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*I hereby recommend that the thesis prepared under my
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entitled Alice Parker: Analytical Notes on the
Cantatas, an Annotated Catalogue, a Complete
Works List, and a Biography
be accepted as fulfilling this part of the requirements for the
degree of Doctor of Musical Arts in Choral Conducting

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ALICE PARKER:
ANALYTICAL NOTES ON THE CANTATAS,
AN ANNOTATED CATALOGUE,
A COMPLETE WORKS LIST,
AND A BIOGRAPHY

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by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF EXAMPLES	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
PREFACE	vii
CHAPTER	
I. "AN EASTER REJOICING"	1
II. "THE FEAST OF INGATHERING"	12
III. "A SERMON FROM THE MOUNTAIN: MARTIN LUTHER KING"	22
IV. "JOURNEYS: PILGRIMS AND STRANGERS"	35
V. "COMMENTARIES"	44
VI. CONCLUSION	61
APPENDIXES	
I. ANNOTATED CATALOGUE	66
II. COMPLETE WORKS	77
III. ALICE PARKER: BIOGRAPHY	112
BIBLIOGRAPHY	119

LIST OF EXAMPLES

Example

1. <u>An Easter Rejoicing</u> , I, "Processional," mm. 20-22	4
2. <u>An Easter Rejoicing</u> , IX, "Most Glorious Lord of Life," mm. 1-13	6
3. <u>An Easter Rejoicing</u> , II, "Earth Now is Green," mm. 21-26	7
4. <u>An Easter Rejoicing</u> , III, "Gabriel's Message," mm. 34-36	8
5. <u>An Easter Rejoicing</u> , I, "Processional," mm. 44-49	10
6. <u>The Feast of Ingathering</u> , I, "Ritornello," p. 2, mm. 1-18	15
7. <u>The Feast of Ingathering</u> , III, "Aria," p. 21, mm. 125-126	16
8. <u>The Feast of Ingathering</u> , "Chorale," p. 27, mm. 1-9	17
9. <u>The Feast of Ingathering</u> , I, "Ritornello," outline of the bass motion and large- scale rhythm of movement	18
10. <u>The Feast of Ingathering</u> , II, "Recitative," p. 7, mm. 75-77, and p. 8, mm. 91-93	21
11. <u>Sermon from the Mountain</u> , IV, "The Rule," opening measures of a) the baritone solo, and, b) the response	25/26
12. <u>Sermon from the Mountain</u> , comparison of the opening measures of the spiritual responses	28
13. <u>Sermon from the Mountain</u> , I, "Invitation," pp. 1-4, mm. 1-22	29/32
14. <u>Sermon from the Mountain</u> , I, "Let Us Go," macro-level bass line motion	33
15. <u>Commentaries</u> , IIb, "I Am in Love, I Dare Not Own It," mm. 5-12	47
16. <u>Commentaries</u> , IVb, "How Can I Keep from Singing," mm. 1-16	48

17.	<u>Commentaries</u> , Ib, "Whither Goest, Pilgrim Stranger," mm. 73-86	50
18.	<u>Commentaries</u> , Va, "No Ladder Needs the Bird But Skies," mm. 63-69	52/53
19.	<u>Commentaries</u> , Va, "No Ladder Needs the Bird but Skies," mm. 4-5	55
20.	<u>Commentaries</u> , IIa, "The Sweetest Heresy," mm. 1-16	56/57
21.	<u>Commentaries</u> , IVa, "Some Things That Fly There Be," mm. 20-25	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table

1.	<u>An Easter Rejoicing</u> : composer's titles, annotations and forces used	3
2.	The <u>ritornello</u> principle in <u>The Feast of Ingathering</u> as displayed through con- trasts of forces used, meters, and note values	13
3.	<u>A Sermon from the Mountain: Martin Luther King</u> , sections, subsections and accompaniment	23
4.	Comparison of the orchestrations of <u>Journeys</u> and <u>Commentaries</u>	37
5.	<u>Journeys</u> , the A section of movement I, "Beginnings," development by juxta- posing melodies	39
6.	The text to movement III, "Trouble and Grief," <u>Journeys</u> , as it is presented by the various self-interest groups	42/43
7.	<u>Commentaries</u> , text and melody sources of movements	45
8.	<u>Commentaries</u> , simultaneous independent chord progressions in Va, "No Ladder Needs the Bird But the Skies"	51
9.	<u>Commentaries</u> , text, tempo, and texture in Va., "No Ladder Needs the Bird But the Skies"	54
10.	<u>Commentaries</u> , delineation of the three epigrams in IVa, "Some Things That Fly There Be"	58

PREFACE

Alice Parker has had a consistently positive influence on choral music in America over the past twenty-five years. Her contributions have had numerous manifestations, and she is responsible for a myriad of compositions, arrangements, translations, and editions. Active as a clinician, educator, and conductor, Parker is considered an expert on American music, hymnology, and composing for voices.

Particularly since 1965, Parker has been sought after through numerous commissions. In addition to shorter works, these commissions have yielded twelve published extended compositions, including cantatas, operas, suites, and a song cycle. These works are the focus of this paper. The main body of this document contains analytical notes on each of the five cantatas. An annotated catalog listing the remaining seven extended compositions comprises Appendix I. Over 400 items are included in Appendix II, "Complete Works" list.

The works list contains compositions, arrangements, translations, editions, and recordings. This list is designed to acquaint choral conductors with the great variety and extent of Parker's output. Publishers' numbers are given whenever possible to facilitate acquisition. The list of

Shaw-Parker arrangements and their recordings stand as documentation of a great era in choral music. The folk songs, spirituals and hymns, well within the reach of most choral groups, consistently display the highest quality part-writing and voice leading while preserving the original flavor of the music. The recordings set a new goal for choral groups by displaying a hitherto unequaled high standard of performance.

Each composition in the annotated catalog is described briefly according to title, genre, forces, length, and the sources for the text or subject matter. This is a practical catalog. The intent is to enable a conductor to quickly determine which of these works would be suitable for a particular performance situation.

A thesis supporting a Doctor of Musical Arts in Choral Conducting degree would naturally spend the most time with those works containing the greatest amount of choral music, the cantatas. Each of the cantatas are dealt with in a separate chapter where an analysis is given and compositional characteristics are presented. These chapters were also written from a practical standpoint. They are intended to be analyses that would enhance and facilitate performance preparations.

Perhaps influenced by her early association with Robert Shaw and their concentration on music of North America, Parker has continued to concentrate on indigenous subject matter. In addition to using Americana libretti, thematic material contains existing folk songs, spirituals, and hymns as well as

new melodies written in these same styles.

In the Foreward to Creative Hymn Singing, Parker writes "voices want to sing melodies: counterpoint is the natural extension of sung melody."¹ Contrapuntal techniques Parker frequently employs include the juxtaposition of two melodies, the juxtaposition of a melody with a countermelody, and the use of melodic imitation or canon. In addition to Parker's use of melody, this paper will scrutinize her text settings, contrapuntal procedures, use of rhythm, and the importance she places on the relationship between text and rhythm.

Practicality is of utmost importance to Parker. Her unflagging insistence on it warrants a comparison to Hindemith's Gebrauchsmusik concept. Parker believes that music should be written for specific purposes, situations, occasions. She believes the music should be simple enough to be approachable by musicians other than those in the professional or conservatory settings. Testament to Parker's practicality is all of her compositions of the last ten years have been written on commissions. She frequently suggests alternative ways of tailoring works to better fit specific performance situations.

This emphasis on practicality partially explains why the terms cantata, opera, suite, and song cycle cannot be considered in their classic senses when used to describe

¹Alice Parker, Creative Hymn Singing (Chapel Hill: Hinshaw), p. 7.

Parker's compositions. This is particularly true in the case of the operas. They are not in the vein of grand opera, but rather Singspiel. The Family Reunion is clearly labelled a "backyard opera" and Martyrs' Mirror is called a "church opera." All of the operas contain spoken dialogue and all of the heroes are folk heroes.

Songs for Eve is a song cycle, but for four voices, not one. The voices are set in conjunction with a string quartet, not the usual piano or orchestral accompaniment. These string lines are considered to be equal with the voices rather than being relegated to supporting roles.

Gaudete and Seven Carols are called suites. Melodious Accord, subtitled a "sacred service," also fits into this category. To Parker, the suite concept indicates that the music should be seen as a unified whole. Because of her practical side, she is not opposed to choruses being extracted for separate use. The choruses of Gaudete and Seven Carols are published separately.

The lines between suite and cantata are occasionally difficult to determine. This is especially true in the case of An Easter Rejoicing. Completed in 1967, this is the first of Parker's works in the later years that she labels "cantata." That scriptural texts may be interspersed between movements is yet another determinant in categorizing. All of Parker's cantatas have sections where text is actually spoken, or there are sections written in a declamatory, recitative-

like manner. Only The Feast of Ingathering (1972) contains choruses, recitatives, and arias resembling the format set forth by many of J. S. Bach cantatas.

The other cantatas, A Sermon from the Mountain: Martin Luther King (1968), Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers (1976), and Commentaries (1978), are unique in form; that is, a new form seems to emerge for each composition, resulting from the subject matter at hand. The similarities and differences of these five cantatas will be explored in the following chapters.

CHAPTER I

"AN EASTER REJOICING"

The extended choral works signal a new stage in Parker's career, one in which she reaches beyond her arrangements and translations, beyond her compositions more modest in scope. An Easter Rejoicing, the first of these works to be published, appropriately concerns rebirth and resurrection. In "A Note from the Composer," found in the score to An Easter Rejoicing, Parker writes:

After the solemn mood of the Lenten season, Easter should shine forth with unbounded joy. Yet happy music is not easily found these days: the times demand more sober stuff. This piece, without apology, combines old hymns and new songs with but one aim: to provide an expression of exultant joy for those who celebrate the Easter Feast. Four Biblical lessons are suggested on the pages of the text, for those who wish to use the music in a service.

For me the joy of the Resurrection is reflected in the rebirth of the natural world around us: in a word, spring. So the cantata entwines these twin themes: reflections on the risen Christ, and descriptions of his earthly garden. It opens with¹ a processional hymn, a spring carol, and a ballad.

Four of the old hymn texts that Parker sets are by Isaac Watts (1674-1748). One of the remaining eight is a Latin hymn, and all the rest are attributed to English poets

¹Alice Parker, An Easter Rejoicing (Boston: E. C. Schirmer, 1967).

of the 16th and 17th centuries. Rare among her works, this is the only instance in the cantatas where American subject matter is not used.

These poems are arranged into four groups of three movements each. A repeat of the first poem and its music completes the cantata. Between the groupings, suggested scripture lessons may be read depending on the context of the performance. The titles of each movement, Parker's annotations, and the forces used are presented in Table 1.

Mixed meter is a distinguishing feature of the identical first and last movements, the "Processional" and "Recessional." Although nearly 70 percent of the measures are 6/8 meter, other meters present include 5/8, 7/8, and 9/8. The 6/8 measures are laden with linear and horizontal hemiola, a feature common to Parker's works. In Example 1 linear hemiola is in the top vocal line. Six is divided into three groups of two in measure 20 and two groups of three in measure 21. Vertical hemiola occurs in measure 20 between the two vocal lines. That is, the beat groupings of the upper lines is three groups of two, and the beat groupings of the lower line is two groups of three. In the same measure, vertical hemiola is present between the right and left hands of the organ part.

Mixed meters abound in all of Parker's works as a result of the great care she takes to align textual and

TABLE 1. An Easter Rejoicing: Composer's titles, annotations and forces used.

<u>Movement</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Parker's Classification</u>	<u>Forces Used</u>
I.	Christ the Lord Is Risen	a processional hymn	SATB chorus, organ, harp, percussion
II.	Earth Now Is Green	a spring carol	SATB unaccompanied
III.	Gabriel's Message	a ballad	S solo, SSA chorus, harp, percussion
LESSON: John 20:1-10			
IV.	We Are a Garden	a dancing hymn	SATB chorus, organ, harp, percussion
V.	I Got Me Flowers	a tender song	Tenor solo, harp
VI.	Seasons and Times	a sonorous round	SATB chorus, harp, percussion
LESSON: John 20:11-18			
VII.	Like Flowers We Spring Up Fair	a solemn march	TB chorus, harp
VIII.	Drop, Drop, Slow Tears	a prayer	Baritone solo
IX.	Most Glorious Lord of Life!	Spenser's glorious invocation	SATB chorus unaccompanied
LESSON: Luke 24:13-35			
X.	O For a Shout of Sacred Joy	a rhythmic shout	SATB chorus, organ, percussion
XI.	Christ, My Beloved	a quiet song of faith	Alto solo, harp
XII.	Jesus, Whom Every Saint Adores	a burst of exultation	SATB chorus, percussion
LESSON: Luke 24:36-53			
XIII.	Christ the Lord Is Risen	a recessional hymn	SATB chorus, organ, harp, percussion

EXAMPLE 1. An Easter Rejoicing, I, "Processional,"
mm. 20-22.

20

'Twas by thy blood, im - mor - tal Lamb, Thine ar - mies trod the
Christ the Lord - is ris - en.

23

tempt - er down; 'Twas by thy Word and pow'r - ful Name they
Christ the Lord - is ris - en, _____

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of two systems, measures 20-22 and 23. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The lyrics are: 'Twas by thy blood, im - mor - tal Lamb, Thine ar - mies trod the Christ the Lord - is ris - en. tempt - er down; 'Twas by thy Word and pow'r - ful Name they Christ the Lord - is ris - en, _____. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, flowing pattern in the left hand.

musical stresses. Important syllables often have longer note values and occur on strong beats in the measure. In Example 2 one interpretive reading of the poetry could emphasize those words which are musically emphasized by half notes. In the first phrase, "Lord" and "life" receive the most importance by having longer duration than the notes and words around them and also by occurring on the downbeats of measures. "And having harrow'd Hell" in measures 7-9 is an example of advantageous use of the tyranny of the bar lines.

Considering text setting beyond its relationship to rhythm, Parker's own editorial marks further indicate the care she exercises. The Luftpause in measure three separates the invocatory address from the body of the invocation, and the Luftpause in measure nine sets off the phrase to clarify the text. Likewise, the phrase marking in measure four indicates the performer must defer the grammatically correct comma for the best textual interpretation.

In addition to length of note values, choice of meter, and editorial markings, simple text painting occurs. In Example 3, mm. 24-25, a melisma on the word "sing" in the midst of a syllabic passage is common in Parker's compositions. In compositions throughout music history, words expressing joy, hope and acts of praise have been emphasized in this manner.

A complete triad occurring with the word "harmonious" would usually go unnoticed as text painting. This is not true

EXAMPLE 2. An Easter Rejoicing, IX, "Most
Glorious Lord of Life," mm. 1-13.

Edmund Spenser, 1595

Moderately; warmly

p

Chorus

Most glo - rious Lord of life! that, on this

poco cresc.

mf

day, Didst make thy tri - umph o - ver death and sin; — And,

poco cresc.

mf

hav - ing har - row'd Hell, didst bring a - way Cap - tiv - i - ty thence

mp

cap - tive, us to win: This jov - ous day, dear

mp

EXAMPLE 3. An Easter Rejoicing, II, "Earth Now Is Green," mm. 20-26.

20 L L *mp* L Δ *mp*

The earth wears all her rich - es, all her rich - es; Har - mo - nious birds

The earth wears all her rich - es, all rich - es; Har - mo - nious birds

rich - es; Har - mo - nious birds

The earth wears all her rich - es, her rich - es Har - mo - nious birds

24 *dancing* Δ L *legato*

sing such a psalm, sing such a psalm As

sing such a psalm, sing such a psalm As

sing such a psalm, sing such a psalm As

sing such a psalm, sing such a psalm As

sing such a psalm, sing such a psalm As

in the case of the passage in measure 23 of II, "Earth Now Is Green" (see Example 3). Even though Parker is a tonal composer, she does not frequently employ triads. When triads are present, they often contain added seconds, or are juxtaposed with other triads. Root movements of the second are more common than root movements of the fifth. For instance, in measures 20 through 22 of Example 3, the series of first inversion triads preceding the F# major triad is built largely on descending seconds.

