# AND GLORY SHONE AROUND

Jordan Sramek, Series Editor

## Star in the East

Brightest and Best of the Stars of the Morning

STAR IN THE EAST arr. Jordan Sramek

# **ROSE PUBLICATIONS**

From the archives of *The* ROSE ENSEMBLE Daniel Mahraun & Jordan Sramek, General Editors

**Source:** William Walker, *The Southern Harmony*. Philadelphia: E. W. Miller, 1854.

#### About the source / general notes on genre:

The Southern Harmony, and Musical Companion is a hymn book compiled by William "Singin' Billy" Walker, first printed in Philadelphia in 1835, and is part of the larger tradition of shape-note singing. It contained 335 songs, went through several editions (with songs being added and removed periodically), and became possibly the most popular Southern tune book in the 19th century. Walker claimed his 1867 edition sold over 600,000 copies.

The roots of *Southern* (and *Christian*) *Harmony* singing (like *The Sacred Harp*) are found in the American colonial era. Schools were created to provide instruction in choral singing, especially to the benefit of churches. In 1801, a book called *The Easy Instructor* by William Smith and William Little was published for the use of this movement; its distinguishing feature was the employment of four separate shapes that indicated the notes according to the rules of *solfege* (Do – Re – Mi – Fa – Sol – La – Ti – Do). A triangle indicated *fa*, a circle *sol*, a square *la* and a diamond, *mi*. To avoid proliferating shapes excessively, each shape (and its associated syllable) except for *mi* was assigned to two notes of the musical scale. A major scale in the system would be sung Fa – Sol – La – Fa – Sol – La – Mi – Fa, and a minor scale would be La – Mi – Fa – Sol – La – Fa – Sol – La.

It should be noted that the traditional methods of this rich heritage (still practiced by thousands today) dictate that the choir begin singing a piece with the appropriate *solfege* syllable for each pitch, using the shapes to guide them. For those in the group not yet familiar with the song (and/or to assist those unable to read musical notation), the shapes help with the task of sight-reading, while the process of reading through the song with the shapes also helps to fix the notes in the singers' memories. Once the shapes have been sung, the group then sings the actual text of the song.

The traditional practice of shape-note singing calls for the hymns to be sung without instruments, allowing the voice alone to carry the melody. Indeed, even the word "harp" in the title of the afore-mentioned collection, *The Sacred Harp*, refers to the voice, not the actual instrument. However, many melodies in these collections were originally folk tunes, which were then harmonized and given new religious texts. Similarly, the tunes and texts in such collections surely were not "protected" from then being utilized by other musical traditions.

The Southern Harmony cites the publication Baptist Harmony as the source of this tune. Staunton S. Burdett first published Baptist Harmony in 1834, and he traces the tune's origin to Christian Lyre. The first volume of The Christian Lyre was published by Jonathan Leavitt in New York in 1830; the tune, set for melody and bass, appears there without attribution.

Text: Reginald Heber (1783–1826)

Music: STAR IN THE EAST, Anonymous

#### Editorial method / notes:

Spelling, punctuation, and usage have been modernized.

#### Performance suggestions:

The first two refrains may also be sung by *tutti* tenors and basses.

In the third verse, the Tenor 1 line may be sung by an alto.

Duration: 4m 15s

The Rose Ensemble's recording, And Glory Shone Around: Early American Carols, Country Dances, Southern Harmony Hymns, and Shaker Spiritual Songs, is available on most download and streaming platforms.



Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning SSATTB

Reginald Heber (1783-1826)

Anonymous arr. Jordan Sramek ed. Daniel Mahraun





















