

# TREASURE HUNTING OFF THE BEATEN PATH

for gems that are accessible to small choirs and those that are unbalanced or irregularly voiced.



Rebecca Renee Winnie

Saturday, January 17, 2009 • 9:30 AM Immersion Session

UW-Eau Claire Haas Fine Arts Center

WCDA State Convention: *Let All the World in Every Corner Sing!*

*Thanks to J.W. Pepper for making music packets available*



## FLEXIBLE OR ADJUSTABLE VOICINGS

- ♪ **Walter Hawkins, Arr. Martin Sirvatka: *I'm Goin' up a Yonder*** Gospel  
Boosey & Hawkes OCTB6451 Four-part Treble Voices & Piano
- ♪ **Arr. Stephen Hatfield: *Ödi ödi*** Tamil Song  
Boosey & Hawkes OCTB6850 Treble or Mixed Chorus a cappella

### Other Recommendations:

- R. Murray Schafer: *Gamelan* Vocal Imitation of Gamelan music of Bali & Java  
Arcana Editions, Indian River, Ontario, KOL 2B0 Canada SATB, SASA, TBTB or some other combination; a cappella
- Arr. Nick Page: *Niska Banja* Serbian Gypsy Dance  
Boosey & Hawkes OCTB6517 SSAB or SSAA Chorus & Piano Four-Hands
- Victor Paranjoti: *Dravidian Dithyramb* India (raga and tarana influences)  
Earthsongs SSATB (some variations possible) a cappella
- Flory Jagoda, Arr. Nick Page: *Hamisha Asar* Ladino text  
Boosey & Hawkes M-051-47234-5 3-pt Treble & Piano

### **Concepts**

- ◆ Look for music from or arranged from various world cultures and folk music
- ◆ Any and multiple voicings could work for your ensemble
  - ❖ *Hamisha Asar* is available in SSA and SAB – but upon analysis, you see that the piece is simply a melody, a descant, and a drone. Knowing this structure, one could make this fit any ensemble. *Niska Banja* has similar voicing possibilities.
  - ❖ *Gamelan* is written in a manner that one could tailor the voice assignment to the group.
  - ❖ *Dravidian Dithyramb* is primarily a SSATB piece, but there are numerous places for "helpers" to assist parts or have other parts take over a part. Here are examples:
    - Have all women sing alto and all men sing tenor at the opening
    - Have tenor sing cued alto part m. 21-24 and put all altos & most sopranos on the melody
    - Have tenor take A2 part at end of m. 35 and then B1 & 2 divide to cover tenor for final chord

## MUSIC THAT WORKS (NOT-AS-IMPOSSIBLE-AS-IT-LOOKS)

- ♪ **Tzvi Avni: *Mizmorei T'hilim (Psalm Songs)*** Psalms 47:2-3, 6-7; 48:3-4; & 150  
Transcontinental Music Publications 991377 SATB, a cappella
- ♪ **Arr. Alice Parker: *I Know the Lord*** Traditional Spiritual  
GIA Publications G-4229 SATB and solo, a cappella

### Other Recommendations:

- Parker spiritual arrangements from the *Take Me to the Water* collection: *Witness; Hush!; Take Me to the Water; Come on Up*  
GIA Publications different voicings like example above
- Arr. William Dawson: *Ev'ry time I feel the Spirit* Traditional Spiritual  
Tuskegee Institute/Neil A. Kjos Music T117 Mixed voices a cappella a few altos can assist tenors
- Arthur Sullivan: *Echoes* Thomas Moore  
York Series, Banks Music Publications 346 SATB a cappella tenor range limited – baritone

- Robert Schumann: *Gute Nacht*  
RRW Edition – free permission to copy/perform granted
- Arr. Ken Johnston: *Air Falalalalo*  
Roberton Publications/Goodmusic Publishing
- Henry Purcell: *Come Ye Sons of Art*  
Entire ode, full score, and parts are available on cpdl and handlo
- Carl Orff: *Fortuna imperatrix mundi*  
Edition for 2 pianos & percussion available from Schott 4920; parts are divided chorus parts (men/women); expensive – suggest borrowing. For first movement need: timpani; cymbals; tamtam; bass drum – three players; plus 2 pianos. Vocal *divisi* is diatonic (can do on solfège!), often in octaves and doubled. Dramatic and worth the effort! Perhaps combine a couple small choirs!

Friedrich Rückert  
SATB a cappella      tenor range limited – baritone

Traditional Gaelic tune  
Mixed voices and piano      men often singing melody

From *Come Ye Sons of Art*  
SATB keyboard reduction      melody in the alto line!

Mvt. 1 from *Carmina Burana*

### Concepts

- ◆ Balance and voicing can be deceiving – take time to analyze and imagine with your group
- ◆ Use "Helpers" – have other sections help in key phrases
- ◆ Try switching parts – divide your choir differently
  - ❖ Music with high tenor parts can have women assist on the part (or, if too many tenors, high tenors can sing with altos)
  - ❖ No tenors, but plenty of basses? Look for music with lower tenor parts and encourage baritones (and keep working falsetto ☺)
  - ❖ Placing more women on alto usually helps the choral balance and puts less strain on the young voice. It helps singers' ears and reading skills to sing different parts.