When fifths occur in the bass line, other factors weaken the case for traditional harmonic progressions. Pervading ostinatos are one major cause. Example 4 shows a segment of the bass line of III, "Gabriel's Message." The ostinato seen here is present in 56 of the 66 measures of the movement. Although this figure clearly outlines two

EXAMPLE 4. An Easter Rejoicing, III, "Gabriel's Message,"
mm. 34-36.

34

SSA *mp*

So— be-hold, all— the gates of heav'n un— fold.

mp *tr*

mp

triads whose roots are a fifth apart, no other chords are present to reinforce a tonic-to-dominant relationship. The leading tone, C#, is present only to introduce the short respite from the original ostinato.

Similarly, in I, "Christ the Lord is Risen," the bass line movement is from B-flat to F except for one A-flat to E-flat in measure 47 (see Example 5.)

Even though there is root movement of the fifth the listener does not receive a strong feeling of functional harmony. This is due to the lack of thirds in the chords, to the lack of a leading tone, and to the lack of supporting second class chords.

Choosing to alternate vertical sonorities rather than rely on traditional chord progressions, Parker finds building blocks other than harmonic rhythm to give a movement pacing, unity and variety. The most frequent solution is an extremely close alignment of the music and text. The music assumes the shape and form of the poetry. Every movement in An Easter Rejoicing follows the form of strophic variations aligned with the verses of the poems. Tension and relaxation are achieved largely by texture changes. For example, with each subsequent verse in I, "Christ the Lord Is Risen," there is an increase in the amount of counterpoint surrounding the melody.

An Easter Rejoicing is a composition in which the linear aspects are more important than the vertical. Two-

EXAMPLE 5. An Easter Rejoicing, I, "Processional,"
mm. 44-49.

The musical score is for a piece titled "An Easter Rejoicing, I, 'Processional,'" measures 44-49. It is written for a four-part vocal choir (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 8/8. The score begins at measure 44 with the vocal parts entering with the lyrics "al - le - lu - ia,". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. A Triangle instrument is indicated with a wavy line and a forte dynamic. The tempo marking "Meno mosso" appears at measure 47. The vocal parts continue with "al - le - lu - ia!" and the piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern. The score concludes at measure 49 with a final chord. The publisher's information "F. C. S. No. 2220" is printed at the bottom left.

44

al - le - lu - ia,

le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia,

al - le - lu - ia,

Triangle

47 *Meno mosso*

al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia!

al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia!

al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia!

al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia!

Meno mosso

Meno mosso 8^{va}

F. C. S. No. 2220

thirds of the movements are clearly contrapuntal. Parker knows the voice intimately and decides in favor of the voice when considering her compositional options. Melody is supreme; counterpoint abounds; and texts are crystalline in their settings.

CHAPTER II

"THE FEAST OF INGATHERING"

As was stated in the Preface, the lines between suite and cantata are blurred in An Easter Rejoicing. This is not true of The Feast of Ingathering scored for chorus, alto solo, and organ. It is comparable to cantatas of the early 18th century, containing the Baroque characteristics of recitative, the ritornello principle, motor rhythms, a pastorale, and a chorale.

The Feast of Ingathering uses secco recitative in addition to arias and choruses. A Sermon from the Mountain is the only other Parker cantata which shares this characteristic. In this style, the organ punctuates with occasional chords, allowing the singer freedom to alter the duration of a syllable according to its natural stress or dramatic importance. This is unusual for Parker. She is so adept at setting the text for coincidence of rhythmic, syllabic, and dramatic stress, that she rarely leaves these decisions to the performer.

The Baroque principle of ritornello is the basis of The Feast of Ingathering. Similar to the procedure in concerto grosso, the tutti (chorus) alternates sections based on identical material with solo sections employing new material. This contrast of forces is seen in Table 2. An organ

TABLE 2. The ritornello principle in The Feast of Ingathering as displayed through contrasts of forces used, meters, and note values.

<u>Movements:</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>		<u>III (I)*</u>		<u>IV (II)*</u>	
	Ritornello	Recitative	Ritornello	Aria, two-part	Ritornello	Chorale	Ritornello
<u>Forces:</u>	Chorus	Alto	Chorus	Alto	Chorus Organ solo	Alto	Chorus
<u>Meter:</u>	7/8	4/4	7/8	6/8; 2/4, 3/4	7/8	4/4 chorus, alto freely in mixed meter	7/8
<u>Note Values:</u>	 =120	 =60	 =120	 =88;  =144	 =120	 =56	 =120
<u>Measure Numbers:</u>	1-63	64-93	94-154	1-54; 55-132	133-190	1-25	26-95

*The Carl Fischer vocal score is renumbered at the beginning of the third and fourth movements. For clarity I have referred to the movements using four consecutive numbers.

elaboration on the ritornello theme occurs after the third iteration, and the counterpoint of the fourth and final statement is expanded from two- or four-voice choir, but the returning material is unmistakable.

In motor rhythms of the 18th century, there is no relaxation until the final cadence. Even though the accompaniment of the ritornello of The Feast of Ingathering was written in quarter notes, the 7/8 meter and the tempo ♩ = 120 necessitates an underlying pulse of eighth notes. This strong rhythmic drive is present throughout this section of the cantata (see Example 6).

The first half of the alto aria is a pastorale. The compound meter contains the characteristic figure  and the text includes the traditional mention of sheep and pastures:

You crown the year with you goodness;
and abundance fills your steps.
It fills the pastures of the wilderness;
and the little hills rejoice on every side.
The pastures are clothed with flocks;
and the valleys are also covered over with corn.
They shout for joy, they also sing.¹

The last line of this text, a line which is outside the pastorale mood, is expanded into a second contrasting section which is rhythmically accented and melodically acrobatic. This is comparable to a Baroque aria with two contrasting sections. Also Baroque are the ornamented cadenzas which are immediately prior to a final keyboard phrase (see Example 7).

¹Alice Parker, The Feast of Ingathering (New York: Carl Fischer, Inc.), pp. 14-26.

EXAMPLE 6. The Feast of Ingathering, I, "Ritornello,"
p. 2, mm. 1-18.

Text adapted from
Old Testament Scriptures by A. P.

Alice Parker

Rather fast; strongly accented, ♩ = 120

Chorus

Organ

p Sw

Ch

unison *mp*

O come, let us

sing un-to the Lord. Let us make a joy-ful-house to the

Rock of our sal - va - tion.

Gt *mf*

EXAMPLE 7. The Feast of Ingathering, III, "Aria,"
p. 21, mm. 125-126.

125

sing. they al-so sing for

Ch.

The last element which evokes the early 18th century is the use of a chorale. This chorale is interspersed between phrases of a solo. An example of this in J. S. Bach is the bass aria and chorale from The Passion According to St. John, "Mein teurer Heiland, Lass dich fragen," The chorale and the solo could exist separately from each other. Juxtaposed, they reinforce one another. As seen in The Feast of Ingathering, the first two utterances of each musical body are shown in Example 8.

In the harmony, there exists a vertical structure which acts as a pillar chord and reappears at all cadential points. This quintal structure based on C contains the pitches C, G, D, and A. This chord begins the ritornello and recurs each time after the lowest note in the bass line moves upwards from C through more than one octave and returns abruptly

EXAMPLE 8. The Feast of Ingathering, IV, "Chorale,"
p. 27, mm. 1-9.

Rather slow $\text{♩} = 56$ Rather freely; not slow

Alto Solo *mp* *molto legato* O Lord, who laid the foun-da-tions

*Chorus *mf* While the earth re-main-eth,

of the earth, that it should not be re-moved for-ev-er:

5 Who gave us rain — from hea-ven,

Seed-time and har-vest,

and fruit-ful sea-sons, fill-ing our hearts with food and glad-ness:

The musical score is written for Alto Solo and Chorus. The Alto Solo part begins with a melodic line in G major, marked 'mp' and 'molto legato'. The Chorus part enters with a harmonic accompaniment in G major, marked 'mf'. The tempo is 'Rather slow' (♩ = 56) for the first part and 'Rather freely; not slow' for the second part. The lyrics are: 'O Lord, who laid the foun-da-tions While the earth re-main-eth, of the earth, that it should not be re-moved for-ev-er: Who gave us rain — from hea-ven, Seed-time and har-vest, and fruit-ful sea-sons, fill-ing our hearts with food and glad-ness:'. The score is divided into four systems, with a measure rest (5) at the beginning of the third system.

to its position at the bottom of the pillar chord. The outline of this bass motion is shown in Example 9.

This bass line repetition provides the basis for a buildup and relaxation of tension that serves to replace functional harmonic rhythm. After oscillating on C and D, the first statement of the bass line is not completed for 20 measures. The repeat of the bass line takes half as long (mm. 20-30), and the third iteration is again halved in length (mm. 31-36). The highest point of the bass line, a g^1 , occurs in the next statement. From this high point, the bass line returns to the norm as presented in measures 20-30, and the following two statements are successively more brief. Therefore, a tension and relaxation situation results from the bass line and the vertical sonorities without traditional harmony.

EXAMPLE 9. The Feast of Ingathering, I, "Ritornello," outline of the bass motion and large-scale rhythm of movement.



A final feature of this work, text painting, has been characteristic of composers in every century since words were first set to music. Parker's word painting in The Feast of Ingathering falls into several categories, but the majority of instances are melismas on words which express religious exuberance. The test of the ritornello is always "O come let us sing unto the Lord, let us come before His presence, and make a joyful noise unto Him with psalms and thanksgiving."² In this passage, it is the words "psalms" and "thanksgiving" which are emphasized either by their comparatively long duration or by their melismatic setting encompassing a wide range.

The second part of the alto aria is a textual elaboration of the line "They shout for joy, they also sing."³ In an otherwise syllabic setting, "sing" and "shout" are always on more than one pitch and last for more than one measure. The word "shout" is handled in a unique manner. The presence of the word might imply an increase in the degree of loudness, but Parker indicates no dynamic level increase, and there is an accent only on the first occurrence. The word always occurs, however, on the strong beat of a measure (the downbeat in every instance except the first, the accented instance), and it is always on a dotted rhythm. Thus, the tone color is extremely different from "sing." The most frequent rhythmic setting of "shout" is,  which offers the

²Parker, Feast, pp. 2-3.

³Ibid., p. 18.

natural bar-line emphasis both at the beginning and ending of the word. This doubled natural accent and the extended length insures that the word sounds like what it means.

A musical event occurring three times to symbolize the Trinity is a common musical representation in music which uses New Testament texts. The importance of the number three in the Old Testament is less often encountered. The text for The Feast of Ingathering comes from Isaiah, and Parker straightforwardly sets the words "three times," three times, each iteration on a successively higher pitch.

Although the above characteristics point to a neo-classical approach,⁴ there are a few moments in the composition that are reminiscent of jazz. The same alto recitative (movement II) that bears a resemblance to Baroque recitative also has a blues flavor (see Example 10). There is a "blue" note, a lowered third (E-flat in measure 76), and a blues melodic and rhythmic figure on the first beat of measure 91. In another movement, the choral ritornello, the 7/8 meter stems from jazz, not from Bartok.⁵

Thus, while An Easter Rejoicing is at one end of a continuum because it is largely within the European musical tradition and A Sermon from the Mountain is at the other end of the continuum because it is largely within the American

⁴According to the Harvard Dictionary of Music, the term "neo-classicism" describes the inclusion of stylistic features of 17th and 18th century works into contemporary compositions.

⁵Conversation with the composer, June 1979.

EXAMPLE 10. The Feast of Ingathering, II, "Recitative,"
p. 7, mm. 75-77, and p. 8, mm. 91-93.

a.

75

You shall keep the feast of un - leav - ened bread, Sw.

mp

b.

gath - ered in your la - bors out of the field.

p

mf
Gt.

musical tradition, The Feast of Ingathering is in the middle,
combining musical characteristics of both Europe and America.

CHAPTER III

"A SERMON FROM THE MOUNTAIN: MARTIN LUTHER KING"

Minority issues are a part of today's political world but are rarely represented in the musical world. One exception is Parker's A Sermon from the Mountain: Martin Luther King. This tribute to the Black leader, Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., was commissioned after his death by the Franconia Mennonite Chorus of Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and is scored for SATB chorus and soloists accompanied by strings, guitar and percussion.

The composer calls A Sermon from the Mountain a "church service." The service is presented in six sections, with each section containing: 1) quotes from King, delivered by a narrator; 2) quotes from the Bible, sung by a baritone soloist (who may be the same person as the speaker); and, 3) a spiritual response, arranged for chorus. These six sections and their subsections are shown in Table 3.

Parker intentionally finds ways of interconnecting sections of a composition, and calls this the "suite concept."¹ The accompaniment in A Sermon from the Mountain indicates relationships between pairs of movements. Instead of six

¹Conversation with the composer, June 1979.

TABLE 3. A Sermon from the Mountain: Martin Luther King, sections, subsections and accompaniment.

CONTENTS	ACCOMPANIMENT
I. Invitation: Speaker: "We've got some difficult days ahead..." Baritone Solo: "Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain." Tenor Solo and Chorus: "Way Up On the Mountain, Lord."	strings a cappella
II. Blessings: Speaker: "I have nothing but praise for those of you who have already stood unflinchingly before threats and intimidation..." Baritone Solo: "Blessed are they that mourn..." Soprano Solo and Chorus: "He's the Lily of the Valley."	strings a cappella
III. Exhortation: Speaker: "We need to recapture the gospel glow of the early Christians..." Baritone Solo: "If any man will come after me..." Chorus: "I Want to Live So God Can Use Me."	cello and violin tutti
IV. The Rule: Speaker: "One day the South will recognize its real heroes." Baritone Solo. "Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but..." Contralto Solo and Chorus: "My Feets Is Tired."	cello tutti
V. The Promise: Speaker: "Christianity clearly affirms that in the long struggle between good and evil..." Baritone Solo: "There is therefore now no condemnation..." Tenor Solo and Chorus: "Well, I feel All Right."	strings ---percussion only
VI. The Reward: Speaker: "The greatest stumbling block..." Baritone Solo: "Love your enemies..." Baritone Solo and Chorus: "Let Justice Roll Down Like Waters."	strings ---tutti

movements, one could think of three sections of two movements each (see brackets in Table 3). The first and second baritone solos are accompanied by strings. Each is followed by an unaccompanied spiritual. The third and fourth baritone solos are accompanied by one or two instruments, not the full string complement, and are followed by spirituals which feature guitar and percussion in a tutti accompaniment. The last two baritone solos, like the first two, use strings only. The penultimate spiritual with percussion accompaniment has a dramatic sparseness. The final spiritual, accompanied by all the instruments, has a contrasting richness. Greater variety of instrumental ranges, dynamic levels, accents, and tempo changes makes this section less connected to the previous tutti movements, and more a companion in contrast to the fifth spiritual.

Equally important as relationship between pairs of movements, is the relationship between the baritone solo and each spiritual it precedes. IV, "The Rule," serves as the best example. The baritone recitative is punctuated by a bass line that is 1) descending, and, 2) written in dotted rhythms (see Example 11a). For the response that follows, IV, "My Feet Is Tired," these two musical ideas are separated and expanded; 1) the bass line descends, this time in half notes; and, 2) the dotted rhythms appear in the guitar chords (see Example 10b).

The two jazz rhythmic devices of dotted rhythms and

EXAMPLE 11. Sermon, IV. "The Rule," opening measures
of a) the baritone solo, and, b) the response.¹

a.

