Canticles Divine

Volume 2

being

The complete and unaltered text of

21 Psalms

in the form of

Musical Settings

arranged for

Mixed chorus

(Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass)

Composed by

Frederick Steinruck

&

Michael E. Owens

All selections are in the Public Domain

"Canticle" means "song." The two words could be used as synonyms, though "canticle" is slightly more specific, referring to a lyric which is not metrical and does not rhyme, but which is in all other ways quite poetic. The book of Psalms is not in meter nor is it rhymed, in Hebrew or in translation. But it is certainly poetic; in fact, it is divine poetry. Prompted by a line from the hymn "When Morning Gilds the Skies," Fred Steinruck and I have adopted a working title for these settings of Scripture to music: "Be this, while life is mine, my CANTICLE DIVINE."

Anyone who has seen our first project, PSALM 119 (first printed 2002), will know what sort of music we have to offer. This sequel is not much more adventuresome. We want settings that are 1. prose, 2. complete, 3. simple enough for congregational use, and 4. musically interesting. And finding almost nothing that meets those criteria by our definitions, we've taken the project in hand ourselves.

In reading and research over the past two years, however, I've begun to realize that there already exists a genre of music following that description, though not large or well known, called "through-composed" vocal music. Even so, what others have taken to be complete and simple, etc., varies so much than what we've done here still appears to be quite rare. However, our last project was rather well-received by a diverse audience within the Christian faith. The project appeared worth continuing, and we have continued it.

A few notes all musical style, and on textual selection, then, to explain where this project stands in relation to others.

There are two places one could start, in writing music for a text. One can start from the words, and adapt the music to fit them. Or one can start with the music, and adapt the words to fit it. On the text-driven end of the spectrum, we have various types of chant—plainchant, Anglican chant, and so on—where the text is basically recited on a few musical tones. Also at this end are many of the through-composed Psalms I have found. In these, the words form the music into their image. On the music-driven end, we have a metrical hymn setting, or a more complex chorus piece. Here, the plain form of the words is altered to fit the music, either by making the metrical, or by repeating them in certain phrases.

Both can be done well or done poorly, and both have their uses. But neither was our goal. We aim for the midpoint on that spectrum. For our ideal the musical phrases would all be well-constructed and connected. The music should remain cogent even if the words were removed. And at the same time, each phrase of music should fit each line of words in natural speech-rhythm and in contour (rise and fall), so that the rhythm of the words would remain intact apart from the melody, and the contour would be authentic even with a brisker rhythm. The text would thus determine a large part of the rhythm and the melodic contour, and this text/melody combination would determine the harmony. And since the words and rhythms are not very complex, I believe the melodies and harmonies need not be complex either—no more than an average congregation could sing with a half-dozen tries.

This is the prize. Perhaps neither of us has achieved it here, but this is our best at this point. Hopefully as we learn, our settings will improve along those lines.

As you become familiar with these 22 settings, it will be clear that even in that narrow field, Fred and I have different approaches. We both aim for the center of the spectrum, but Fred comes from the musical end and I from the textual end. He writes great tunes loosely based on the feeling of a textual section, and bends the text to the melody lines. You might call it "music, with words." I find this reproach very pleasing to listen to, but not the best for memorizing. He must then bear with me as I harmonize it, because I make suggestions for changing the tune to fit the specific words, and many good-natured arguments ensue. (Psalm 84 has been through the mill in this respect.)

By contrast, I take a specific text and sing it the way I would say it, exaggerating and extending the natural speech rhythm and inflection. This creates melodies which may not be quite as interesting, and risk being disjointed. But I think this approach works better for memorizing. You might call it "words, with music." (Unfortunately, there is no one to temper my shortcomings.)

The other difference between my settings and Fred's is in the choice of text. We both have chosen translations which are formally equivalent (non-interpretational), and non-text-critical. But while he prefers the classic sound of the 1611 version and I argue trenchantly for a current translation into our language, the *New King James*, I hope no one will turn down either version because it's not really the Word of God. Neither is the original inspired Hebrew, but either is closer to God's Word than the text of any other music you could sing.

Lastly, I've been asked a number of times, "What style of music is it?" The true answer is, "Practice style." This is tonal music written by two people who scarcely know the first lesson in melody and harmony writing beyond the hymns we grew up with. it can't be said to fit into any class other than Music Composition 101.

(The exception is Psalm 93, my brief fling into the modern "Praise" style. I'm afraid it's not well enough crafted to excite anyone who really enjoys that genre, but is probably distinctive enough to repel those who don't! Either way, don't worry. It's short and I don't intend to try it again.)

But hopefully, this is just the beginning of the road. One hundred twenty-eight Psalms remain to be set, not to mention other poetic passages of Scripture. How many can we complete? Can we improve our technique quickly enough to tackle the longer psalms before we die? We welcome encouragement and criticism, and we press on.