## UNUSUAL AND ORIGINAL VOICINGS

🎵 **Vaughan Williams: *Orpheus with his lute***  
Oxford University Press OCS52

Shakespeare: *King Henry VIII 3:1*  
Unison & Piano

**Concepts: Remember these genres and see many examples in old "Treasure Hunts"**

- ◆ Unison: *Art songs* can be a source of great learning and expression! Why perform a harmonization of an *art song*, when we can experience its melodic and expressive content while singing it in unison together?
- ◆ Chant & Early Music
- ◆ William Billings and Shape Note singing school traditions. Some sopranos traditionally double the tenor melody. Full Billings *Creation* edition available in Treasure Hunt V.
- ◆ Duets
- ◆ Canons

At Magn.  
Ant. 1. g 2

h Odi-e \* Chri-stus ná-tus est : hódi-e Salvá-tor appáru- it : hódi-e in térra cánunt Ange-li, laetán-tur Archánge-li : hódi-e exsúl-tant jústi, di-céntes : Gló-ri-a in excélsis Dé-o, alle-lú-ia. E u o u a e.

## SAB

🎵 **Arr. Kirby Shaw: *Java Jive***  
Hal Leonard 08666006

Drake/Okland  
SAB a cappella

### Other Recommendations:

- Two high voices and one low voice is a very common historical combination (think trio sonata). The hunt is on!
  - There are numerous three-part Renaissance choral pieces for two high voices and one low – there are even collections. Check out the present WSMA Madrigal list in classes B and C for many great examples. The Gastoldi *Il ballerino* is one such example (RRW Edition – free permission to copy/perform granted). Check out past Treasure Hunts for more examples.
  - There are 18 SAB works in Claudio Monteverdi's *Scherzi musicali a tre voci*. Especially recommended are *O rosetta che rosetta* and *Vaghi rai di cigli ardenti*. All include instrumental ritornelli and should be accompanied by continuo. *Scherzi musicali a tre voice* is printed in a collection from Universal-Edition [no.9590] with the *Canzonette a tre voci* [Libro X]. Check past Treasure Hunts for RRW Editions of the two suggested works.

- Mozart: The six SAB *Nocturnes* (also sometimes listed as *Serenades*) are available from Peters, including score and string parts. Individual octavos are available for *Luci care, luci belle* (K346), *Ecco quell fiero istante* (K436), and *Mi lagnero tacendo* (K437) from G. Schirmer. A collection of *Three Nocturnes* is available from Plymouth Music (pxw400). There are several of these available on cpdl.org -- but they are only choral parts in the score, so one would need another source for the accompaniment.

- Finzi: *I have loved flowers that fade* Robert Bridges  
Oxford University Press SAT a cappella  
A very complex, wonderful setting of this poem. Consider having all the men sing in their head voice or falsetto.

➤ Gospel – Most Gospel music is Soprano, Alto, Men – authentically three-part!

- A. Jeffrey LaValley: *Holy, Holy, Holy*  
Hal Leonard 08551643 [Pepper # 3297000] listed as SATB, but really SAMen, piano
- Richard Smallwood: *I Will Sing Praises*  
*Richard Smallwood Adoration: Live in Atlanta with Vision*  
Piano/Vocal/Chords book, Warner Bros Publications Seek permission to copy from Warner Bros. SAMen, piano (add drums, bass, etc)
- Smallwood: *Total Praise*  
Same book as above: *Live in Atlanta*. It is a slow gospel piece. Seek permission to copy from Warner Bros. SAMen, piano (add drums, bass, etc)  
Suggest modulation down a Major 2<sup>nd</sup> or minor 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Smallwood: *The Highest Praise*  
*Richard Smallwood with Vision: Healing-Live in Detroit*  
Piano/Vocal/Chords book, Warner Bros Publications Seek permission to copy from Warner Bros. SAMen, piano (add drums, bass, etc)
- Moone/Washington, Arr. Cason II: *Unity*  
Colla Voce Music HL-107 (Henry Leck Series) Psalm 133:1 and Glorriane B. Moone SAT(B), piano (add drums, bass, etc)
- LaValley: *Revelation 19*  
Hope Publishing Company [Pepper #3133634] SATB, piano (add drums, bass, etc)

### Concepts

- ◆ Consider adjusting the key of SAB music to fit your group. Enclosed is an edition of the Salomon Rossi *Bar'chu*, in which I transposed the work down a minor 3<sup>rd</sup> from the original to fit the men section of a particular group (RRW Edition – free permission to copy/perform granted).
- ◆ Caution: Consider issues of a composition's original conception versus SAB arrangements of original works. Generally, I think that arrangers do good work with folk, traditional, and jazz material. When it comes to historical works, I prefer to find pieces in the voicing that was originally intended (or that can be simply transposed).

## SOMETIMES, MORE IS BETTER

♪ **William Byrd: Sing Joyfully** Psalm 81:1-4 (Geneva Bible)  
Oxford University Press TCM 102 SSAATB  
Also available on www.cpdl.org

♪ **Monteverdi: Dolcissimo uscignolo** Giovanni Battista Guarini  
Universal Edition Nr. 14362 SSATB & Continuo  
Also available on www.cpdl.org, but without a realized continuo

### Other Recommendations:

- Jean-Philippe Rameau: *Laboravi Clamans* Psalm 69:3  
Edited by Vivian James SSATB, realized basso continuo (organ)  
Handlo Music ([www.handlo.com](http://www.handlo.com)) – there is also an Edition Peters 66276 octavo that is in print from time to time.
- Josquin des Prés: *Douler me bat* SAATB a cappella (transposed up M3)  
RRW Edition – free permission to copy/perform granted

### Concepts

- ◆ It helps balance to divide your larger sections. There are countless original historical compositions available in multiple voicings. I have made great use of the editions that use three- and four-part women's voices with two part men. Find several examples of such works in past Treasure Hunts. There are just as many (if not more) works that have two-part women's voices and three or four men's parts. Enjoy your treasure hunting!
- ◆ Consider adding an instrument to parts that are "shy." I have found cello to be a wonderful timbre to add to men's parts. Since this is definitely in accordance with early performance practice, it works especially well in Renaissance and Early Baroque choral music.