Baritone Solo

Rather slow mp

Ye have heard

Organ

that it hath been said, an eye for an

eye, and a tooth for a tooth:

* [musical notation] should be played in a relaxed, triplet swing

¹Some "Examples" from Sermon from the Mountain: Martin Luther King are in the manuscript hand of Alice Parker. Although the composition has been published, only the spiritual/responses have been typeset.

EXAMPLE 11. (cont'd)

b.

As a slow blues ♩ = 60

Contralto Solo

Soprano

Alto

Guitar

Drum

Organ

As a slow blues ♩ = 60

p

3

Alto Solo

mp

p

Cm Cm7 A♭maj7 My feet is

6

Alto Solo

tired, but my soul

Cm Cm7 Cm6

♩ = ♩, with a relaxed swing.

syncopations are characteristic of all the main themes of the spirituals/responses. A comparison of the opening measures of each shows these similarities (see Example 12). In the exception, IV, "Let Justice Roll Down Like Water," there is a prominent quarter note triplet in the first theme, and syncopation is not employed until the second theme.

A repeated choral response to a solo line exists in half of the spirituals (I, II, and V). The call and response pattern is characteristic of traditional African music and has been transferred to much African-American music. Examples in familiar spirituals include "It's Me, O Lord," "Wade in the Water," and "Michael, Row the Boat ashore."

Parker's basic compositional procedures include:

1) macro-level bass line structure, 2) open chords employing fourths and fifths, 3) distinct rhythmic shifts, and, 4) melodic lines consisting of scales and arpeggios. These traits, which will be dealt with separately in the following paragraphs, may be seen in the first baritone solo (see Example 13).

1) In the macro-level bass line structure, the bass line ascends over the course of 19 measures (see Example 14). After moving linearly to a minor seventh above C, the bass line drops suddenly to the original pitch, falling short of its anticipated arrival on c. As it passes through this altered scale, the pitches are sustained in length from one to six measures, creating drones along the way. This type of

EXAMPLE 12. Sermon, comparison of the opening measures of the spiritual/responses.

Slow and free

Tenor Solo

Way up on the mountain, Moun - tain top, I

Slow and free

Soprano Alto

Lord, Lord,

Tenor Bass

I.

33 Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

Soprano Solo

He's the Lil - y of the Val - ley,

Soprano Alto

O, my

Tenor Bass

II.

Fast

Chorus in unison

I want to live so God can

Fast

Guitar

Fast

Drum

III.

Fast

Organ

(IV. see EXAMPLE 11b)

Moderately fast with a swing

Tenor Solo

Well, I feel all right,

Soprano Alto

No con - dem - na - tion,

Tenor Bass

Moderately fast with a swing

Drum

V.

36 $\text{♩} = 72$ marcato

Soprano Alto

Let jus - tice roll down like

Tenor Bass

Let jus - tice roll down like

Guitar

Drum

VI.

Organ

EXAMPLE 13. Sermon, I, "Invitation," pp. 1-4, mm. 1-22.

The musical score is divided into three systems, each with a Baritone Solo line and an Organ accompaniment line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4.

System 1 (Measures 1-2):
The Baritone Solo line begins with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The Organ accompaniment is marked *Slow* and *mp*. The lyrics "Come, _____" are written below the Baritone line.

System 2 (Measures 3-4):
The Baritone Solo line continues with the lyrics "come _____ ye, come ye,". The Organ accompaniment continues with a steady rhythmic pattern.

System 3 (Measures 5-6):
The Baritone Solo line begins with the lyrics "and let us go up to the moun - tain _____ of _____ the". The Organ accompaniment continues. Above the Organ line, the instruction *poco cresc.* is written.

EXAMPLE 13. (cont'd)

7
lord; come to the house of the

9
God of Ja - cob,

11
mf and He will tell us of His ways,

mf *two measures*

The musical score consists of three systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 7: The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a half-note pattern in the left hand. Measure 9: The vocal line continues with a half note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F5, and a half note G5. The piano accompaniment maintains the same rhythmic pattern. Measure 11: The vocal line starts with a half note A5, followed by a quarter note B5, a quarter note C6, and a half note D6. The piano accompaniment includes a dynamic marking of *mf* and a handwritten note "two measures" above the right hand.

EXAMPLE 13. (cont'd)

14

and we will walk,

16

and

18

we will walk in His

The musical score consists of three systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 14: The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and a half note E4. The piano accompaniment features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 15: The vocal line continues with a half note D4, a half note C4, and a half note B3. The piano accompaniment continues with similar patterns. Measure 16: The vocal line has a half note A3, a half note G3, and a half note F#3. The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern. Measure 17: The vocal line has a half note E3, a half note D3, and a half note C3. The piano accompaniment continues. Measure 18: The vocal line has a half note B2, a half note A2, and a half note G2. The piano accompaniment concludes the system with a final chord.

EXAMPLE 13. (cont'd)

Handwritten musical score for Example 13 (continued), measures 20-22. The score is written on three staves: a vocal line and a piano accompaniment consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).

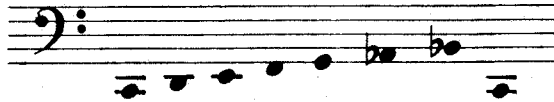
Measure 20: The vocal line begins with the lyrics "paths." followed by a long horizontal line indicating a sustained note. The piano accompaniment features a series of eighth notes in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. A handwritten "mp" (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking is present above the piano staff.

Measure 21: The vocal line continues with the lyrics "Come" followed by another long horizontal line. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns.

Measure 22: The vocal line begins with the lyrics "ye." followed by a long horizontal line. The piano accompaniment concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand. A handwritten "p" (piano) dynamic marking is present above the piano staff.

The score concludes with the handwritten word "Segue." at the bottom right.

EXAMPLE 14. Sermon, I, "Let Us Go," macro-level bass line motion.



macro-level bass line structure exists in the majority of Parker's compositions. It is not always predictable in a traditional harmonic sense, but assumes an interval pattern unique to each piece. A cursory interval count of bass lines in A Sermon from the Mountain yields major and minor seconds as the most frequently used intervals. Other examples in this composition include the response in I, "Invitation," and the solos and responses in IV, "The Rule" and VI, "The Reward."

Few bass lines support a traditional I-IV-V-I chord progression. These occur in the responses to III, "Exhortation," and IV, "The Rule," when the guitar is used in a simple accompaniment.

2) This compositional procedure consists of open chords employing fifths and fourths constituting many vertical sonorities. Thirds rarely appear, and can often be explained

linearly. For example, the vertical third in measure 14 is in an eight-measure section where the musical ideas are contrapuntal ones. This third is not harmonically conceived.

3) Division of the beat into two and then three, and meters changing from simple to compound are prominent in all of Parker's extended works. The contrapuntal section of Example 13 (mm. 11-19) is the contrasting second portion of a simple rounded binary form $\overline{AB(A)}$. The most distinguishing feature of this section is the departure from the natural division of the compound meter in the opening ten measures. The effect of dotted eighth notes in 12/8 is the same as if it had been written in 4/4. The result is a distinct rhythmic shift.

4) Another characteristic is the construction of melodies by employing scales and arpeggios. The melodic line of the "A" section is a descending fifth followed by a rising scale (mm. 1-10). Melodic scales and arpeggios occur most frequently when the text is dramatically displayed.

A Sermon from the Mountain is one of Parker's more tightly constructed compositions. Tension and relaxation is designed into the piece through the movement subsections of narration, baritone solo, and spiritual. Movements are tied together through similar accompaniment and through shared rhythmic patterns. The melodic, harmonic, and rhythmic compositional procedures found in A Sermon from the Mountain are representative of Parker's style at its finest.

CHAPTER IV

"JOURNEYS: PILGRIMS AND STRANGERS"

Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers was premiered as the final concert of the North Central District American Choral Director's Association Convention in Columbus, Ohio, on March 6, 1976. Written on a joint commission from Ohio State University and the Ohio Arts Council, the composition was intended to be conducted by Robert Shaw. When Shaw was called away due to a family emergency, Parker conducted, taking charge of the largest performing forces employed in one of her compositions (full orchestra, jazz ensemble, chorus, soprano and baritone soloists).

Of the compositions under consideration, The Feast of Ingathering requires organ only; An Easter Rejoicing requires organ and harp (or piano); and the remaining three make use of orchestras. A Sermon from the Mountain: Martin Luther King is scored for strings, with percussion and guitar used in some sections. Commentaries and Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers were commissioned for double and triple woodwinds, respectively, and thus contain the largest orchestrations for works being dealt with in this paper. These larger instrumentations indicate growth in the composer's skill and breadth of experience. Although an instrumentalist as a youth

(clarinet, violin, and keyboard), Parker's earlier work with Shaw focused on vocal idioms. Her commissions in the late 1960s and early 1970s were for voices only, but when she was given the opportunity to write for larger forces in the mid-1970s, she met the challenge.

The orchestrations for Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers and Commentaries are compared in Table 4. The major difference between the two is the large battery of percussion instruments in the earlier composition. This is partially due to the use of multiple styles, including jazz, blues, and traditional classical style. It is also due to some programmatic effects. In I., "Beginnings," five percussion players (including two on mallets) are called upon to create an improvised, mesmeric atmosphere to accompany the words "Gone to the wilderness." Perhaps harkening the jungle as much as southern swamps, the resultant sound is reminiscent of Bartok's "night music," especially as employed in the third movement of Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta where tympani and xylophone are used far beyond their usual punctuating roles.

Other than in the cantatas, Parker uses full orchestras for Gaudete and Seven Carols and smaller orchestras for The Martyr's Mirror and A Family Reunion. Characteristic of these orchestrations is the use of interesting color combinations. "We're Coming Home" from The Family Reunion features guitar, banjo, and flute. "Gathering for Meeting" from The Martyr's Mirror is scored for two recorders and bassoon. The textures

TABLE 4 . Comparison of the orchestrations of Journeys and Commentaries.

<u>JOURNEYS</u>	<u>COMMENTARIES</u>
Full Orchestra:	Full Orchestra:
2 flutes plus piccolo	2 flutes (piccolo)
2 oboes plus English horn	2 oboes
2 B-flat clarinets plus bass clarinet	2 B-flat clarinets
2 bassoons	2 bassoons (contrabassoon)
4 horns in F	2 horns in F
2 trumpets in b-flat	2 trumpets in b-flat
2 tenor trombones bass trombone	2 trombones
1 tuba	1 tuba
1 harp	1 harp
strings	strings
percussion:	percussion:
4 timpani	timpani
wood block	wood block
gourd	triangle
tam-tam	tambourine
triangle	jazz drum set
chain	chamber orchestra:
large slap stick	flute
bass drum	clarinet
cymbals	bassoon
conga drum	violin
antique cymbals	viola
xylophone	cello
vibraphone	bass
improvising jazz band:	timpani
clarinet in b-flat	
trumpet in b-flat	
trumpet in b-flat	
trombone	
tuba	
drum set	

are sparse and stringent as she rarely indulges in the sound of the orchestra.

Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers is not so stark. There are still many places with thin scoring and color combinations, employing only one or two instruments, but the tutti orchestra is often used, and lush, full sounds occur frequently.

Upon receiving this bicentennial commission, Parker tried to define what America was celebrating musically. She decided to use the music which came with the early settlers, choosing texts from hymnals that were published between 1790 and 1850, and black texts taken from oral traditions. Each of the four movements has several distinct sections, alternating black and white texts.

According to Parker, there are several reasons for the title choice:

1. In early American white music, there was a musical journey from North to South, from New England psalmody to Appalachian mountain melodies and Sacred Harp hymns.

2. Of course, the major journey of 200 years ago was that from the Old World to the New World. For the white settlers, the trip to America often meant coming from religious persecution to religious freedom. For the black settlers that same trip meant leaving the freedom of the jungle and coming to the persecution of slavery. These were obviously opposite experiences and yet both black and white texts talked of the

same human concerns: "The human spirit, responding to the terrible pressure put upon these people, erupted into art and was expressed in the form of songs."

3. The journey common to all was that which each of us makes through life. The concept of a journey to the Promised Land was shared by the majority of America's settlers, regardless of race.¹

In I., "Beginnings," the white texts are used in the "A" section and the black texts in the "B" section of a binary movement. The subsections of section A offers an excellent example of how the composer develops a movement by juxtaposing simple melodies (see Table 5). The opening

TABLE 5. Journeys, the A section of movement I, "Beginnings." Development by juxtaposing melodies.

Theme A in orchestra, mm 1-35	Theme A in male chorus, "Inquire ye pilgrims," mm 36-54.	Theme A in basses, countermelody in tenors, "I am a stranger," mm 55-75.	
.....			
Theme B SATB homphony, "God is our refuge," mm 76-92.	Theme C SATB fugato, "Through earth were from her center tost," mm 93-113	Theme B orchestra transition, mm 114-127	Theme A in chorus, Theme B in orch., Theme C in orch., "His words the raging winds control," mm 128-153.

¹From interviews with the composer at the time of the premiere. Some of this information as well as other information appearing in this chapter is included in the writer's article, "Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers," Choral Journal, May 1976, pp. 10-11.

words, "Inquire, ye Pilgrims, for the way that leads to Zion's hill" is written for unison male voices in a civilian march of uneven meters (alternating 3/4, 3/2, and 5/4). The baritones carry this same melody in the next verse, while the tenors sing a complementary countermelody. The next section is new music. Programmatically, a strong wall of homophony is used with the words "In Him undaunted we'll confide," and a disjointed fugato passage follows for the words "though earth were from her center tost by the roaring tide." Theme B, played by the orchestra, serves as transition to the final verse, where all the previous themes are heard counterpointally.

The B section containing the black texts, begins with a sparse orchestration that includes improvisation. Scored for percussion, one instrument called for is a pitched antique cymbal in 'E', the type of instrument employed in Debussy's Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun. Other instruments include a large slapstick, a chain, a gourd, xylophone with rubber mallets, and the tympani as used in the previously described "night music" section. In addition to improvisation, another traditionally black musical characteristic, blue notes, are used throughout this section. An alto (a solo voice from the chorus) asks, "Wonder where is my brother gone?" The basses answer, "Gone to the wilderness . . . Ain't comin' no more." This is followed by increasingly desperate pleas issued by the chorus: "Cryin', aye, Lord, don't leave me,"

and the section ends as it began, with the xylophone occasionally punctuating the subdued drama of the timpani background.

In movement III, "Trouble and Grief," once a new musical section has begun, there are no references to previous musical materials. In this through-composed movement of three sections, the unifying element is the text. More than any other movement, "Trouble and Grief" shows the commonality shared among blacks, whites, women, men, southerners, and northerners.

Table 6 shows the text as it is divided among these various groups. The middle section (lines 17-27) contains texts derived from southern blacks and is sung by men. The first and last sections (lines 1-16 and 28-43, respectively) alternate southern and northern texts and male and female choruses. All of these self-interest groups share in common several recurring ideas: 1) there exists both good and evil in the world and those who believe in God are not necessarily spared hardships; 2) sometimes this trouble is all-encompassing; and, 3) the answer to troubles is always in religion. These texts not only capture the essence of the religion and the life of these early settlers, but also exemplify Parker's continuing interest in bringing together divergent elements-- male and female, black and white, indigenous American music and music from classical European heritage.

Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers is inventive and

TABLE 6. The text to movement III, "Trouble and Grief,"
Journeys, as it is presented by the various self-interest
 groups.*

Line	M	F	B	W	N	S
1 Why does the will of heav'n ordain						
2 A world so mixed with woe?						
3 Why pour down want, disease and pain						
4 On wretched men below?						
5 While sorrows encompass me 'round						
6 And endless distresses I see.						
7 Astonished I cry, Can a mortal be found						
8 That's surrounded with troubles like me?						
9 By glimmering hopes and gloomy fears,						
10 We trace the sacred road.						
11 Through dismal deeps and dangerous snares						
12 We make our way to God.						
13 I have my bitter and my sweet						
14 While through this world I travel;						
15 I sometimes shout and sometimes weep.						
16 Which makes my foes to marvel.						
17 When you get overwhelmed into trouble,						
18 Journeying on your way;						
19 When you get overwhelmed into trouble,						
20 Just don't forget to pray.						
21 Old trouble, it come like a gloomy cloud,						
22 Gather thick, and thunder loud.						
23 When you get overwhelmed into trouble,						
24 Journeying on your way,						
25 Cry Aye! Lord, don't leave me,						
26 But guide me on my way.						
27 Lord, do Lord, remember me.						

(continued)

*Key: M - Male B - Black N - North
 F - Female W - White S - South

TABLE 6. (cont'd)

Line	M	F	B	W	N	S
28 When overwhelmed with grief.						
29 My heart within me dies;						
30 Helpless, and far from all relief.						
31 To heav'n I lift mine eyes.						
32 Arise, my tend'rest thoughts, arise.						
33 To torrents melt my streaming eyes;						
34 And thou, my heart, with anguish feel						
35 Those evils which thou canst not heal.						
36 Thou wilt regard my cries,						
37 O my eternal God;						
38 While sinners perish in surprise						
39 Beneath thine angry rod.						
40 See the short course of vain delight,						
41 Closing in everlasting night;						
42 In flames that no abatement know						
43 Though briny tears forever flow.						

imaginative enough to captivate college-level and adult performers, and yet is simple enough to be within the reach of high school ensembles. In this case, the soloists may need to be adult voices as the soprano has a high tessitura in the second movement and the bass has a low tessitura near the end of the first movement. The beauty of this composition is that within its simplicity, it never lacks ingenuity; within the context of familiar hymn tunes, it never ceases to be refreshing.

CHAPTER V

"COMMENTARIES"

Meredith College commissioned Parker to write a composition for women's chorus and orchestra which used southern folklore. The resulting composition, Commentaries, was first performed on April 16, 1978, in Raleigh, North Carolina. Parker conducted the Meredith Chorale, the North Carolina Symphony, and a consortium of women's choruses from nearby colleges.

In Commentaries, Emily Dickinson poems are paired with American folk songs and hymns of the mid-19th century. According to Parker they serve as "contrapuntal commentary by expressing parallel sentiments on life and love."¹ The pairs of movements are both textual and compositional commentaries on each other. The Dickinson poems ("a" movements) are original Parker compositions set in a more abstract musical vocabulary than the straightforward folk texts ("b" movements) which are arrangements of hymns and folk songs set in conventional harmonies. Table 7 shows the titles of the movements and the text and melody sources. The Dickinson poems are scored for small chorus and chamber orchestra; the folk songs and hymns are scored for large SSAA chorus

¹Alice Parker, Preface to Commentaries.

and full orchestra.

TABLE 7. Commentaries, text and melody sources of movements.

<u>Movement</u>	<u>Text and Melody Sources</u>
Ia I Sing to Use the Waiting	Dickinson/Parker
Ib Whither Goest Thou, Pilgrim Stranger	"Warrenton"--American folk hymn
IIa The Sweetest Heresy	Dickinson/Parker
IIb I Am in Love, I Dare Not Own It	Appalachian folk hymn adapted from English "O Waly, Waly"
IIIa At Least to Pray is Left	Dickinson/Parker
IIIb When You feel Like Moanin'	Black spiritual
IVa Some Things That Fly There Be	Dickinson/Parker
IVb How Can I keep from Singing	Quaker folk hymn
Va No Ladder Needs the Bird but Skies	Dickinson/Parker
Vb To Fairer Worlds on High	"Mt. Sion," American folk hymn

Comparatively, the "a" movements are more complex and the "b" movements simpler. Extending to vocal demands placed upon the singers, this is compatible with most situations where chamber ensembles are musically more sophisticated than larger choirs. In "b" movements there is more unison singing, there are fewer vocal dissonances, there are fewer melodic leaps, and the writing is readily accessible in all respects. There seems to be little difference in the difficulty of the "a" and "b" orchestral parts, although the scoring

is predictably thinner in the chamber movements which call for seven instruments (flute, clarinet, bassoon, violin, viola, cello, and bass).

The only spiritual, IIIb, "When You Feel Like Moanin'," bears resemblance to the spirituals in Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers and A Sermon from the Mountain: Martin Luther King. They all build on a single line and they all contain jazz rhythmic and melodic figures. But it is the other "b" movements in Commentaries, the ones which employ white hymns and folk tunes, that contain a lushness seen only rarely in previous Parker compositions.

In earlier compositions it is difficult to find frequent instances of conventional chord progressions, but in the "b" movements of Commentaries, tonic, dominant, and subdominant sonorities appear frequently. A passage from IIb, "I Am in Love, I Dare Not Own It" serves as an example (see Example 15).

The point was made in a previous chapter that chords containing thirds were conspicuously absent in Parker's writing. Whereas in other compositions, such as An Easter Rejoicing, open fourths and fifths are far more common than triads, in the following example there is hardly a measure without a complete triad. Example 16 is the piano reduction of the first verse of IVb, "How Can I Keep from Singing," the movement in Commentaries containing the fullest sonorities.

Only the first of the "b" movements, Ib, "Whither Goest,

EXAMPLE 15. Commentaries, IIb, "I Am in Love, I Dare Not Own it," mm. 5-12.³

Nervous slow
♩ = 48

4 *unio mp*
I am in love, I dare not own it, the ve-ry pain lies on my

8 *espr.*
breast, I am-in love, and the whole world knows it, That a trou-ble'd

11 *Sop. af*
mind can know no rest. *Alto* O Love is warm-ing, love is

³ Though published, Commentaries will not be typeset until the fall of 1979. Therefore the examples used will be copies from the manuscript of Alice Parker.

EXAMPLE 16. Commentaries, IVb, "How Can I Keep from Singing,"
mm. 1-16.

Handwritten musical score for "How Can I Keep from Singing" (Example 16, Commentaries IVb, mm. 1-16). The score is for Soprano and Piano. It features a 3/4 time signature, a tempo of quarter note = 60, and a "legato" marking. The lyrics are: "My life flows on in end-less song; a-bove earth's lam-en-ta-tion I hear the real thing; a hymn that hails a new cre-a-tion Through all the tur-mult and the strife I hear that mu-sic ring-ing; It sounds an ech-o in my". The score includes dynamic markings (p, mp, af) and articulation (accents, slurs).

Pilgrim Stranger," employs more adventuresome sonorities. Parker combines compositional techniques familiar to her style--use of strophic variations form, use of a rhythmic figure as a unifying device, use of macro-level bass line movement,² and use of rhythmic patterns of three against two--with a compositional technique new to her style--use of poly-modality.

Polymodality exists throughout most of the movement. During the first and second verses, the parallel modes of F major and f minor are employed concurrently, with the melody in the former mode and the accompaniment in the latter. During the third and final verse, the voices and the strings each contribute harmonically independent accompaniment to the F major melody played Moravian style by the trombones.

Beginning in measure 73 the strings have the four flats of f minor as well as linear C to F motion, but the entrance of the clarinet in measure 79 uses these same four flats for a phrygian scale beginning on C. The voices also use C as a tonal center. The pitch content of the first alto and second soprano is a white note pentachord from D to A. The first soprano and second alto occasionally use the beginning and ending pitches of this pentachord, but secure C as the point of reference for the singers. C major is not firmly established due to the absence of the leading tone B (see Example 17). Following this harmonic storm

²See p. 27, par. 1) for explanation of this term.

EXAMPLE 17. Commentaries Ib, "Whither Goest, Pilgrim Stranger,"
mm. 73-86.

75 *div*
div Pil-grim, see that stream be-fore thee, ——— Dark-ly
 Pil-grim, see that stream be-fore thee, Dark-ly wind
 77
 wind-ing thro' the vale! Should its dead-ly waves roll o'er thee, thou would'st
 81
 not thy cour-age fail! No! No! No, that
 No! No, that

comes the calm of F major beginning in measure 84, the second half of the verse.

Tonal independence of two bodies of sound also appears in movement Va, "No Ladder Needs the Bird But Skies." The first and second sopranos, doubled by a flute and a clarinet sing one sustained chord progression while the first and second altos doubled by a bassoon and a cello sing another sustained chord progression. Table 8 shows those chords and the sequence of events. In measure 63 the parts begin to

TABLE 8. Commentaries, simultaneous independent chord progressions in Va, "No Ladder Needs the Bird But Skies."

measures	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	b-flat		C		D		C	C
Soprano I and II flute and clarinet			↗	↘	↗	↘	↗	↗
Alto I and II bassoon and cello			↘	↗	↘	↗	↘	↘
			c	d	F	G	C	C

mirror one another in a progression that leads to the final cadence on D (see Example 18).

This example of bi-tonality comes in the homophonic second half of the movement. The texts, tempos, and textures of the two halves of the poem are shown in Table 9. From Table 9 it would initially seem that the two halves of the movement are dissimilar. A closer look reveals that they are connected by the compositional technique of mirroring and

EXAMPLE 18. Commentaries, Va, "No Ladder Needs the Bird But
Skies," mm. 63-69.

Handwritten musical score for Example 18, measures 63-69. The score is written on four systems of staves. The first system (measures 63-65) features a vocal line with lyrics "Come un-to me, the moi-e-ty, the" and piano accompaniment. The second system (measures 66-68) continues the vocal line with "moi-e-ty That wafts That" and piano accompaniment. The third system (measures 69-71) concludes the vocal line with "wafts the cher" and piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *div.*. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

EXAMPLE 18 (Cont'd.)

Handwritten musical score for Example 18 (Cont'd.). The score is written on four staves, with the first two staves for the right hand and the last two for the left hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first system includes a treble clef with a sharp sign, a bass clef with a flat sign, and a key signature change to one sharp. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "bim.", "ten.", "p.", and "pm". The second system continues the piece, ending with a double bar line. Below the second system, there are three empty staves.

TABLE 9. Commentaries, text, tempo, and texture in Va,
"No Ladder Needs the Bird But Skies."

<u>Text</u>	<u>Meas.</u>	<u>Tempo</u>	<u>Texture</u>
No ladder needs the bird but skies to situate its wings nor any leader's grim baton arraigns it as it sings.	1-47	brightly ♩ = 108	contrapuntal
The implements of bliss are few as Jesus says of Him, Come unto me, the moiety, that wafts the cherubim.	47-69	slower, legato ♩ = 96	homophonic

by a shared arpeggio motif. The five measure section of mirroring, beginning in measure 63 of Example 18, has been prepared by intermittent occurrences of mirroring throughout the first 47 measures of the movement. An arpeggio motif also occurs in the first half of the movement. It is connected with the phrase "No ladder needs the bird but skies." The first occurrence is shown in Example 19. This recurs on the word "wafts" in the concluding line of the poem and can be seen in mm. 66-69 in Example 18. This motif is a musical pun, representing both a ladder and the flight of a bird.

Some of the most dissonant counterpoint written by Parker is seen in IIa, "The Sweetest Heresy." This is consistent with her unflagging interest in doing everything musically possible to compose what is implicit in the text. The "heresy," the myriad of dissonant seconds resulting from the

EXAMPLE 19. *Commentaries*, Va, "No Ladder Needs the Bird but Skies," mm. 4-5.



juxtaposition of the individual lines, is made "sweet" by the delicacy of the vocal lines (canon, point of imitation, and mirror counterpoint) and the simplicity of the accompaniment (a drone on "c" octaves for 19 of the 58 measures) (see Example 20).

Another example of composing by layering independent lines is in movement IVa, "Some Things That Fly There Be." Parker considers this her "most conscious attempt at creating a form."⁴ Each of the three epigrams that comprise the poem is represented by a separate musical idea. They are then juxtaposed as the movement develops. Table 10 shows the lines of the poem, the instruments and voices that are employed for each epigram, the measure numbers in which they first occur,

⁴Interview with Parker, June 12, 1979.

EXAMPLE 20. Commentaries, IIa, "The Sweetest Heresy,"
mm. 1-16.

Emily Dickinson Slow $\text{♩} = 60$ And rather

the Sweet - est Her - e - sy. —

the Sweet - est

the Sweet - est Her - e - sy re - ceived —

Her - e - sy. — the Sweet - est Her - e - sy re - ceived

Sweet - est Her - e - sy. — the Sweet - est Her - e -

EXAMPLE 20 (cont'd.)

Handwritten musical score for Example 20 (cont'd.). The score is written on two systems of staves, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The first system starts at measure 9 and ends at measure 13. The lyrics are: "that Man and Wo-man Know". The second system starts at measure 14 and ends at measure 18. The lyrics are: "Each Oth-er's Con-vert though the Faith-". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (mp, p, mf, f, esp.).

9 *mf*
- that Man — and Wo-man Know —
mf
- that Man — and Wo — man Know —
mf
- re-ceived — that Man — and Wo-man Know —
mp *p*

14
Each Oth-er's Con-vert *mf* though — the Faith- *mf*
Each Oth-er's Con-vert *f* though the *f*
(8) — Each Oth-er's Con-vert *mf* *esp.*
mp

TABLE 10. Commentaries, delineation of the three epigrams in IVa, "Some Things That Fly There Be."

Label on Ex. 21	Text	Instruments/ Voices	mm.
X	Some things that fly, there be	woodwinds, soprano I	1-5
Y	Some things that stay, there be	upper strings, alto I and II	6-12
Z	There are that resting, rise	lower strings, soprano II	13-20

and reference letters to be used in conjunction with Example 21.

Example 21 is the opening measures of the final section where all three ideas are presented at once. The movement ends with a repetition of the beginning of epigram Y, "Some things that stay there be," and a repetition of the end of epigram Z, "How still the riddle lies."

Commentaries contains Parker's most adventuresome writing as well as her most conventional writing. Whereas Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers combined American music elements with European elements (pre-1900), Commentaries goes further, including some use of sounds of the twentieth century. Self-avowedly, Parker graduated from college with a self-consciousness about her composing that kept her from writing extremely traditional as well as extremely contemporary sounds. In Commentaries she has lost most of these constraints. The "b" movements contain straightforward conventional writing while the "a" movements contain hitherto

EXAMPLE 21. Commentaries, IVa, "Some Things That Fly There Be," mm. 20-25.

20

Sop. I *mf*

Some things that fly there be - Birds - Hours - the Bumble-

lies.

alto I + II *mf*

woodwinds

Some things that stay -

up

upright strings

23

Bee Of these no El-e-gy.

mf *cresc.*

Sop. II [Z] there are - that rest-ing, rise -

- there be - Grief - Hills E-ter - ni-ty North is be -

[Z] lower strings

unseen contemporary techniques such as polytonality, extended sections of dissonances, and layering of independent lines.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The main considerations in the preceding chapters have been Parker's treatment of melody, harmony, text, rhythm, and structure. They do not exist as separate entities, but are interrelated with each other and with her musical philosophy.

1) Parker places a high priority on melody. She believes it is the most important ingredient in successfully communicating the human experience through music. When composing, arranging, or teaching, Parker stresses the need to return to the original function of the melody.

Who sang it? When did they sing it? For what occasion? Was it first sung outdoors? If not, in what kind of structure? In order to work with a melody, you must reduce it to its bare bones. When you can sing it to make me laugh or cry, then you are ready to work with it, and only then can you begin to deal with inflection. The composer's greatest challenge is inflection, the link between the melody, its surrounding markings on the printed page, and the re-creation of the original intention.¹

Since everyone, not just sopranos, likes to sing melodies, Parker deliberately gives each vocal part a turn at singing the main theme. She believes that the natural way to compose is "melody chasing melody--canon or point of imitation."

