der Südstaaten-Gesangbücher übernommen worden waren, sind im 20.Jahrhundert beliebte Schlager geworden. Viele bekannte Künstler—Ralph Stanley, die Statler Brothers und Emmylou Harris, um nur einige wenige zu

nennen—haben sie in den verschiedensten Musizierstilen wie Hillbilly, Bluegrass, Country und Southern Gospel auf Schallplatte aufgenommen. Gospelsongs finden sich auch in verschiedenen Gesangbüchern in *seven-shape*-Notation, die heute noch in Gebrauch sind. So werden in einigen Urkirchlichen Baptengemeinden Gesangbücher in *seven-shape*-Notation benutzt, die auch heute noch zu einem großen Teil neuenglische Gemeindelieder des 18.Jahrhunderts und geistliche Volkslieder, Erweckungslieder und Gospelsongs des 19.Jahrhunderts enthalten.

Einige Gesangbücher in *four-shape*-Notation sind ohne Unterbrechung seit dem frühen 19.Jahrhundert in Gebrauch. *The Sacred Harp*, das am weitesten verbreitete dieser Gesangbücher, in der Erstauflage 1844 erschienen, wird noch heute bei den traditionellen “sings” benutzt, Veranstaltungen des Gemeinschaftssingens, deren Teilnehmer die Praxis der Singschulen weiterpflegen, die Lieder zunächst auf die Solmisationssilben *fa-sol-la-mi* durchzusingen, bevor sie sie mit dem Text vortragen. In der neuesten überarbeiteten Ausgabe von *The Sacred Harp* sind noch immer viele der Gemeindelieder der Ausgabe von 1844 enthalten, aber auch in *shape notes* notierte Lieder sehr viel jüngeren Datums, die im älteren Stil komponiert sind, wie die geistliche Ballade **WAYFARING STRANGER**.

Seit der Einrichtung der Singschulen im 18.Jahrhundert haben Tausende sie besucht, und viele sangesfreudige Amerikaner singen auch heute noch die drei- und vierstimmigen *fuging tunes*, Psalmlieder, geistlichen Volkslieder und Erweckungslieder. Andere halten statt dessen—oder daneben—an der ältesten Tradition des Singens nach Gesangbüchern ohne Noten fest. Sie haben viele der Melodien im Gedächtnis, die die Herausgeber der Südstaaten-Gesangbücher des 19.Jahrhunderts aus der mündlichen Überlieferung übernommen und mehrstimmig bearbeitet haben. Im Familienkreis oder bei geselligen Zusammenkünften werden die Lieder vielleicht von einer Solostimme oder einer kleinen Gruppe gesungen, manchmal mit improvisierten zusätzlichen Stimmen nach dem Muster der Sätze mit Harmonien in weiter Lage, wie man sie in den alten Gesangbüchern findet. Der Stil des Kirchenliedesangs im Gottesdienst ist in den einzelnen Glaubengemeinschaften verschieden, es wird aber auch heute noch der

Gemeindegesang von Psalmliedern praktiziert und sogar das vielgeschmähte *lining out*, das die Siedler des 18.Jahrhunderts schon vor beinahe 300 Jahren durch das *regular singing* ersetzen wollten.

— MARSHA GENENSKY

Übersetzung: Heidi Fritz

D E U T S C H

Für eine ausdruckbare Kopie der deutschen Übersetzung der Gesangstexte
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Also Tray Card & pages 11, 13, 19, 27, 33 & 35 (full view).

Page 4: William Walker, *The Southern Harmony and Musical Companion*,
The University Press of Kentucky, 1987.

Folk art angel cutouts: Joseph D'Addetta, *American Folk Art Designs and Motifs for Artists and Craftspeople*. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1984.

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1117 Chestnut Street, Burbank, CA 91506

Recorded May 12–15, 2003 at Skywalker Sound,
a Lucasfilm Ltd. Company, Marin County, California.

Producer: Robina G. Young

Recording Engineer & SACD Editor: Brad Michel

DSD Engineer: Dann Michael Thompson

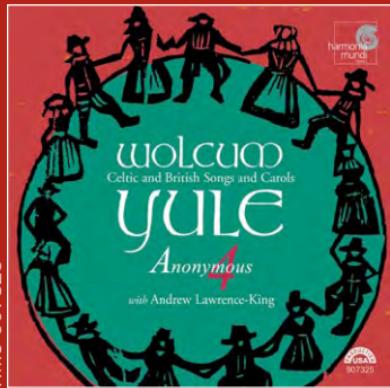
Design: Scarlett Freund



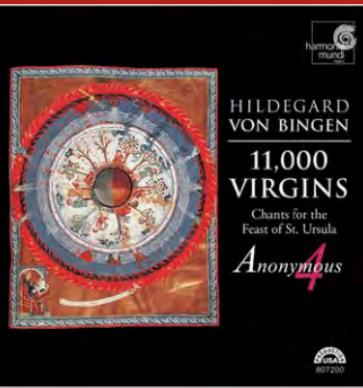
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