## SOME THOUGHTS ON BALANCE

- ◆ How great a priority is balance in your overall mission? Really? Whether leading a choir in a school, community, or a faith setting, is "perfect balance" that high on your list? Consider emphasizing the communicative and expressive content of the work and the process of learning it. For my choir, the experience of singing three movements from the Brahms Requiem far outweighed the fact that I did not have enough tenors to balance the rest of the choir. I did everything I could to bring the tenor section forward and assure that they had an incredible experience, but in the end the experience was of the highest value – not the balance.
- ◆ If you are fortunate enough to have more than one choir in your school, consider how students are assigned to those choirs. If you have a balance issue because of the many women who want to sing in your program, perhaps some can be addressed by making one of the choirs a select Treble choral group. Also, you know your singers – balance is not always equal numbers. I find that I always need more altos – often twice as many – to balance big soprano voices. A few healthy, resonant bass voices can balance the choir quite nicely.

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## SOME THOUGHTS ON QUALITY MUSIC

"Swimming Upstream" & "Swimming Upstream Part II: Hooking Singers on Great Music" – Two articles by Randal Swiggum in the NC-ACDA newsletter *Melisma* (Winter 2005 and Spring/Summer 2005) available online at [www.ncacda.org](http://www.ncacda.org).

## TRANSLATION RESOURCES

Translations of many of the works cited on the list of the six *Great Choral Treasure Hunts* can be found in these references.

- Ron Jeffers: *Translation and Annotations of Choral Repertoire: Volume I Sacred Latin Texts* (earthsongs)
- Ron Jeffers and Gordon Paine: *Translation and Annotations of Choral Repertoire: Volume II German Texts* (earthsongs)
- Gordon Paine: *Translation and Annotations of Choral Repertoire: Volume III French & Italian Texts* (earthsongs)

## SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR TREASURE HUNT

- ◆ Visit a nearby college library. Peruse the collected works of great composers. Some are online!
  - ◆ <http://nma.redhost24-001.com/DME/nma/start.php?l=2> (Mozart)
  - ◆ [http://www.brahms-institut.de/web/bihl\\_notenschrank/ausgaben/noten\\_start.html](http://www.brahms-institut.de/web/bihl_notenschrank/ausgaben/noten_start.html) (Brahms)
- ◆ Seek out recommendations and lists from colleagues whom you trust.
- ◆ Attend convention performances. Save the programs. Make notes to yourself as you listen.
- ◆ Consider the suggestions students make from their summer music camp repertoire.
- ◆ Listen to choral music. Attend concerts. Purchase CDs and professional recordings. (Suggestion: Use the *Classical Music Advanced Search* at Amazon.com to find professional recordings – it is a remarkable search engine. Also, iTunes now has a large selection of choral music.)
- ◆ Check out the Choral Public Domain Library ([www.cpd.org](http://www.cpd.org)) and Handlo Music ([www.handlo.com](http://www.handlo.com)).
- ◆ When do U.S. works pass into public domain? Easy answer, if published before 1923 – more information here: <http://www.unc.edu/~unclng/public-d.htm>
- ◆ Look in choral collections. Permission to photocopy can be sought from the publisher.
- ◆ [www.choralnet.org](http://www.choralnet.org)
- ◆ Start a personal file of single octavos.
  - Buy single copies from lists of quality music offered by individuals respected in the profession.
  - Throw out almost all music/CDs sent by publishers. ☹

## PREVIOUS TREASURE HUNT LISTS – WITH LOTS OF TIPS

*The Great Choral Treasure Hunts I, II, III, IV, V & VI* from WMEA Conference sessions are available at: [www.wmea.com/CMP/repertoire](http://www.wmea.com/CMP/repertoire)

**CMP SUMMER WORKSHOP: JUNE 22-26, 2009 at the University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point**

**Rebecca Renee Winnie** has taught high school choral music for more than 25 years, most of it at Homestead High School in Mequon, WI. She has served on the CMP committee since 1997 and especially enjoys the adventure of searching for diverse and powerful music to study with her students. [rwinnie@mtsd.k12.wi.us](mailto:rwinnie@mtsd.k12.wi.us)

Excerpt from  
**Gamelan**  
R. Murray Schafer

*A Note by the Composer:*

The gamelan music of Bali and Java uses an unusual pentatonic scale (C D F G Bb)... The Balanese call these five tones *dong*, *deng*, *dung*, *dang*, *ding*. The words have an onomatopoeic suggestiveness, for the initial "d" reminds us of something struck while the "ng" recalls the ringing of a gong or idiophone. The changing colours of the vowels from dark to light suggest the rising notes of the scale.

I have set this little piece for four voices: these could be SATB, SASA, TBTB or some other mixed combination... It would be a good idea for the singers to practice the scale until the words have become fixed to the notes since Gamelan requires a quick momentum for its effectiveness in performance.