¹Unless otherwise noted, all of Parker's quotations in this Conclusion were obtained in workshop sessions and interviews when she was in Los Angeles, CA., as the clinician for the California State Choral Conductor's Guild Meeting, June 15-17, 1979.

This explains her penchants for counterpoint and for strophic variation form found in all her extended works.

2) Parker is a contrapuntal composer. Linear considerations are more important than vertical considerations.

All my harmonies are the result of linear motion. Every tonal melody carries within it the seeds of its own harmony. You start with the notes that are in the melody rather than a major or minor scale. If a melody is pentatonic, don't introduce the "missing" scale notes into the harmony. Tonal center means one note rather than a scale or a chord sequence. Rather than explore all the possibilities presented by a given melody, ask what is the simplest possible way to support it. You need to imply the harmonies rather than actually state them. Save the thirds for sweetness.

These comments explain the open fourths and fifths, the pedal points, the pillar chords (An Easter Rejoicing), and the macro-level bass line movement (A Sermon from the Mountain).

3) Textual considerations are inextricably related to stylistic considerations. In workshops, Parker frequently demonstrates this relationship by dramatically reading the words of the hymn, spiritual, or folk song in question. She credits Robert Shaw with being responsible for the great textual care she exercises; nonetheless, the other most important teacher in her life, Julius Herford, uses the same technique of dramatically reading when teaching Baroque performance practice. While performing this simple task of iterating the text, both Herford and Parker create an awesome atmosphere rich with subtlety and artistic profundity. As she composes, Parker is keenly aware of slight gradations in pitch and rhythm of the spoken text, and the relationship of these aspects to melody. "The way you say the words is

the way you sing the song."

4) The most obvious effects of these concerns on rhythm results in careful choice of meter (often mixed), and occurrences of hemiola. Of greater importance than these easily labelled characteristics is a more elusive concept which is related to articulation and music in motion.

Parker calls this the "quality of the beat."

Let us look at "rhythm" in still another light. We are dealing with "tempo," fast or slow; "meter," duple or triple or mixed; and "durations," long and short. Yet the "dance" distinction adds another criterion: the quality of the beat, or pulse plus accent. This is far more difficult to define and measure, yet it is of fundamental importance.

The same tune, sung exactly as notated, will sound very different when the quality of beat is related to different kinds of bodies in motion. To illustrate, imagine a child dancing to the tune of "Jerusalem, My Happy Home"; then a vigorous adult; then a spry oldster. In each case the relationship of the body to the floor, and the space around it, is different. The quality of the motion is different, even if tempo, meter and durations are unchanged. The variety and subtlety of "beats" is endlessly fascinating.²

The variety and subtlety of "beats" in Parker's compositions is one of the most important performance practice considerations. There must be a lilting quality to the 7/8 ritornello in The Feast of Ingathering. There must be a heaviness akin to bondage in the slave song "When You Get Overwhelmed Into Trouble" from Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers.

5) Articulation and inflection operating on a larger scale is synonymous with Parker's interest in carefully

²Alice Parker, Creative Hymn Singing, p. 40.

structuring her compositions. She is always mindful of what she calls the "suite concept." Her concern is how individual numbers fit together in a group, and how these groups make up the whole. Of the works under consideration, only The Feast of Ingathering employs a pre-existing compositional structure, the ritornello principle. Each of the other compositions is structured uniquely so that smaller portions of the work may be lifted from the score for concert programming and still remain intact as a unit. When Parker receives a commission her leading consideration is the occasion for which the piece is to be written. "I visualize everything before I begin--the hall, the people, the performance situation--and I try to write a piece that will exactly fit. I can't sit down to follow an abstract form or style."

This writer has recently seen the score and heard the tape of Parker's latest work. Echoes from the Hills is a song cycle of Emily Dickinson poems set for soprano and chamber ensemble (string quartet, flute, clarinet, and French horn). Many of the sonorities are reminiscent of the more intricate movements of Commentaries. The dissonances are still only "the sweetest heresy," but they are present and they are refreshing. The most significant aspect of the composition is her newly acquired skill writing for instruments. The results of her time spent with the Pittsburgh Symphony are excitingly evident. She no longer writes for strings and woodwinds as if they are instruments that sing. This

first example of writing which is indegenously orchestral is perhaps the beginning of a new phase in her compositions.

New phase or not, Parker will always place a high priority on melody; harmonies will be the result of counterpoint; texts, when present, will be closely linked with other musical considerations, particularly rhythm; and traditional forms will rarely be present and will never be restrictive. The strength of Parker's composition lies in the interdependence of these components and their refreshing combination for the individual work. The integration of musical elements with one another and with Parker's ubiquitous concern for human communication is her greatest contribution to the music world.

Appendix I

ANNOTATED CATALOGUE

The annotated catalogue on the following pages lists the published extended works by Parker that are not cantatas. Listed in alphabetical order by title, the intent is to capsule information for the choral conductor so that he/she may consider a work for his/her performance situation. Among the subtitles given by the composer, the term "opera" used to describe The Family Reunion, The Martyrs; Mirror, and Singers Glen, may be misleading. These compositions contain spoken dialogue and simple music and are within the reach of amateur groups. Gaudete and Seven Carols, commissioned by Robert Shaw and the Atlanta Symphony, employ full orchestrations. Specific instrumentation is listed only when it includes an unusual grouping of instruments, or when it contains instruments not usually associated with an orchestra. The format of information is as follows:

Title:

Subtitle:

Forces:

Length:

Source/Subject Matter:

Contents:

TITLE: THE FAMILY REUNION

SUBTITLE: A Backyard Opera

FORCES: Soloists, Chorus and Orchestra as follows:

Characters:

Aunt Ella, soprano
 Aunt Eliza, alto
 She, soprano
 He, tenor
 Billy, bass
 Billy's wife, mezzo soprano
 Three daughters, 2 sopranos, 1 alto
 Uncle Charley, tenor
 Charley's wife, alto
 Six children, unchanged voices
 Grandfather, baritone

Chorus representing six families:

#1 - Quartet (SATB) or double quartet, guitar
 #2 - Parents and children, bassoon
 #3 - Adults only, violin
 #4 - Parents and children, banjo
 #5 - Adults only, flute
 #6 - All the rest, percussion

Orchestra:

1 Flute
 1 Bassoon
 1 French horn
 1 B^b trumpet
 1 trombone
 1 tuba
 percussion
 1 guitar
 1 banjo
 1 violin

LENGTH: 60 minutes

SOURCE/SUBJECT MATTER: Thomas Dunn, Matthew Fox, Peter Johnson, Thomas Pyle and John Ruth helped fashion the libretto which concerns a family reunion taking place some time between 1850 and 1950. Costumes and props may be suited to anytime period selected.

The Family Reunion (continued)

- CONTENTS:
- I. The Gathering
 - II. The Young Couple
 - III. The Disorganized Family
 - IV. The Organized Family
 - V. The Children
 - VI. Grandfather Comes
 - VII. The Picnic
 - VIII. Remembering
 - IX. Goodbyes
 - X. Departing

TITLE: GAUDETE

SUBTITLE: A Suite of Latin Hymns

FORCES: SATB chorus and full Orchestra
(keyboard reduction available)

LENGTH: 23 minutes

SOURCE/SUBJECT MATTER: Melody and text of Six Latin Christmas Hymns

CONTENTS: I. Corde natus ex Parentis
(Of the Father's Love Begotten)

II. Puer Nobis Nascitur
(Unto Us a Boy Is Born)

III. Dormi, Jesu
(Sleep Now, Jesus)

IV. Personent Hodie
(On this Day Earth Shall Ring)

V. Resonet in Laudibus
(Let Our Voices Sound with Joy)

VI. Adeste Fideles
(O Come, All Ye Faithful)

TITLE: THE MARTYRS' MIRROR

SUBTITLE: Church Opera

FORCES: Characters, Choruses, and Orchestra as follows:

Characters:

Georg Blaurock, baritone
Catharina, his wife, contralto
Jan Wouters, tenor
Mayeken, His wife, soprano
Executioner, baritone
Georg's son, boy soprano
Friend, another child
Monk, speaking role
Bailiff, speaking role
A New Leader, speaking role

Choruses:

Men's Quartet
Small Chorus of Believers
Large Chorus of Friends and Neighbors, also
Hostile Crowd
Children's Chorus
Soldiers
Church Dignitaries

Orchestra:

Soprano Recorder I
Soprano Recorder II
Oboe
Bassoon
Trumpet

Tenor Trombone I
Tenor Trombone II
Bass Trombone
Harmonium
Percussion
Bells

LENGTH: 90 minutes

The Martyrs' Mirror (continued)

SOURCE/SUBJECT MATTER: The libretto to The Martyrs' Mirror is taken from a book of the same name first published in 1660. It chronicles the deaths of Christian martyrs from Christ to Anabaptist Leaders.¹ The main character of the opera, Georg Blaurock is considered to be a founder of the Mennonite Church.

CONTENTS: Part I

1. Procession
2. Georg Speaks
3. Reading of the Mandates
4. At Home
5. Gathering for Meeting
6. The Secret Meeting
7. The March to Jail
8. In Prison
9. Interrogation
10. The Torture
11. The Secret Visit
12. The Sentencing
13. Mayeken's Accusation
14. Closing Hymn

Part II

15. The Procession to Execution
16. Catharina's Testimony
17. The Son's Exhortation
18. Georg Comforts Mayekin
19. Jan's Testimony
20. An Incipient Riot
21. Mayeken's Testimony
22. Final Preparations
23. Georg's Testimony
24. Double Chorus
25. Blessing of All Martyrs
26. Congregational Hymn

¹Anabaptist is a name given to those religious sects whose members do not believe in the baptizing of infants. Instead, a person joins the church at an age when he/she is able to make a rational decision. Ancestral churches of the Anabaptists in Martyrs' Mirror include the Church of the Brethren, the the Mennonite Brethren, The Brethren Church, the Brethren in Christ, and the Amish.

TITLE: MELODIOUS ACCORD

SUBTITLE: A Sacred Service

FORCES: SATB Chorus, SATB Soli, brass quartet and harp

LENGTH: 35 minutes

SOURCE/SUBJECT MATTER: Hymn tunes and texts from Harmonia Sacra, the nineteenth century American shape-note hymnal.

CONTENTS: I. Welcome

- a. House of Our God (Zion)
- b. Lord, I approach thy mercy-seat (Burford)
- c. Come, ye disconsolate

II. Old Testament

- d. Be Joyful in God
- e. The Voice of My Beloved Sounds (Spring)
- f. Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah (Tanworth)

III. New Testament

- g. When I survey the Wondrous Cross (Retirement)
- h. Come, O Thou Traveler Unknown (Vernon)
- i. O How Happy Are They (New Concord)

IV. Farewells

- j. That Glorious Day is Drawing Nigh
(Zion's Light)
- k. How Sweet to Reflect (Eden of Love)
- l. How Pleasant Thus to Dwell Below
(The Parting Hymn)
- m. God Moves in a Mysterious Way (Union)

TITLE: SEVEN CAROLS

SUBTITLE: Suite of Carols

FORCES: SATB Chorus and Orchestra

LENGTH: 18 minutes

SOURCE/SUBJECT MATTER: New arrangements of carols listed below.

CONTENTS:¹

1. O Come, Emmanuel
2. Away in a Manger
3. Fum, Fum, Fum
4. Good Christian Men, Rejoice
5. So Blest a Sight
6. God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen
7. Masters in This Hall

¹This order is the sequence suggested by the composer, but is not the order in the orchestral parts.

TITLE: SINGERS GLEN

SUBTITLE: Church Opera

FORCES: Soloists, Chorus and Orchestra as follows:

Characters:

Joseph Funk, baritone
Hannah, soprano 2
Timothy, tenor 2
Solomon, bass 2
Benjamin, tenor 1
Brother Peter, tenor
Susan Ruebuch, soprano 1
Aunt Martha, mezzo soprano
The Old Couple, medium voices
Jacob Baer, baritone
Susan's Parents, medium voices

Chorus of Friends and Neighbors:

Of varied ages and occupations. At least
20 voices

Orchestra:

String Quartet
Flute
Trumpet
Trombone
Guitar
Harmonium

LENGTH: 100 minutes

SOURCE/SUBJECT MATTER: The opera concerns the life of Joseph Funk, a Mennonite musician. He compiled a book of hymn tunes and texts and called the first edition Genuine Church Music. By 1860 the tenth edition was printed and was named Harmonia Sacra. Funk's endeavors created so much business that a new post office had to be opened. Located in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, the town of Singers Glen has an annual summer festival which includes a production of the opera.

Singers Glen (continued)

CONTENTS: Time: Prologue, 1833; Acts I and II, 1842

Place: A Homestead in the Shenandoah Valley

Prologue: Outside; the farm yard. Cabin porch at stage left, spring house at stage right; up-stage center, a newly dug grave. Winter.

Act I, Scene 1: The Same place. Spring ten years later.

Scene 2: Inside the Cabin, by Joseph's desk.

Scene 3: Inside the barn, set up for a Singing School.

ACT II: Scene 1: The next fall. Inside, by Joseph's desk.

Scene 2: Inside the barn, decorated for harvest.

TITLE: SONGS FOR EVE

SUBTITLE: SATB Soli, String Quartet

LENGTH: 70 minutes

SOURCE/SUBJECT MATTER: The complete text of Archibald MacLeish's Songs for Eve.

CONTENTS:

- I. What Eve Sang
What Eve Said
What Adam Said
What the Green Tree Said
- II. Eve's Exile
Eve Answers the Burdock
What the Vine Said to Eve
The Fall!
Eve's Now-I-Lay-Me
Adam in the Evening
Eve in the Dawn
- III. Eve's Child
Adam's Jealousy: Eve's Answer
Adam's Riddle
The Serpent's Riddle
Eve's Riddle
The Babe's Riddle
- IV. Eve's Rebuke to Her Child
What the Serpent Said to Adam
What the Lion Said to the Child
Eve Quiets Her Children
The Serpent's Cradle Song
Eve to the Storm of Thunder
- V. Eve Old
Eve's First Prophecy
Eve's Second Prophecy
Eve Explains to the Thrush Who Repeats
Everything
What the Wind Said to the Water: What the
Water Replied

Appendix II

COMPLETE WORKS

- I. Published Compositions, Collections, Extended Works
- II. Translations
- III. Published Editions¹
- IV. Published Single Arrangements¹
- V. Unpublished Works

¹Publisher key:

- LG Lawson Gould, New York, N.Y.
- ECS E. C. Schirmer, Boston, Mass.
- GS G. Schirmer, New York, N.Y.
- GP Graded Press, The Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.
- CM Carl Fisher, New York, N.Y.
- HMC Hinshaw Music Corporation, Chapel Hill, N.C.
- (R) Indicates rental material.

I. PUBLISHED COMPOSITIONS, COLLECTIONS, EXTENDED WORKS

(Note: All items are compositions unless otherwise indicated by arr.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1959	How Glad of Heart ¹	LG 885	SATB, B solo, chamber orchestra
1952	Psalm 136	LG 5120	SATB, B solo
1964	<u>A Garland of Carols</u> (arr.)	LG 5116	2 part chorus, organ
	God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen		
	A Sanctissima		
	Fum, Fum, Fum		
	Nasem vam noviny		
	Nu ar det Juligen		
	Les anges dans nos compagnes		
	How Far Is It to Bethlehem		
	Stille Nacht		
	Adestes Fideles		
1965	<u>Blessings</u> ³	LG 51592	SATB
	<u>Hymns and Carols</u> ⁴	LG 51097	SATB, organ
	(Arr. by Shaw-Parker; previously published separately)		

¹Commissioned by the Radio and Television Commission of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

²Commissioned by the Laurel Mennonite Church Center.

³Commissioned by Mennonite High School Festival, 1965.