For God's sole glory, Michael E. Owens September, 2003

For more information, booklets, or recordings, please contact:

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Frederick Steinruck, 2001 harm. Michael E. Owens, 2002











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King James Version

Psalm 3

A Psalm of David

Frederick Steinruck, 2001 harm. Michael E. Owens, 2002

















cont'd









Frederick Steinruck, 2001 harm. Michael E. Owens, 2002





To the Chief Musician.
A Contemplation of the sons of Korah.





cont'd

















New King James Version

To the Chief Musician.
A Psalm of the sons of Korah.

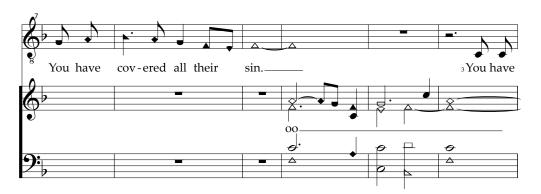
Michael E. Owens, 2002

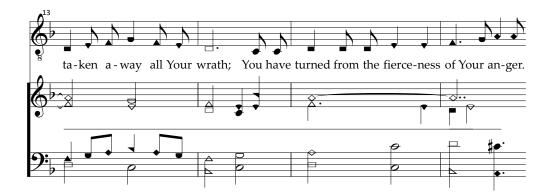


¹LORD, You have been fa-vor-a-ble to Your land; You have brought back the cap-



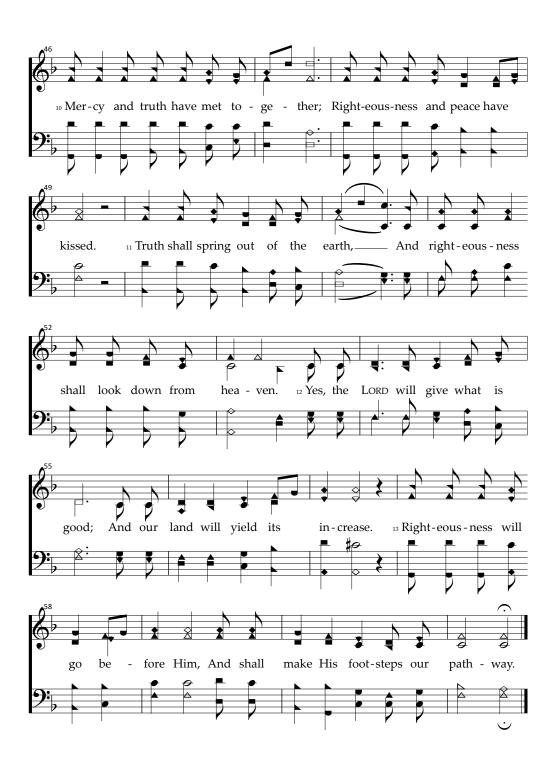
 $ti - vi - ty \quad of \quad Ja - cob. \quad \ \ _{2}You \ have \ for - giv-en \ the \ in - iq - ui - ty \quad of \ Your \ peo-ple;$











A Psalm of the sons of Korah. A song.







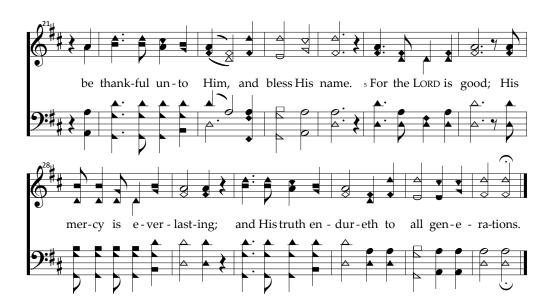


Psalm 100

King James Version

German folk song A Psalm of praise. arr. Frederick Steinruck & Michael E. Owens, 2002





King James Version

Psalm 101 A Psalm of David.

Frederick Steinruck harm. Michael E. Owens





Psalm 101

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A Song of Ascents.



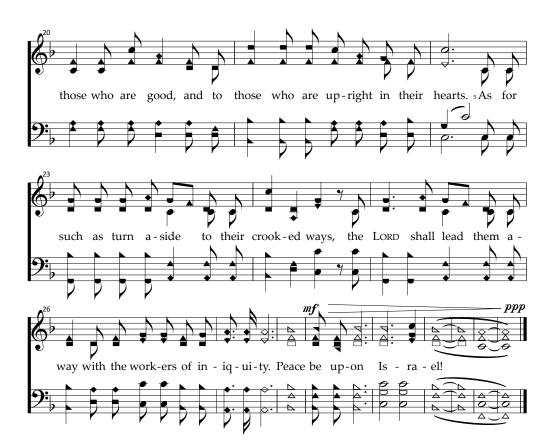


Frederick Steinruck, 2000 harm. Michael E. Owens, 2000









Frederick Steinruck, 2001 harm. Michael E. Owens, 2002