Moderately Fast

The musical score is handwritten and consists of two systems of four staves each. The tempo is marked 'Moderately Fast'. The music is written on a pentatonic scale. The lyrics are onomatopoeic words: 'DONG', 'DENG', 'DUNG', 'DANG', 'DING'. The first system starts with a 'p' dynamic and includes a 'poco cresc' marking. The second system continues the piece with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The score is numbered 5 and 10 at the beginning of the systems.



The good night wish, with which I greet you, Friend,  
 may you hear: an angel, who conveys the greeting,  
 goes here and there.  
 To you and back to me is bringing the wish I sent:  
 the songs your friend sends now are saying  
 I bid good night.

# Gute Nacht

Robert Schumann (1810-1856)

Opus 59 Number 4

Text by Friedrich Rückert (1788-1866)

Soprano *p*  
 Die gu - te Nacht, die ich dir sa - ge, Freund, — hö - rest du, Freund, — hö - rest du: ein En - gel, der die Bot - schaft

Alto *p*  
 Die gu - te Nacht, die ich dir sa - ge, Freund, — hö - rest du: ein En - gel, der die Bot - schaft

Tenor *p*  
 Die gu - te Nacht, die ich dir sa - ge, Freund, — hö - rest du: ein En - gel, der die Bot - schaft

Bass *p*  
 Die gu - te Nacht, die ich dir sa - ge, Freund, — hö - rest du: ein En - gel, der die Bot - schaft

S *p*  
 tra - ge, geht — ab und zu, geht — ab und zu. Er bringt sie dir, — und hat mir wie - der den

A *p*  
 tra - ge, geht — ab und zu. Er bringt sie dir, — und hat mir wie - der den

T *p*  
 tra - ge, geht — ab und zu. Er bringt sie dir, — und hat mir wie - der den

B *p*  
 tra - ge, geht — ab und zu. Er bringt sie dir, — und hat mir wie - der den —

S *rit. pp*  
 Gruss, den Gruss ge - bracht: dir sa - gen auch des Freun - des Lie - der jetzt gu - te Nacht, jetzt gu - te Nacht!

A *rit. pp*  
 Gruss, den Gruss ge - bracht: dir sa - gen auch des Freun - des Lie - der jetzt gu - te Nacht!

T *rit. pp*  
 Gruss, den Gruss ge - bracht: dir sa - gen auch des Freun - des Lie - der jetzt gu - te Nacht!

B *rit. pp*  
 Gruss, den Gruss ge - bracht: dir sa - gen auch des Freun - des Lie - der jetzt gu - te Nacht!

# Creation

William Billings (1746-1800)

$\text{♩} = 60$

Soprano

2 3 4 5 6 7

When I with pleas - ing Won - der stand, And all my Frame sur - vey, Lord,

Alto

When I with pleas - ing Won - der stand, And all my Frame sur - vey, Lord,

Tenor

When I with pleas - ing Won - der stand, And all my Frame sur - vey, Lord,

Bass

When I with pleas - ing Won - der stand, And all my Frame sur - vey, Lord,

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

S

'tis thy Work, I own; thy Hand Thus built my hum - ble Clay, Lord, 'tis thy

A

'tis thy Work, I own; thy Hand Thus built my hum - ble Clay, Lord, 'tis thy

T

'tis thy Work, I own; thy Hand Thus built my hum - ble Clay, Lord, 'tis thy

B

'tis thy Work, I own; thy Hand Thus built my hum - ble Clay, Lord, 'tis thy

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

S

Work, I own; thy Hand Thus built my hum - ble Clay, Our Life con -

A

Work, I own; thy Hand Thus built my hum - ble Clay, Our Life con -

T

Work, I own; thy Hand Thus built my hum - ble Clay, Our Life con -

B

Work, I own; thy Hand Thus built my hum - ble Clay, Our Life con -

25 26 27 28 29 30

S tains a thou - sand Springs, And dies, if one be gone;

A tains a thou - sand Springs, And dies, if one be gone;

T tains a thou - sand Springs, And dies, if one be gone;

B tains a thou - sand Springs, And dies, if one be gone;

31 32 33 34 35 36

S Strange! that a Harp, of thou - sand Strings, Should keep in Tune so long, Should

A Strange! that a Harp, of thou - sand Strings, Should keep in Tune so long,

T Strange! that a Harp, of thou sand Strings, Should keep in Tune so long, Should

B Strange! that a Harp, of thou - sand Strings, Should keep in Tune so long, Strange! that a Harp, of thou sand Strings, Should

37 38 39 40 41 42

S keep in Tune should keep in Tune so long, should keep in Tune so long, should

A Strange! that a Harp, of thou - sand Strings, Should keep in Tune should keep in Tune so long,

T keep in Tune so long, should keep in Tune so long, should

B keep in Tune so long, should keep in Tune so long, should

# Il Ballerino

Giovanni Giacomo Gastoldi (c.1550-1622)

1. So - na - te - mi/un - bal - let - to, Col mio/a - mor vo - glio dan - zar, So -  
2. Già pron - tà/è la mia nin - fa Per vo - ler me - co bal - lar. Già

1. So - na - te - mi/un - bal - let - to, Col mio/a - mor vo - glio dan - zar, So -  
2. Già pron - tà/è la mia nin - fa Per vo - ler me - co bal - lar. Già

1. So - na - te - mi/un - bal - let - to, Col mio/a - mor vo - glio dan - zar, So -  
2. Già pron - tà/è la mia nin - fa Per vo - ler me - co bal - lar. Già