⁴Dealt with as a collection, thereby containing only one catalog number and arrangements by Shaw only.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1965	<u>Hymns and Carols</u> (continued)	LG 51097	
	A Mighty Fortress		
	All Hail the Power		
	All People that on Earth Do		
	Dwell (Shaw only)		
	Angels We Have Heard on High		
	Bright Canaan		
	Broad is the Road		
	Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken		
	His Voice As the Sound		
	How Far Is It to Bethlehem		
	I'm Goin' to Sing		
	I will Arise		
	Now Thank We All Our God		
	Now the Day Is Over		
	(Shaw only)		
	O Come, O Come Emmanuel		
	Pensive Dove		
	Prayer of Thanksgiving		
	(Shaw only)		
	Psalms 4 (Ainsworth Psalter)		
	Ride On, King Jesus		
	Rise Up, O Men of God		
	(Shaw only)		
	When Jesus Wept		
	Worthy Lamb		
	<u>Psalms of Praise</u> ⁵		
	Praise God in His Sanctuary	LG 51385	TTBB, percussion

⁵Commissioned and recorded by the Radio and Television Commission of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1965	<u>Psalms of Praise</u> (continued)	LG51385	
	Praise Ye the Lord Though I Walk in the Midst of Trouble All Thy Works Shall Praise Thee May Almighty God Bless You Praise Ye the Lord (Psalm 150)		
	<u>Street Corner Spirituals</u> ⁶ (arr.)	LG 51594	SATB, trumpet, drums, guitar
	Come and Go With Me Blow Yo' Gospel Trumpet Can't You Hear What My Lord Said Holy, Holy, You Promised to Answer Prayer Let the Church Roll On Glory, Glory, Hallelujah		
	<u>Six Hymns to Dr. Watts</u> ⁷	ECS 2940	SATB (Note: In 1964 these were originally written for baritone solo, flute, oboe, French horn and bassoon)
	Come, Sound His Praise Abroad Praise Ye the Lord Thy Mercies Fill the Earth O God of Mercy Peace Be Within This Sacred Place Glory Be to God the Father		

⁶Commissioned by the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

⁷Commissioned by the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1966	<u>Come Let Us Join</u> (arr.) Ye Little Children ⁸ O Children Who Are Loving ⁹ Mansions in ths Skies In Heavenly Love Abiding Creator, Spirit O Day of Rest and Gladness God, My ¹⁰ King Hosanna ¹⁰ Song of the Angel ¹¹ Song of the Virgin ¹² Songs at the Stable ¹³	LG 51262	SATB
	<u>Songs for Sunday</u> The Wings of the Morning Search Me, O God Small Rain Of a Virtuous Woman	LG 51157	2 equals voices with piano or organ

⁸Translation by Alice Parker

⁹Id.

¹⁰Id.

¹¹Also available separately from Lawson Gould under Three Mennonite Christmas Hymns (LG 51445. (English version AP).

¹²Id.

¹³Id.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1966	<u>Songs for Sunday</u> (continued)	LG 51157	
	Son of Righteousness, Arise (arr.)		
	How Far Is It to Bethlehem (arr.)		
	The Gift to be Simple (arr.)		
	This Joyful Eastertide (arr.)		
	Sing to the Lord of Harvest (arr.)		
	Creation Hymn (arr. English version AP)		
1967	<u>An Easter Rejoicing</u> ¹⁴	ECS 2798	SATB, SaTB Soli, harp, organ percussion
	(A cantata--choral movements also available separately as follows:)		
	Gabriel's Message	ECS 2832	SAA, S solo, harp or piano, percussion
	Christ the Lord is Risen (arr.)	ECS 2964	SATB, harp, organ, percussion
	Earth Now Is Green	ECS 2965	SATB
	We Are a Garden (arr.)	ECS 2966	SATB, harp, organ, percussion
	Seasons and Times	ECS 2967	SATB, harp or piano, percussion
	Most Glorious Lord of Life	ECS 2968	SATB
	O For a Shout of Sacred Joy	ECS 2969	SATB, organ, percussion
	Jesus, Whom Every Saint Adores	ECS 2970	SATB, percussion
1968	<u>Three Christmas Carols</u> (Suite of arrangements)	LG 51593	SA (women's voices) harp
	Wexford Carol		
	Coverdale's Carol		
	Irish Carol		

¹⁴Commissioned by the Church of the Incarnation, Choirmaster Thomas Dunn, and dealt with in detail in body of this paper, see Table of Contents.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1968	<u>A Sermon from the Mountain</u> Martin Luther King ¹⁵ (A cantata in six movements)	ECS 2766	SATB, SATB soli, strings
1969	<u>Carols to Play and Sing</u> ¹⁶ In Bethlehem I Saw A Stable Shrill Chanticleer	 ECS 2779 ECS 2780 ECS 2781	SATB, organ percussion
1970	<u>Prayer</u> ¹⁷	LG 51737	SATB and brass quartet (or double chorus)
1971	<u>The Martyrs' Mirror</u> ¹⁸ (A church opera)	ECS 645 (R)	2 choirs, children's choir, SATB, SATBB soli, 3 speaking roles, 2 solo children; instrumentation: 1 each of S recorder, A recorder, ob, bsn, tpt, 2 tbn, 1 B tbn, harmonium, percussion, habd bells
1979	<u>Four Hymn Preludes for Organ</u> ¹⁹		

¹⁵Commissioned by the Franconia Mennonite Chorus, dealt with in detail in this paper.

¹⁶Commissioned by E. C. Schirmer for publication.

¹⁷Commissioned by the North Kansas City High School.

¹⁸Commissioned by the Franconia Mennonite Chorus (see Annotated Catalog, Appendix I).

¹⁹Commissioned by Goshen College for use with the Mennonite Hymnal; privately printed.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1970	<u>Three Settings of 'Kedron'</u> ²⁰ (Arranged for different choirs)	GP	1. TBB, a capella 2. Youth choir, SATB, a capella 3. Congregation, choir and organ
1979	<u>The Riverside Sunday Book--</u> A collection of psalms and spiritual songs for small children.	Privately printed and distributed by the Riverside Church, New York.	
1972	<u>The Feast of Ingathering</u> ²¹ (A cantata in four movements)	CM 04882	SATB, A solo, organ, opt. percussion
1972	<u>A Play on Numbers</u> ²² 1. Twos and Fours 2. Twos and Threes 3. Eights	ECS 2817	2 part chorus and piano
	<u>Away, Melancholy</u> ²³	ECS 2816	2 part women's chorus and tambourine

²⁰Commissioned, published and recorded in "Raise a Jubilee," the Graded Press of the Methodist Publishing House.

²¹Commissioned by the Riverside Church, and dealt with in the body of this paper.

²²Commissioned by the Chattanooga Boys Choir.

²³Commissioned by the Dana Hall Glee Club.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1972	<u>Brotherly Love</u> ²⁴	ECS 2818	Canons for 2-5 equal voices with optional guitar and percussion
	<u>Three Circles</u> The Moon Always Follows the Sun (Congo) Sleep (India) As the World Turns (Jonathan Swift)	CM 7805	SATB with percussion instruments
1973	<u>Seven Carols</u> ²⁶	(R)	SATB and orchestra
	O Come, O Come Emmanuel	CM 7841	
	God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen	CM 7839	
	Fum, Fum, Fum	CM 7842	
	Away in a Manger	CM 7844	
	Good Christian Men, Rejoice	CM 7840	
	So Blest a Sight	CM 7843	
	Masters in This Hall	CM 7838	
1974	<u>Melodious Accord</u> ²⁷ (A service of Praise, based on American Hymns)	ECS 3010	SATB, SATB soli, harp and brass

²⁴Commissioned by the Evanston, Illinois Junior Choir Festival. (AG)

²⁵Commissioned by Carl Fischer for publication.

²⁶Commissioned by Robert Shaw and the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra (see Appendix 1).

²⁷Commissioned by Franconia Mennonite Chorus (see Appendix I).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1975	<u>The Family Reunion</u> (A one-act opera) ²⁸ 4 choruses published separately ²⁹ Father's Got a Home Full) Games (SSA) Hellos and Goodbyes (Rounds) Welcome Table (Full)	(R) CM 7993 CM 7992 Cm 7990 CM 7991	Chorus of adults and children, vocal solo: 4S, 4A, 2T, 2B; instrumentation: 1 each of fl, bsn, hn, tpt, tbn, tba, perc, gts, banjo, vln
	<u>Songs for Eve</u> ³⁰	HMB (R)	SATB soli and string quartet
	<u>Sunday Rounds</u>	HMC 106	Unison to six parts
1976	<u>Journeys: Pilgrims and Strangers</u> (A Cantata) ³¹	HMB (R)	SATB and orchestra; SB soli
	<u>Creative Hymn Singing</u>	HMB 103	Book dealing with hymn performance practice
	<u>An English Mass</u> ³²	HMC 107	SATB
	<u>Lord, Have Mercy</u>		

²⁸Supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, 1975 (see Appendix I).

²⁹All with piano.

³⁰Commissioned by the Mohawk Trail Concerts and the Massachusetts Bicentennial Commission (see Appendix I).

³¹Commissioned by American Choral Directors Association (North Central Division and Ohio State University. Dealt with in detail in this paper/

³²Commissioned and recorded by the Radio and Television Committee of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1976	<u>An English Mass</u> (continued)		
	Holy, Holy, Holy Blessed Is He Lamb of God The Lord Be With You May Almighty God Bless You		
	<u>Angels, Supposedly</u>	HMC 108	SA, piano
	<u>Be Thou My Vision</u> ³³	HMC 135	SATB, A solo, strings and harp
1977	<u>The True Use of Music</u> ³⁴	HMC 237	SATB and orchestra
	<u>There and Back Again</u> ³⁵	HMC 279	SATB, and WW quartet (or piano)
	<u>I Will Sing and Give Praise</u> ³⁶	HMC 299	SATB, S solo, organ
	<u>Phonophobia</u> ³⁷	HMC 228	SATB, piano or guitar; opt. percussion

³³Commissioned by Greenwich, Connecticut Choral Society.

³⁴Commissioned by the First Baptist Church of Dallas.

³⁵Commissioned by Texas CDA.

³⁶Commissioned by UCC, Midland, Michigan.

³⁷Commissioned by the Centenary College Choir, Shreveport, Louisiana.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1977	<u>Gaudete: Six Latin Christmas Hymns</u> ³⁸ Corde Natus ex Parentis Puer Nobis Nascitur Dormi, Jesu Personent Hodie Resonet in Laudibus Adeste Fideles	ECS (R)	SATB and orchestra
1978	<u>Singer's Glen</u> ³⁹ (opera in Prologue and 2 acts)	HMC (R)	Voices and chamber orchestra Soli: 2S, 1A, 3T, 4B, 4 children; SATB chorus; instrumentation: 1 each fl, tpt, tbn, gtr, harmonium, 4 strings
	<u>Commentaries</u> ⁴⁰	HMB (R)	SSA and SSAA, SA soli, full orchestra
	<u>Grace and Glory</u> ⁴¹	ECS 2960	SATB and percussion
	<u>A Prayer for Choirs</u> ⁴²	ECS 2011	Unison, electric bass

³⁸Commissioned by Robert Shaw and the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra (see Appendix I).

³⁹Commissioned by Hiram Hersey in memory of Hiram Frey Hershey (see Appendix I).

⁴⁰Commissioned by Merdith College, Raleigh, N.C. Dealt with in detail in this paper.

⁴¹Commissioned by the Church of Incarnation, New York City.

⁴²Commissioned by the Federated Church, Charlemont, Mass.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1978	<u>Universal Praise</u> ⁴³	ECS 2961	Unison, brass quartet (opt. organ)
1979	<u>Love Songs</u> ⁴⁴	HMC 366	SATB, piano
	<u>All Creatures of our God and King</u> ⁴⁵	HMS 371	SATB, congregation, keyboard, opt. brass qt. (371a)
	<u>Song of Simeon</u> ⁴⁶	HMC 376	SATB, keyboard, opt. brass (376a)
	<u>The Day Spring</u> ⁴⁷	HMB 114	SATB, children. A. Org.
	<u>O Sing the Glories</u> ⁴⁸	HMC 49	SATB

⁴³Commissioned by St. Hilda's and St. Hugh's School, New York City.

⁴⁴Commissioned by the Terry Parker High School, Jacksonville, Florida.

⁴⁵Commissioned by the 1979 Archdiocesan Choral Festival, Chicago, Illinois.

⁴⁶Commissioned by the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.

⁴⁷Commissioned by the First Presbyterian Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

⁴⁸Commissioned by the Holland Community Chorale, Holland, Michigan.

⁴⁹Will be published in the fall of 1979.

II. TRANSLATIONS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Composer</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1952	Schubert	To Spring	LG 10100	TTBB
	Brahms	Der Abend, op. 64, no. 2	LG 10134	SATB, piano
		Nachtens, op. 112, no. 2	LG 10134	SATB, piano
		Zum Schluss, op. tr	LG 10135	SATB, piano duet
1954	Haydn	Creation (with Shaw)	LG 51595	
	Schubert	Standchen	LG 521	TTBB, solo, piano
		La Pastorella	LG 512	TTBB, piano
		Widerspruch	LG 513	TTBB, piano
	Lassus	Mon Coeur Se Recommende A vous	LG 563	SATB
1959	Arcadelt	Margot	LG 897	SATB
	Janequin:	Ce Moys de May	LG 892	SATB
	des Pres	Baisies-Moy	LG 891	SATB
	J.S. Bach	Von Hillel Hoch	LG 903	SATB
	Schoenbert Offenbach	The Lovers Wish Les Brigands (in part)	) for Shaw Chorale Tour (unpublished)	
1961	Haydn	The Seasons (with Thomas Pyle)	LG 5174	SATB, STB soli, orchestra

<u>Year</u>	<u>Composer</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1962	Mozart, 3 psalms	<u>Vesperne solennes de</u> <u>confessore, K. 339:</u>		
		Dixit Dominus	LG 51164	SATB, SATB soli, orchestra
		Laudate Dominum	LG 51165	SATB, S solo, orchestra
		Laudate Pueri	LG 51166	SATB, orchestra
1965	Elijah, Part I (unfinished)		none	

III. PUBLISHED EDITIONS¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Composer</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1952	Costeley	Allons, Gay Bergers	GS 10178	SATB
	Victoria	O Magnum Myseterium	GS 10193	SATB
	J.S. Bach	Break Forth	GS 10180	SATB
1954	Schubert	Mass in G	GS 43055	SATB, STB soli, piano
1955	Billings	Chester	LG 501	SATB
	Law	Bunker Hill	LG 553	SATB
	French	The Death of General Washington	LG 554	SATB
	Unknown	The Death of Nathan Hale	LG 586	SATB
	Purcell:	Three Short Anthems	LG 624	SATB
	Gibbons	This is the Record of John ²	Lg 550	SATB
1956	Brahms	Da Unten im Thale In stiller Nacht	LG 671	SATB

¹In collaboration with Shaw unless otherwise indicated

²Parker only

³Translated by Parker

⁴Id.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Composer</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1956	Vecchi	Fa una Canzone ⁵	LG 556	SATB
1957	Letters and Notes (a collection of teaching pieces for piano with imaginary letters from the composers).			