5

na - te - mi/un bal - let - to, Col mio/a - mor vo - glio dan - zar, Ch'io  
pron - tà/è la mia nin - fa Per vo - ler me - co bal - lar. E

na - te - mi/un bal - let - to, Col mio/a - mor vo - glio dan - zar, Ch'io  
pron - tà/è la mia nin - fa Per vo - ler me - co bal - lar. E

na - te - mi/un bal - let - to, Col mio/a - mor vo - glio dan - zar, Ch'io  
pron - tà/è la mia nin - fa Per vo - ler me - co bal - lar. E

9

pre - do gran pia - cer Nel bal - lo/a dir - vi/il ver. Or - via, che sta-te/a  
per far - mi fa - vor La man mi strin ge/an - cor.

pre - do gran pia - cer Nel bal - lo/a dir - vi/il ver. Or - via, che sta-te/a  
per far - mi fa - vor La man mi strin ge/an - cor.

pre - do gran pia - cer Nel bal - - - lo/a dir - vi/il ver. Or - via, che sta-te/a far? Co-min-  
per far - mi fa - vor La man \_\_\_\_\_ mi strin-ge/an - cor.

14

far? Co-min-cia - te/a so - nar, Or - via che sta-te/a - far? Co-min-cia - te/a so - nar. Ch'io  
E

far? Co-min-cia - te/a so - nar, Or - via che sta-te/a - far? Co-min-cia - te/a so - nar. Ch'io  
E

cia - te/a so - nar, Or - via che sta-te/a-far? Co-min - cia - te/a so - nar. Ch'io  
E

18

pren - do gran pia - cer Nel bal - lo/a dir - vi/il ver. Or - via, che sta-te/a  
per far - mi fa - vor La man mi strin ge/an - cor.

pren - do gran pia - cer Nel bal - lo/a dir - vi/il ver. Or - via, che sta-te/a  
per far - mi fa - vor La man mi strin ge/an - cor.

pren - do gran pia - cer Nel bal - - - lo/a dir - vi/il ver. Or - via, che sta-te/a far? Co-min-  
per far - mi fa - vor La man \_\_\_\_\_ mi strin-ge/an - cor.

23

far? Co-min-cia - te/a so - nar, Or - via che sta-te/a - far? Co-min-cia - te/a so - nar.

far? Co-min-cia - te/a so - nar, Or - via che sta-te/a - far? Co-min-cia - te/a so - nar.

cia - te/a so - nar, Or - via che sta-te/a-far? Co-min - cia - te/a so - nar.

1. Play me a dance: I want to dance with my sweetheart, for I take great pleasure in the dance, to tell you the truth.

Refrain: Come on, what are you doing? Start playing!

2. My nymph is ready and wanting to dance with me, and to favour me still clasps me by the hand.

# Bar'chu

Salamon Rossi (1570-c.1630)

*Bless the Lord who is to be praised. Praised be the Lord who is blessed for all eternity.*

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with three staves (Soprano, Alto, Baritone). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are: "Ba - r' - chu et a - do - shem ha - m' - vo".

**System 1 (Measures 1-7):**

- Soprano:** Ba - r' - chu
- Alto:** Ba - r' - chu
- Baritone:** Ba - r' - chu

**System 2 (Measures 8-14):**

- Soprano:** et a - do - shem
- Alto:** et a - do - shem
- Baritone:** et a - do - shem

**System 3 (Measures 15-19):**

- Soprano:** ha - m' - vo
- Alto:** ha - m' - vo
- Baritone:** ha - m' - vo

20 21 22 23 24 25

S rach. ha - me - vo - rach.

A rach. ha - me - vo - rach.

Bar. rach. ha - me - vo - rach.

26 27 28 29 30 31

S Ba - ruch a - do - shem ha - m' - vo - rach l' - 'o - lam va -

A Ba - ruch a - do - shem ha - m' - vo - rach l' - 'o - lam va -

Bar. Ba - ruch a - do - shem ha - m' - vo - rach l' - 'o - lam va -

32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39

S 'ed, l' - 'o - lam va - 'ed, l' - 'o - lam va - 'ed.

A 'ed, l' - 'o - lam va - 'ed, l' - 'o - lam va - 'ed.

Bar. 'ed, l' - 'o - lam va - 'ed, l' - 'o - lam va - 'ed.

# Sing joyfully

William Byrd  
(1543-1623)

Sopr. I  
Sopr. II  
Alto I  
Alto II  
Tenor  
Bass

Sing joy - ful - ly un - to God our—  
Sing joy - ful - ly un - to God our—  
Sing joy - ful - ly un - to God our—  
Sing joy -

Organ (optional)

Detailed description: This system contains the first four measures of the vocal and organ parts. It features six vocal staves (Soprano I, Soprano II, Alto I, Alto II, Tenor, Bass) and an optional organ part with two staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'Sing joy - ful - ly un - to God our—'.

S I  
S II  
A I  
A II  
T  
B

5  
strength, un - to God our— strength, our  
strength, un - to God our— strength, un - to God our—  
strength, un - to God our— strength, un - to God our—  
ful - ly un - to God our strength, our— strength, our

Org.

Detailed description: This system contains measures 5 through 8 of the vocal and organ parts. It features six vocal staves (Soprano I, Soprano II, Alto I, Alto II, Tenor, Bass) and an optional organ part with two staves. The lyrics are: 'strength, un - to God our— strength, our', 'strength, un - to God our— strength, un - to God our—', and 'ful - ly un - to God our strength, our— strength, our'. A measure rest '5' is placed above the Soprano I staff at the beginning of the system.

10

S I strength. Sing loud, sing loud,

S II strength. Sing loud, sing loud un - to the

A I strength. Sing loud un - to the God of

A II Sing loud, sing loud un - to

T strength. Sing loud, sing loud un - to the

B Sing loud, sing loud un - to

Org.

15

S I sing loud un - to the God of Ja - cob.

S II God of Ja - - - - cob, un - to the God of Ja - - - - cob.

A I Ja - cob, sing loud un - to the God of Ja - cob.

A II the God of Ja - - - cob, sing loud un - to the God of Ja - - - cob.

T God of Ja - - - - cob, the God of Ja - cob.

B the God of Ja - - - cob, un - to the God of Ja - cob.

Org.

20

S I Take the song and bring forth the tim - brel,

S II Take the song and bring — forth the tim - brel, and

A I Take the song, take the song, — the song and bring

A II Take the song, — the — song, the song and — bring forth the tim - brel,

T Take the song, — take the song, — the — song and bring forth the tim - brel,

B Take the song, take the song and

Org.

25

S I the plea-sant harp and — the vi - - -

S II bring forth the tim - brel, the plea-sant harp,

A I forth the — tim - - - brel, the plea-sant harp and the vi -

A II and bring forth the — tim - brel, the tim - - - brel, —

T and bring forth the tim - brel, the plea-sant harp and the vi -

B bring forth the tim - brel, — the plea - sant harp, the

Org.

25

S I ol, - - - - - the plea-sant harp and the vi - ol,

S II the plea-sant harp and the vi - ol, and the vi - - - ol.

A I ol, the plea - - sant harp, the plea-sant harp and the vi -

A II the plea-sant harp and the vi - ol, the vi - - - ol, and

T ol, the plea - sant harp, plea - sant harp and the

B plea-sant harp and the vi - ol, and the vi - ol, and the vi - - -

Org.

S I and the vi - - - ol. Blow the trum - pet

S II Blow the trum - pet in the new moon, in the new

A I ol. Blow the trum - pet in the new moon, in the new

A II the vi - - - ol. Blow the trum - pet

T vi - - - ol. Blow the trum - pet in the new moon, blow the

B ol. Blow the trum - pet in the new moon, blow the

Org.

30



S I ev'n in the time ap - point - - - ed,

S II ed, ap - point - ed, ev'n in the time ap - point - - - ed, and

A I time ap-point - - - ed, ev'n in the time ap-point - - - ed, and

A II ed, ev'n in the time ap - point - - - - -

T point - - ed, ev'n in the time ap - point - - - ed,

B point - - - - ed, ev'n in the time ap -

Org.

45

S I and at our feast day, our feast day, and

S II at our feast day, and at our feast day, and

A I at our feast day, and at our feast day,

A II ed, and at our feast day, our feast day,

T and at our feast day, and at our

B point - ed, and at our feast day,

45

Org.

50

S I at our feast day. For this is a sta - tute

S II at our feast day. For this is a

A I and at our feast day. For this is a sta -

A II and at our feast day. For this is a sta - - -

T feast day, our feast day. For this, for this,

B and at our feast day. For this is a sta - - -

Org.

55

S I for Is - - - - ra - el, and a law of the God of

S II sta - tute for Is - - - - ra - el,

A I tute for Is - - - - ra - el, and a law of the God of Ja -

A II tute for Is - - - - ra - el,

T is a sta - tute for Is - - - - ra - el,

B tute for Is - - - - ra - el, and a law of the God of

Org.

55



65

S I and a law of the God of Ja - - - cob,

S II of the God of Ja - cob, of Ja - - - cob,

A I and a law of the God of Ja - - - cob, of

A II God of Ja - - - cob, and a law of the God

T of Ja - - - cob, Ja - cob, and a law of the

B Ja - - - cob, of the God of Ja - - - cob,

Org.

70

S I and a law of the God of Ja - - - - - cob.

S II and a law of the God of Ja - - - cob.

A I Ja - cob, and a law of the God of Ja - - - - - cob.

A II of Ja - - - - - cob, of the God of Ja - - - - - cob.

T God of Ja - - - cob, of the God of Ja - cob.

B and a law of the God of Ja - - - cob.

Org.

70

16. Dolcissimo uscignolo  
A 5 voci, cantato a voce piena, alla francese  
from Madrigal Book VIII

Claudio Monteverdi  
1567-1643

Canto in tuono  
SOLO

The musical score is arranged in two systems. Each system consists of six staves: five vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, Bass) and one basso continuo staff. The music is in common time (C) and begins with a treble clef. The lyrics are: "Dol-cis-si - mo u-sci-gno- - - - - lo". The first system shows the vocal entries and the beginning of the piece. The second system continues the vocal parts, with the bass line providing a rhythmic and harmonic foundation. The lyrics are repeated across the systems, with some variations in phrasing and ornamentation.