IV. PUBLISHED SINGLE ARRANGEMENTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1951	Christ the Lord Is Risen Today	Shaw	GS9951	SATB ¹	RCA Victor LM 1201
	Hilariter	Shaw	GS9952	SATB	"A Treasury of Easter Songs,"
	This Joyful Eastertide	Shaw	GS9941	SATB	Shaw Chorale
	Salem	Shaw	GS9947	SATB	
	Love Is Come Again	Shaw	GS9959	SATB	
	Now April Has Come	Shaw	GS9955	SATB	
	Christ the Lord Hath Risen	Shaw	GS9945	TB	
	The World Itself Keeps Easter Day	Shaw	GS9942	SATB	
	Easter Eggs	Shaw	GS9956	SATB, SB soli	
	'Tis Finished	Shaw	GS9944	SAB	
	On Easter Morn at Break of Day	Shaw	GS9958	SATB	
	O Sons and Daughters	Shaw	GS9950	SATB	
	The Strife Is O'er	Shaw	GS9943	SATB	
	I Saw Three Ships	Shaw	GS10188	SATB	RCA Victor LM 1711
	O Tannenbaum ²	Shaw	GS10195	TTBB T solo	"Christmas Hymns and Carols,"
	The Holly and the Ivy	Shaw	GS10187	SATB	Vol. I, Shaw Chorale
	Fum, Fum, Fum ³	Shaw	GS10182	SATB	

¹All choral arrangements are unaccompanied unless otherwise indicated

²Translation by Alice Parker.

³Id.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1951	Hacia Belen	Shaw	GS10185	SATB, B solo	RCA Victor
	Ya Viene La Vieja	Shaw	GS10200	SATB	LM 1711
	La Virgen Lava Pañales	Shaw	GS10198	TTBB A solo	"Christmas Hymns ..."
	The Cherry Tree Carol	Shaw	GS10170	SATB, T solo	Vol. II.
	Mary Had a Baby	Shaw	GS10191	TTBB, T solo	
	So Blest a Sight	Shaw	GS10169	SATB	
	The Twelve Days of Christmas	Shaw	GS10197	SATB, SATB soli	
	Good King Wenceslas	Shaw	GS10184	SATB, SB soli	
	The Boar's Head Carol	Shaw	GS10197	TTBB	
	Christ Was Born on Christmas Day	Shaw	GS10181	SATB, SB soli	
	March of the Kings	Shaw	GS10190	Male	
	Here, 'Mid the Ass and Oxen	Shaw	GS10186	SATB, S solo	
	Touro-louro-louro	Shaw	GS10167	SATB	
	Carol of the Birds	Shaw	GS10173	SATB, S solo	
	What Child Is This	Shaw	GS10199	SATB	
	Masters in this Hall	Shaw	GS10192	SATB, SB soli	
	How Far Is It to Bethlehem	Shaw	LG51017	SATB	
	Good Christian Men, Rejoice	Shaw	GS10183	SATB	
	Susanni	Shaw	GS10168	SATB	
	Lay Down Your Staffs	Shaw	GS10189	SATB	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1951	O Sanctissima	Shaw	GS10194	SATB	RCA, LM 1711
1954	Juanita	Shaw	LG534	TTBB	RCA Victor, LM 1815 "With Love From a Chorus," Shaw Chorale ↓
	Aura Lee	Hunter, Shaw	LG527	TTBB	
	Love's Old Sweet Song	Hunter, Shaw	LG537	TTBB, T solo	
	When You and I Were Young, Maggie	Hunter, Shaw	LG542	TTBB, B solo	
	Lorena	Hunter, Shaw	LG536	TTBB	
	Seeing Nellie Home	Shaw	LG538	TTBB	
	Stars of the Summer Night	Shaw	LG539	TTBB	
	Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Charms	Hunter, Shaw	LG528	TTBB, T solo	
	Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes	Hunter, Shaw	LG530	TTBB	
1955	Psalm 124	Shaw	LG583	SATB	
	Old England Forty Years Ago	Shaw	LG503	SATB	
	The Yellow Rose of Texas	Shaw	LG587	SATB, piano	
	Collections:				
	1, 2, 3 Sing, Vol. I		LG	Folksongs simply arranged for 1-, 2-, or 3-part chorus and piano	
	1, 2, 3 Sing, Vol. II		LG		

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1956	Annie Laurie	Shaw	LG647	SATB	RCA Victor LM 1998 "My True Love Sings," Shaw Chorale ↓
	I Dream of Jeanie	Shaw	LG652	SATB	
	When Love Is Kind	Shaw	LG646	SATB, B solo	
	Johnny Has Gone for a Soldier	Shaw	LG502	SATB, S solo	
	I Know My Love	Shaw	LG657	SATB	
	Comin' Thro' the Rye	Shaw	LG655	TTBB, S solo	
	Black, Black, Black	Shaw	LG656	SATB, T solo opt.	
	Flow Gently, Sweet Afton	Shaw	LG648	SATB, T solo	
	Treue Liebe	Shaw	LG669	TTBB	
	Adios, Catedral de Burgos	Shaw	LG658	TTBB, A solo	
	Supres de ma Blonde	Shaw	LG644	SATB	
	He's Gone Away	Shaw	LG672	SATB, S solo	
	A Red, Red Rose	Shaw	LG645	SATB, T solo	
	Al Olivo	Shaw	LG670	TTBB	
	The Soldier Boy	Shaw	LG552	SATB, S solo	
	Gently, Johnny My Jingalo	Shaw	LG643	SATB	
1957	O Come, O Come Emmanuel	Shaw	LG727	SATE	RCA Victor LM 2139 "Christmas Hymns and Carols," Vol. II (17 arrangements), Shaw Chorale ↓
	O Come, All Ye Faithful	Shaw	LG716	SATB	
	The First Nowell	Shaw	LG714	SATB	
	O Little Town of Bethlehem	Shaw	LG739	SATB	
	Away in a Manger	Shaw	LG719	SATB	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1957	Silent Night	Shaw	LG715	SATB	RCA, LM 2139 "Christmas Hymns ..." Vol. II.
	Joy to the World	Shaw	LG712	SATB	
	It Came Upon the Midnight Clear	Shaw	LG717	SATB	
	Angels We Have Heard on High	Shaw	LG718	SATB	
	Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming	Shaw	LG730	SATB	
	Hark the Herald Angels Sing	Shaw	LG728	SATB	
	God Rest You Merry Gentlemen	Shaw	LG729	SATB	
	My Dancing Day	Shaw	LG731	SATB	
	Bring a Torch, Jeanette Isabella	Shaw	LG713	SATB	
	We Three Kings	Shaw	LG738	SATB	
	Wassail Song	Shaw	LG740	SATB	
	Deck the Halls	Shaw	LG720	SATB	
1958	A Mighty Fortress	Shaw	LG770	SATB, Org.	RCA Victor LM 2199 "A Mighty Fortress," Shaw Chorale
	Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken	Shaw	LG756	SATB, Org.	
	Fairest Lord Jesus	Shaw	LG752	SATB, Org.	
	All Hail the Pow'r of Jesus' Name	Shaw	LG769	SATB, Org.	
	O Worship the King	Shaw	LG		
	Now Thank We All Our God	Shaw	LG753	SATB, Org.	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1958	Rise Up Shepherd and Foller ⁴		LG749	SATB	
	We Wish You a Merry Christmas ⁵		LG750	SATB	
1959	Ring De Banjo	Shaw	LG864	TTBB, acc.	RCA Victor LM 2295 "A Stephen Foster Songbook," Shaw Chorale ↓
	Beautiful Dreamer	Shaw	LG853	SATB, T solo	
	Gentle Annie	Shaw	LG859	TTBB, acc.	
	Way Down in Cairo	Shaw	LG862	TTBB, acc.	
	My Old Kentucky Home	Shaw	LG851	SATB	
	Old Black Joe	Shaw	LG852	SATB	
	Dolcy Jones	Shaw	LG860	Male, acc.	
	Thou Art the Queen of My Song	Shaw	LG811	SATB, B solo	
	Old Folks at Home	Shaw	LG847	SATB, T solo	
	Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming	Shaw	LG812	SATB, S solo	
	Oh! Susanna	Shaw	LG854	SATB	
	Gentle Lena Clare	Shaw	LG832	TTBB, T solo	
	Nellie Bly	Shaw	LG861	SATB, acc.	
	Some Folks	Shaw	LG863	SATB, acc.	
	Laura Lee	Shaw	LG874	TTBB, T solo	
	Camptown Races	Shaw	LG865	SATB, acc.	
1960	Vive l'Amour	Shaw	LG51026	TTBB, B solo	RCA Victor LM 2402 "A Chorus of Love," Shaw Chorale
	Die Lorelei ⁶	Shaw	LG51045	TTBB	
	Marianina	Shaw	LG974	TTBB, T solo	
	Turn Ye to Me	Shaw	LG975	TTBB, T solo	

⁴Commissioned by Christopher Dock Mennonite School. ⁵Id.

⁶Id.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1960	Auld Lang Syne	Shaw	LG51018	TTBB	RCA, LM 2402
	Green Grow the Rushes, O	Shaw	LG51022	TTBB, B solo	
	Stodole Pumpa	Shaw	LG51049	TTBB, B solo	
	My Bonnie	Shaw	LG968	TTBB	
	La Tarara	Shaw	LG51046	TTBB	
	L'Amour De Moy	Shaw	LG51044	TTBB, T solo	
	Loch Lomond	Shaw	LG51023	TTBB	
	Passing By	Shaw	LG967	TTBB	
	Down by the Sally Gardens	Shaw	LG51019	TTBB	
	Du, du liegst mir im Herzen	Shaw	LG51043	TTBB	
	Darling Nellie Gray	Shaw	LG969	TTBB, T solo	
	Begin, My Soul	Shaw	LG909	SATB	
	O Thou In Whose Presence	Shaw	LG917	SATB	
	Bright Canaan	Shaw	LG919	SATB	
	To God Our Strength (Psalm 81 from Ainsworth Psalter)	Shaw	LG585	SATB	RCA Victor LM 2403 "What Wondrous Love," Shaw Chorale
	I Will Arise	Shaw	LG905	SATB	
	Amazing Grace	Shaw	LG918	SATB	
	Death Shall Not Destroy	Shaw	LG920	SATB	
	God of My Justice (Psalm 4 from Ainsworth Psalter)	Shaw	LG584	SATB	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1960	Wondrous Love	Shaw	LG907	SATB	RCA LM 2403
	Saints Bound for Heaven	Shaw	LG911	SATB	↓
	Broad Is the Road (Read)	Shaw	LG910	SATB	
	Pensive Dove	Shaw	LG916	SATB	
	When Jesus Wept (Billings)	Shaw	LG913	SATB	
	Zion's Soldier	Shaw	LG908	SATB	
	His Voice as the Sound	Shaw	LG915	SATB	
	Morning Trumpet	Shaw	LG906	SATB, B solo	
	Garden Hymn	Shaw	LG912	SATB, T solo	
	Worthy the Lamb	Shaw	LG914	SATB	
1961	Deep River	Shaw	LG813	SATB	RCA Victor LM 2247
	Swing Low, Sweet Chariot	Shaw	LG813	SATB	"Deep River," Shaw Chorale
	Blow the Man Down	Shaw	LG51055	TTBB, B solo	↓
	Bound for the Rio Grande	Shaw	LG51056	TTBB, T solo	
	Lowlands	Shaw	LG51059	TTBB, B solo	
	Whup! Jamboree	Shaw	LG51065	TTBB	
	Tom's Gone to Hilo	Shaw	LG51064	TTBB, B solo	
	A-Roving	Shaw	LG51054	TTBB, T solo, acc.	
	Good-bye, Fare Ye Well	Shaw	LG51050	TTBB, acc.	
	What Shall We Do with the Drunken Sailor	Shaw	LG51053	TTBB	
	The Shaver	Shaw	LG51061	TTBB, B solo, acc.	
	Stormalong John	Shaw	LG51063	TTBB, B solo	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1961	Swansea Town	Shaw	LG51052	TTBB	RCA LM 2551 ↓
	Haul Away, Joe	Shaw	LG51058	TTBB, B solo	
	Shenandoah	Shaw	LG51062	TTBB, T solo, acc.	
	Santy Anna	Shaw	LG51060	TTBB	
	The Drummer and the Cook	Shaw	LG51057	TTBB, B solo, acc.	
	Spanish Ladies	Shaw	LG51051	TTBB, B solo	
	Two Mennonite Hymns: ⁷ The Golden ABC Arise and Come		LG51075	SATB	
1962	I'm Goin' to Sing	Shaw	LG51101	SATB	RCA Victor LM/LSC 2580 "I'm Goin' to Sing," Shaw Chorale ↓
	Poor Mourner	Shaw	LG51102	SATB, T solo	
	Nobody Knows	Shaw	LG51108	SATB, A solo	
	My Soul's Been Anchored	Shaw	LG51111	SATB, T solo	
	Steal Away	Shaw	LG51104	SATB	
	My God Is a Rock	Shaw	LG51107	SATB, B solo	
	That Lonesome Valley	Shaw	LG51103	SATB, B solo	
	Ride On, King Jesus	Shaw	LG51106	SATB	
	I Got a Key	Shaw	LG51105	SATB T solo	
	Dere's No Hidin' Place	Shaw	LG51110	SATB, T solo	
	I Got Shoes	Shaw	LG51116	SATB	
	John Saw Duh Numbuh	Shaw	LG51109	SATB	
	Sometimes I Feel	Shaw	LG51112	SATB, A solo	
	Same Train	Shaw	LG51113	SATB	

⁷Commissioned by Laurelville Mennonite Church Center.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1962	I Want to Die Easy	Shaw	LG51114	SATB, T solo	RCA LM/LSC 2580
	Go Down Moses	Shaw	LG51115	SATB, B solo	↓
	Two Negro Spirituals: He's the Lily of the Valley Seekin' for a City		LG51254	SATB, B solo	
1964	Sweet Hour of Prayer ⁸		LG51359	TTBB, some with guitar	United Presby- terian Church, in the U.S.A., no. 135258B, "Praise Him! Praise Him!" recorded by Reve- lers Quartet
	Standing on the Promises		(unpub)	TTBB	
	Praise Him!		LG51296	TTBB	
	I Need Thee Every Hour		LG51356	TTBB	
	Just As I Am		LG51360	TTBB	
	Softly and Tenderly		LG51358	TTBB	
	We've a Story to Tell to the Nations		LG51357	TTBB	
	Let the Lower Lights Be Burning ³		LG51293	TTBB	
	Work, for the Night Is Coming		LG51294	TTBB	
	Shall We Gather		LG51295	TTBB	
	I Shall Not be Moved		LG51297	TTBB	
1965	Sing to the Lord		LG51322	SATB	RCA Victor
	God Is Seen		LG51333	SATB	LSC 2942
	A Charge to Keep I Have		LG51311	SATB	"Sing to the Lord," Shaw Chorale

⁸Commissioned by the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1965	Come Ye That Love the Lord		LG51309	SATB	RCA LSC 2942 ↓
	Lord, What Is Man		LG51321	SATB	
	Teach Me the Measure		LG51308	SATB	
	Come and Taste		LG51342	SATB	
	Good Morning, Brother Pilgrim		LG51330	SATB	
	Hark, I Hear the Harps		LG51331	SATB	
	Come Away to the Skies		LG51334	SATB	
	Calvary's Mountain		LG51341	SATB	
	When I Can Read My Title Clear		LG51340	SATB	
	How Firm a Foundation		LG51324	SATB	
	O Happy Souls		LG51310	SATB	
	The Hebrew Children		LG51323	SATB	
	Shout On		LG51332	SATB	
1967	Praise to the Lord ⁹		LG51605	Congregation, descant, 2 trumpets, 2 trombones, timpani and organ	
	Now Thank We All Our God		CM 4868		
	The Friendly Beasts ¹⁰		LG51505	SATB	
	Jesus Died on Calvary's Mountain ¹¹		LG51512	SATB, B solo	

⁹Commissioned by General Theological Seminary for performance at the Sesquicentennial Service of Thanksgiving on May 23, 1967.

¹⁰Commissioned by Robert Shaw.