tu chia-- mi la tua ca - ra la tua ca - - ra com - - pa - - gni -

tu chia - mi la tua ca - ra la tua ca - - ra com - pa - gni - -

tu chia - mi la tua ca - ra la tua ca - ra com - pa - gni -

8 la tua ca - ra com - pa - gni -

a can-tan - - - do vie-- ni vie-ni vie-ni vie- - - - - ni

a can-tan - do vie - ni vie - - ni vie - - - ni vie- - - - ni

a can-tan - do vie - ni vie - ni vie - - - ni

8 a can-tan - do vie - ni vie - ni vie - - - ni

vie - ni vie - ni vie - - - ni

Musical score for the first system of a hymn. It consists of six staves. The top two staves are vocal lines (Soprano and Alto), the middle two are vocal lines (Tenor and Bass), and the bottom two are piano accompaniment (Right and Left Hand). The lyrics are:

vie - - ni a - ni - ma a - - ni - ma mi - a A me can - - - - to non va -  
 vie - - ni a - ni - ma a - - ni - ma mi - a  
 nie - ni a - ni - ma a - ni - ma mi - a  
 8 vie - ni a - ni - ma a - ni - ma mi - a  
 vie - ni a - ni - ma a - ni - ma mi - a

Musical score for the second system of a hymn. It consists of six staves. The top two staves are vocal lines (Soprano and Alto), the middle two are vocal lines (Tenor and Bass), and the bottom two are piano accompaniment (Right and Left Hand). The lyrics are:

le a me can - - - - to non va - le e non ho co - -  
 a me can - to non va - le e non ho co - -  
 a me can - to non va - le e non ho co -  
 8 a me can - to non va - le e non ho co -  
 e non ho co -

me tu da vo--lar a - le o fe - - li - ce fe-li - - ce au-gel -

me tu da vo - lar a - - le o fe - - li - ce fe-li - - ce au-gel -

me tu da vo-lar a - le o fe - - li - ce fe-li - - ce au-gel -

8 me tu da vo - - lar a - - le o fe - li - ce au - gel -

me tu da vo - - lar a - le

let - to o fe - - li - ce fe - li - - ce au-gel-let - to co-me nel tuo di -

let - - to o fe - - li - ce fe - li - - ce au-gel-let<sup>#</sup> - to co-me nel tuo di -

let - to o fe - li - - ce au - gel - let - to co - me nel tuo di -

8 let - to o fe - li - - ce au - gel - - let - to co - me nel tuo di -

o fe - li - - ce au - gel - let - to co - me nel tuo di -

let - to o fe - li - ce o fe - li - ce o fe - li - ce fe - li - ce au - gel - let -  
 let - - to o fe - li - ce o fe - li - ce fe - li - ce au - gel - let - -  
 let - to o fe - li - ce au - gel - let -  
 8 let - - to o fe - li - ce au - gel - let -  
 let - to o fe - li - ce au - gel - let -

to co-me nel tuo di - let - to ti ri - som - pen - - - - sa ben l'al -  
 to co-me nel tuo di - let - to ti ri - com - pen - - sa ben  
 to co-me nel tuo di - let - to ti ri - com - pen - - sa ben  
 8 to co-me nel tuo di - let - to ti ri - com - pen - - sa ben l'al -  
 to co-me nel tuo di - let - to ti ri - com - pen - - sa ben

- ma na - - tu - - - ra se ti ne - - gò sa - - per ti  
 l'al - ma na - tu - - ra se ti ne - - gò sa - - per ti  
 l'al - ma na - tu - ra se ti ne - gò sa - per ti  
 8 - ma na - tu - ra se ti ne - gò sa - per ti  
 l'al - - ma na - - tu - - ra se ti ne - - gò sa - per ti

diè ven-tu - ra se ti ne - - gò sa - - per ti diè ven - tu - ra  
 diè ven-tu - - ra se ti ne - - gò sa - - per ti diè ven - tu - - ra  
 diè ven-tu - ra se ti ne - gò sa - per ti diè ven - tu - ra  
 8 diè ven-tu - ra se ti ne - gò sa - per ti diè ven - tu - - ra  
 diè ven-tu - ra se ti ne - - gò sa - per ti diè ven - tu - ra

se ti ne - - gò sa-per o fe - - li - ce o fe - - li - ce fe -

se ti ne - - gò sa-per o fe - - li - ce o fe - - li - ce fe -

se ti ne - - gò sa-per o fe - li -

8 se ti ne - - gò sa - per o fe - li -

se ti ne - - gò sa-per o fe - li -

li - - ce au-gel-let - - to co-me nel tuo di - - let - to ti ri - - com - - pen -

li - - ce au-gel-let - - to co-me nel tuo di - let - - to ti ri - com - pen -

ce au - gel - let - to co - me nel tuo di - let - to ti ri - - com - - pen -

8 ce au - gel - let - to co - me nel tuo di - let - to ti ri - com - pen -

ce au - gel - let - to co - me nel tuo di - let - to ti ri - com - pen -

- - - sa ben l'al - ma na - tu - ra se ti ne -  
 - sa ben l'al - ma na - tu - ra se ti ne -  
 - sa ben l'al - ma na - tu - ra se ti ne -  
 8 - sa ben l'al - ma na - tu - ra se ti ne -  
 - sa ben l'al - ma na - tu - ra se ti ne -  
 - sa ben l'al - ma na - tu - ra se ti ne -

gò sa - per ti diè ven - tu - ra se ti ne - - gò sa -  
 gò sa - per ti diè ven - tu - ra se ti ne - - gò sa -  
 gò sa - per ti diè ven - tu - ra se ti ne - gò sa -  
 8 gò sa - per ti diè ven - tu - ra se ti ne - gò sa -  
 gò sa - per ti diè ven - tu - ra se ti ne - - gò sa -  
 gò sa - per ti diè ven - tu - ra se ti ne - - gò sa -

per ti diè ven - tu - ra ti diè ven - tu - ra  
 per ti diè ven - tu - - ra ti diè ven - tu - - ra  
 per ti diè ven - tu - ra ti diè ven - tu - - ra  
 8 per ti diè ven - tu - - ra ti diè ven - tu - - - ra  
 per ti diè ven - tu - ra ti diè ven - tu - ra  
 per ti diè ven - tu - ra ti diè ven - tu - ra

ti diè ven - tu - ra.  
 ti diè ven - tu - - ra.  
 ti diè ven - tu - ra.  
 8 ti diè ven - tu - ra.  
 ti diè ven - - tu - ra.  
 ti diè ven - - tu - ra.

# Douleur me bat

Josquin des Prés

Soprano (Superius)  
Mezzo-Soprano (Quinta Pars)  
Alto (Contratenor)  
Tenor (Tenor)  
Bass (Bassus)

Dou - leur me bat, dou leur me bat

Dou - leur me bat, dou leur me bat

Dou - leur me bat

Dou - leur me bat, dou leur me

Detailed description: This system contains the first five staves of the musical score. The Soprano part begins with a melodic line, followed by the Mezzo-Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts. The lyrics are distributed across the staves: Soprano has 'Dou - leur me bat, dou leur me bat'; Mezzo-Soprano has 'Dou -'; Alto has 'Dou leur me bat, dou leur me bat'; Tenor has 'Dou - leur me bat'; Bass has 'Dou - leur me bat, dou leur me'.

S  
Mez.  
A  
T  
B

et tris - tes - se m'a - fol - le, A - mour me

leur me bat et tris - tes - se m'a - fol - le,

et tris - tes - se m'a - fol - le, m'a - fol - le, A - mour me

et tris - tes - se m'a - fol - le, A -

bat, dou - leur me bat et tris - tes - se m'a - fol - le,

Detailed description: This system contains the next five staves of the musical score. The Soprano part continues with 'et tris - tes - se m'a - fol - le, A - mour me'. The Mezzo-Soprano part has 'leur me bat et tris - tes - se m'a - fol - le,'. The Alto part has 'et tris - tes - se m'a - fol - le, m'a - fol - le, A - mour me'. The Tenor part has 'et tris - tes - se m'a - fol - le, A -'. The Bass part has 'bat, dou - leur me bat et tris - tes - se m'a - fol - le,'.

*(Transposed up a M3 from original)*

15

S nuyt et mal-heur me con-sol - le,

Mez. A - mour me nuyt et mal-heur me con -

A nuyt et mal - heur me con-sol - le, et mal-heur me

T mour me nuyt et mal - heur me con - sol - le

B A-mour me nuyt, a - mour me nuyt et mal-heur me con-sol -

22

S Vou - loir me suit, mais ai - der ne me peult,

Mez. sol - le, Vou - loir me suit, mais ai - der

A con-sol - le, Vou - loir me suit, mais ai - der

T Vou - loir me suit, mais ai - der ne me peult,

B le, Vou - loir me suit, mais

29

S  
Jou - yr ne puis d'ung grant bien qu'on me veult,

Mez.  
ne me peult, Jou - yr ne puis d'ung grant bien

A  
ne me peult, Jou - yr ne puis d'ung grant bien

T  
8  
Jou - yr ne puis d'ung grant bien qu'on me veult,

B  
ai-der ne me peult, Jou - yr ne puis d'ung

36

S  
De vi-vre'ain - si, pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col -

Mez.  
qu'on me veult, De v - vre'ain - si pour

A  
qu'on me veult, De vi - vre'ain-si pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col -

T  
8  
De vi - vre'ain - si, pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col -

B  
grant bien qu'on me veult, De vi-vre'ain - si de vi - vre'ain - si

43

S  
le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col - le, de vi-vre'ain - si, pour dieu, qu'on

Mez.  
dieu, qu'on me dé-col - le, de vi - vre'ain - si,

A  
le, de vi - vre'ain - si pour dieu, qu'on

T  
8  
le, de vi - vre'ain - si, pour dieu, qu'on

B  
pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col - le, de vi-vre'ain - si de vi - vre'ain - si

50

S  
me dé-col - le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col - le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé - col -

Mez.  
pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col - le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col -

A  
me dé-col - le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé - col - le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col -

T  
8  
me dé-col - le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col - le,

B  
pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col - le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé-col -

57

S  
le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé - col - le.

Mez.  
le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé - col - le.

A  
le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé - col - le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé - col - le.

T  
pour dieu, qu'on me dé - col - le.

B  
le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé - col - le, pour dieu, qu'on me dé - col - le.

## Josquin des Prés

(c.1440-1521)

(also spelled Josquin Desprez)

### Douleur me bat

Chanson

Douleur me bat et tristesse m'afolle,  
 Amour me nuyt et malheur me consolle,  
 Vouloir me suit, mais aider ne me peult,  
 Jouyr ne puis d'ung grant bien qu'on me veult,  
 De vivre' ainsi, pour dieu, qu'on me décolle.

*Anguish beats me and sadness drives me crazy,  
 Love injures me and misfortune comforts me,  
 Desire follows me but cannot help me,  
 I cannot enjoy this great good that one demands of me,  
 To live thus, by God, would that they would behead me.*