¹¹Commissioned by First Congregational Church, Old Greenwich, Conn.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1967	Wearing O' the Green		LG51451	SATB	RCA Victor LSC 2992 "Irish Folk Tunes," Shaw Chorale
	We May Roam Thro' this World		LG51459	SATB	
	I Know Where I'm Goin'		LG51444	SATB	
	'Tis Pretty to be in Balinderry		LG51441	SATB	
	The Girl I Left Behind Me		LG51460	SATB	
	Johnny, I Hardly Knew Ye		LG51452	SATB	
	Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded		LG51449	SATB	
	Silent, O Moyle, Be the Roar of Thy Waters		LG51442	SATB, A solo	
	A Ballynure Ballad		LG51457	SATB, B solo	
	Avenging and Bright		LG51443	TTBB	
	To Ladies' Eyes		LG51458	TTBB-TTBB	
	The Parting Glass		LG51440	TTBB	
	My Gentle Harp		LG51409	SATB, Irish harp	
	Sing, Sing		LG51345	SATB, Irish harp	
	The Minstrel Boy		LG51411	SATB, Irish harp	
	The Croppy Boy		LG51410	SATB, Irish harp	
	Soldier, Soldier, Won't You Marry Me ¹²		LG51711	SATBB	
	Bye 'm Bye ¹³		LG51513	SATB	
	You Fair and Pretty Ladies ¹⁴		LG51515	SATB, S solo	
	Buffalo Gals ¹⁵		LG51712	SATB	
	Goin' to Boston ¹⁶		LG51738	SATB	

¹²Commissioned by the Mid-America Chorale.

¹³Id.

¹⁴Id.

¹⁵Id.

¹⁶Id.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1970	Holy Spirit, Truth Divine (#207 Mennonite Hymnal)			SATB	
	Grace to You and Peace (#646 Mennonite Hymnal)			Round	
	What Wondrous Love Is This (#163 Mennonite Hymnal)			SATB	
	This Joyful Eastertide (#614 Mennonite Hymnal)			SATB	
	Battle Hymn of the Republic ¹⁷		LG51547	2-part chorus, trumpets, drums, guitar(s), organ	
	I Shall Not Be Moved ¹⁸		LG51545	2-part chorus, guitars, drums	
	Sweet Hour of Prayer ¹⁹		(unpub.)	SATB and guitar	
	Sometimes I Feel ²⁰		LG51629	TTBB, B solo	
1976	Three Songs in <u>The Bicen-</u> <u>tennial Musical Celebration,</u> <u>J.C. Penney:</u>				
	Happy in the Lord		JCP	SATB	
	Wondrous Love		JCP	SAB	

¹⁷Commissioned by the Pittsburgh Youth Festival.

¹⁸Commissioned by the First Congregational Church, Old Greenwich, Conn.

¹⁹Commissioned by Western Mennonite School.

²⁰Commissioned by Loyola University Men's Chorus.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Collaborator</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Forces</u>	<u>Recording</u>
1976	(<u>Bicentennial J.C.P.</u> , cont'd.): Poor Little Bessie		JCP	SA, voice and piano	
1977	The Gift to be Simple ²¹		HMC 103	Voice and piano	
1979	Lord, Thou Hast Searched Me ²²		HMC	Unis. choir, organ	
	Jerusalem, My Happy Home ¹¹		HMC	SATB, handbells	

²¹Commissioned by Shaker Village, Pittsfield, Mass.

²²Commissioned by Maurice Casey for the Ohio ACDA Mid-Winter Convention, 1979.

V. UNPUBLISHED WORKS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1945	The West Wind ¹	SATB chorus
1949	Three songs Cantata $\frac{1}{2}$	tenor, cl., vls., cello SSA, piano (written to the Shaw Chorale on their first tour)
1952	Love is More Thicker	voice and piano
1962	Carmine Pu-Ursi	SATB (Songs of Pooh-Bear, Trans. Alesander Lenard)
1964	Suite for Piano Pastorale, Courante, Air, Minute, Lament, Gigue	solo piano
1965	Sunday Music ²	flute, guitar
1966	Christopher Dock ³	A cantata for SATB choir, SATB Soli, children's choir, recorder quartet, tpt., percussion, strings, and harpsichord. First performance in August 1966 in Laurelville, Penn. Second performance at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, April 23, 1967. Text by John Ruth. Copyright by the composer.

¹Commissioned by Westminster Choir College Summer Camp, John Finley Williamson, Conductor.

²Commissioned by the Radio and Television Committee of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States

³Commissioned by the Laurelville Mennonite Church Center

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1967	Thou Shalt Call Thy Walls Salvation ⁴	A verse anthem for tenor, SATB choir and string quartet.
1968	Four Songs to Poems by Robert Frost ⁵ Astrometaphysical Bravado Fire and Ice The Secret Sits	Mezzo-soprano and soprano
	String Quartet in D ⁶ Allegro ben marcato Larghetto Quasi Menuetto Vivace	
1969	Oh! ⁷	Anthem for two part men's voices and organ
	Five Fragments for Oboe and Baritone 1. Shakespeare 2. Chaucer 3. Scott 4. Shakespeare again 5. Congreve	Performed September 1969 and January 1978

⁴Commissioned by the First Congregational Church, Greenwich, Connecticut and performed December 1967.

⁵Commissioned by Joan Lee Kersenbrock and performed by her in New York City on August 12, 1968.

⁶Commissioned by St. Hilda's and St Hugh's School, New York City, and performed there December 8, 1968.

⁷Commissioned by General Theological Seminary for the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1970	Three Spirituals ⁸ Peter, Go Ring Them Bells Wade in the Water In that Great Gettin' Up Mornin'	For choir, tenor solo, bells, guitar and percussion
	The Children's Cry	Two equal voices and organ (from early version of <u>Martyrs' Mirror</u>)
1971	The Singsong of Old Man Kangaroo ⁹	A cantata for narrator, alto and bariton soli, small chorus, oboe, English horn, bassoon, percussion and audience. Text by Rudyard Kipling.
	An Advent Cantata ¹⁰	Three choirs and organ
	A Gnasherie: Three Springs and a Fall ¹¹	Four duets for alto, baritone, and harpsichord to texts of Ogden Nash
1973	Brief Seasons ¹²	Four singers and four players (a minute oratorio)
	An Occasional Cantata	Voices and instruments for a goodbye to R. Hansen (performed June 19, 1973)

⁸Commissioned by the First Congregational Church, Greenwich, Connecticut.

⁹Commissioned by St. Hilda's and St. Hugh's School, performed there February 1971.

¹⁰Commissioned by the First Lutheran Church of Worcester, Mass., and performed December 1971.

¹¹Commissioned by Joan Lee Kersenbrock for the birthday celebration of Mr. Schwann of Schwann's Catalog.

¹²Commissioned by St. Hilda's and St. Hugh's School.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Forces</u>
1973	Double Dances ¹³	Organ
1975	Of Life and Love ¹⁴	SAATBB
	A Sun, A Shield ¹⁵	SA, autoharp, electric bass, percussion
1976	A Grace for Voices ¹⁶	Round
1978	Partita in A ¹⁷	Piano
	A Hymn for Confirmation ¹⁸	SATB
1979	Echoes from the Hills	Soprano, flute, clarinet, horn, string quartet; seven songs to texts of Emily Dickinson

¹³Commissioned by Jan Overduin, performed November 19, 1973

¹⁴Commissioned by Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland and performed there May 1975.

¹⁵Commissioned by Choristers Guild, first performance, Dallas, January 1975.

¹⁶Commissioned by Lee Hastings Bristol for a collection to be published.

¹⁷Commissioned by family for the 70th birthday of Virginia Loomis Schieffelin, January 1978.

¹⁸Commissioned by the Hymn Society of America.

Appendix III

ALICE PARKER: BIOGRAPHY

Rugged individualism firmly rooted in tradition describes both the compositional style of Alice Parker and her personality. She embodies the traits of a quintessential New Englander.

Parker was born in Boston, Massachusetts on December 16, 1925, sharing the birthday of Beethoven, one of the greatest musical individualists. Her parents, Mary Stuart and Gordon Parker, were in business together. Her father imported mahogany and her mother, interested in the combination of wood and plastics, developed laminated products in a workshop which she constructed in their garage.

Mary Stuart Parker also had a great interest in music and played hymns and other songs on the piano for the favorite family pastime of singing. By the time the young Alice Parker was three, she knew over a hundred hymns. These were reinforced on Sundays in the Congregational Church of Winchester, Massachusetts.

In addition to piano lessons, singing in the church choir, and playing the organ for Sunday school services, Alice played violin and clarinet. She began composing at age nine and by age 12 was given private musicianship lessons at the New

England Conservatory with Mary Mason.

In high school, Parker wrote two compositions for her high school orchestra. These were performed during her junior and senior years. In the last two summers of high school and the first two summers of college, she attended music camp at Westminster Choir College. John Finley Williamson became a good friend and gave her much encouragement. He commissioned "The West Wind" with words by Archibald MacLeish during her last summer at Princeton. She made her conducting debut at the premiere in 1945.

At Smith College Parker was a most avid music student who became annoyed when forced to take other subjects. She practiced piano so much during her freshman year that her left wrist became stiff and she had to switch to organ. Her teachers for a double major in organ and composition were Professors Moog and Josten, respectively. Parker resisted writing the "contemporary" music that the latter insisted upon. Her thesis was a cantata for voices and piano on a poem by Sidney Lanier. It was performed in 1947 at graduation ceremonies where she was awarded a cum laude bachelor's degree.

Reflecting on this period of her life, Parker wrote:

Although there were many interesting people in the department, I never felt close to any of them, and never had contact with them after I graduated. My best memories are of my freshman Spanish teacher, a lovely lady named Mrs. Whitmore. I did go back to see her after I was joyously ensconced at Juilliard--told her how much better it was than Smith. She quietly asked me what the name of the ceremony was that I'd been part of last June. I said, "You mean, Commencement?" And she said, "Yes, exactly . . . the beginning. Could you

be doing the things you like at Juilliard if you hadn't had the years at Smith?" And I had to agree . . .

My composition work at Smith ended in making me sufficiently self-conscious about what I was writing so that it very effectively stopped it completely. I was unable to write anything that satisfied me for about fifteen years, and then had to start with extremely simple things (Children's choir pieces, etc.). I remember a lot of talk of "art for art's sake" and "music for the future" etc.--and finding that 12-tone music held absolutely no charms for me

The summer after I graduated, my parents gave me the summer at Tanglewood as a present--six weeks. Enormous fun--people, music, setting--and work with Shaw in the chorus. I gave up thinking of myself as a composer after having a horrendous interview at Eastman relative to graduate work in composition, and applied to Juilliard instead. Shaw taught there for three years and I was there for the second two. I was the only girl in a class of seven. All the others were much older and more experienced. (We were all supposed to be conducting choruses outside of school; I was the only one who wasn't), and I took a lot of teasing the whole time. But what I remember was the following Shaw around from rehearsal to rehearsal . . . and listening and watching and absorbing. Not only his choral and orchestral activities at Juilliard, but also the Collegiate Chorale, recordings, special concerts, etc. I got to the point where I could anticipate where he was going to stop in rehearsal, where he would go back to, and what he would say when he got there.¹

Alice Parker's second year at Juilliard was the first year of the Robert Shaw Chorale, and they were on tour ten weeks in the fall and eight weeks in the spring. Parker did background work for the tours, perusing library volumes for repertoire suggestions and writing program notes. While the Chorale was on tour, Parker would concentrate on her work with Julius Herford. She writes,

¹ Alice Parker to the writer in a letter dated October 26, 1978.

I had score reading and analysis with him at school, and by Christmas I was studying piano with him privately. It took me almost a year to un-learn all my bad habits, and then we covered Bach, Haydn (my favorite), Mozart, Beethoven, and a bit of Brahms. . . taught me to think before I play (never had considered that before) and listen while I play--ditto. Basic and gorgeous. I owe almost everything I'm doing now to his teaching.²

Still in contact with Dr. Herford, Parker considers him to be her "guru," and treasures his opinion above all others. Among other things, Herford stressed the totality of music. "One can't think of playing the right notes on the piano without thinking of making good tone. One can't think of technique without thinking of score study. One can't think of score study without thinking of the historical perspective, and on, and on. . ."³

Parker also considers her work with Vincent Persichetti important. Studying theory and improvisation with him was the first time she had enjoyed theory as such. Parker writes, "I base much of my teaching now on his delightfully wide-ranging and light-hearted example."⁴

When Parker finished her master's degree, she sent letters to fifty colleges asking about jobs in choral conducting. She received replies from two: both pointed out her lack of a doctorate. She finally was employed by the North Shore Country Day School in Winnetka, Illinois. Parker reflected

²in her letter dated October 26, 1978.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

in an interview, "Two years there convinced me that that was not what I wanted to spend my life doing!"⁵ Her best memories of the time in Chicago were connected with beginning again on the violin with teacher Amy Skolnik.

Upon returning to New York City in 1951, Parker continued to study violin with Skolnik's teacher, Hugo Kortschal, but concentrated on work with Julius Herford. He helped her find a part-time teaching job in the Summit School of Music, Summit, New Jersey, where she worked with the director of the school, Helen Chrystal Bender. From Ms. Bender, Parker learned much about the art of teaching. She recalls Bender's words: "It has to be pleasant!" Parker writes that Bender "patiently bore with me while I divested myself of the Juilliard-learned opposite, sort of, 'It's not professional if you enjoy it'."⁶

Work with Shaw continued through all this time, including the arranging collaboration which was to produce over 200 items. She also continued her professional life with Julius Herford, assisting him during the summers at San Diego State College.

In San Diego, during the summer of 1954, she married baritone Thomas Pyle who sang with the Robert Shaw Chorale and assisted Shaw in many capacities. During the next eight years she had five children--David (1955), Timothy, (1957), Kathryn (1958), Molly (1960), and Liza (1962). She continued to work all this time, teaching private piano and musicianship

⁵Letter, October 26, 1978.

⁶Ibid.

classes for children in her home, working with music in the Sunday School of the Riverside Church, and turning the local Cub Scout group into a Singverein. She resumed composing in 1959, and she began to pursue the craft arduously in 1976. She was widowed in 1976.

Alice Parker perennially the teacher, is also the perennially the student. Her most recent grant enabled her to be in residence with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra during the fall of 1978 for a period of orchestral study. Biographical listings of Parker are in Who's Who of American Women, the World Who's Who of Women, and the Dictionary of International Biography. In June 1979 she was awarded an honorary doctorate from Hamilton College, Clinton, New York.

Parker's compositional activities during the last twenty-five years are chronicled in the works list (Appendix I) of this document. Awards for this part of her work have included an ASCAP Composer's award (1978-1979), the National Endowment Composer's Grant (1975), and an American Music Center Grant (1977). Commissions have come from the Atlanta Symphony and the Atlanta Opera Company, the Franconia Foundation, the Mohawk Trail Concerts, Ohio State University, the North Central and Texas divisions of the American Choral Director's Association and many other organizations.

As a teacher, Parker regularly gives summer courses in writing for voices, choral arranging, and creative

writing and singing at Westminster Choir College. She also has been in summer residence at Chataqua (1974-1975), Aspen (1970-1971), Blossom Festival School (1969-1973), and Meadowbrook (1968).

Many professional organizations feature Alice Parker as a clinician. These include the American Guild of Organists, the Music Educator's National Conference, the American Choral Director's Association, as well as publishing companies, high schools, and colleges.

Although not a Mennonite herself, Parker has had a great deal of musical affiliation with the Mennonite Church. In addition to several commissioned compositions and involvements with summer camps, she contributed to the Mennonite Hymnal in 1969. Her other church credits reflect the ecumenicity that is so much a part of Alice Parker. She has worked extensively with Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and members of the United Church of Christ. There is a universality in her religious compositions that lends itself equally well to performance at the Riverside Church in New York City and at the Friendship Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia.

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¹Research for this paper was done largely from the study of the Alice Parker scores which are included in the Complete Works list (Appendix II). Also, personal interviews with Alice Parker were an invaluable resource.