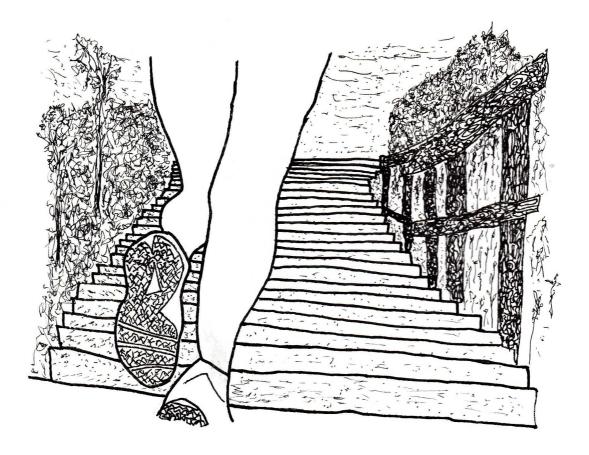
Run, Mary, Run!



Twelve Spirituals Un-arranged for SATB

Peter Dyson 2016 I retain this notion that there is a natural resolution to harmonisation underpinning Western culture! In my experience, singers who don't read music lean towards such resolutions naturally, being pulled to the subdominant and the dominant, before returning to the tonic triad. Some folk music shares this tendency.

I have un-arranged these spirituals in order to return them to this simple framework and thus they belong to the public domain.

They are not intended to be sung as a set or in any particularly order but as "let your hair down" pauses in rehearsals, providing opportunities for individual voices to "shine" and take liberties with rhythm. Soloists are encourage to add such embellishments as they wish.

They should be sung "over the top".

Choral sections are harmonically vertical, mostly one note to one syllable so perfect diction is achievable. There can be no excuse for words not being heard or understood.

Peter Dyson St Petersburg January 25th 2016 Mary's Birthday

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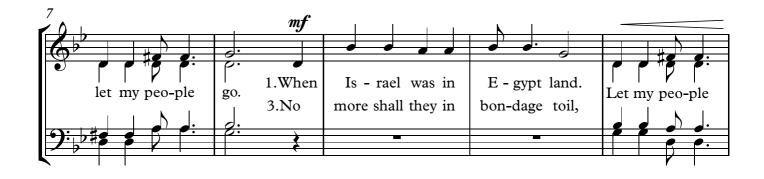
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These spirtuals can be transposed into any key preferred. The original Sibelius (7) files are available on request. I have tried to avoid having all of them in F or G!

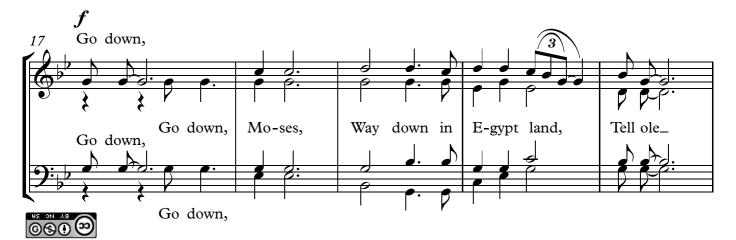
Emphatically (\downarrow = 120)

Spiritual

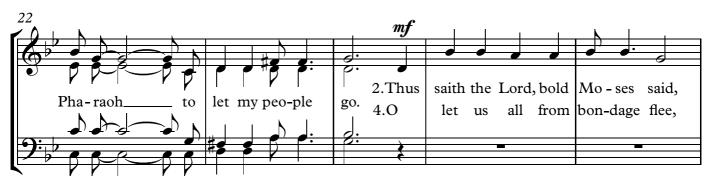


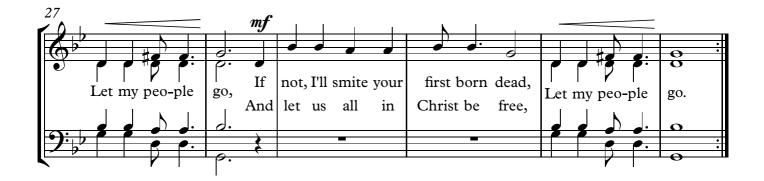


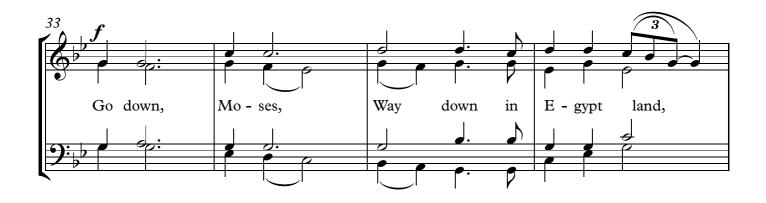


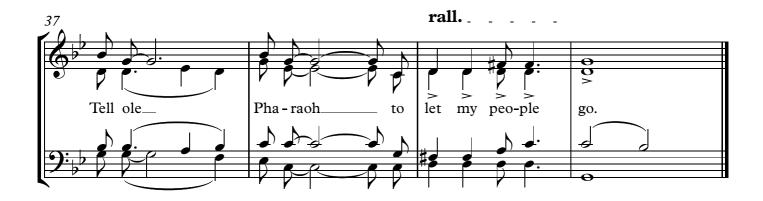


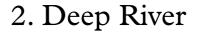
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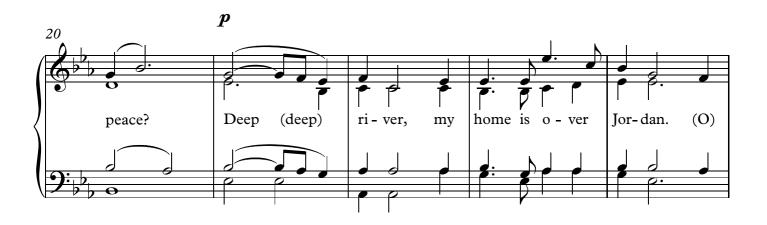










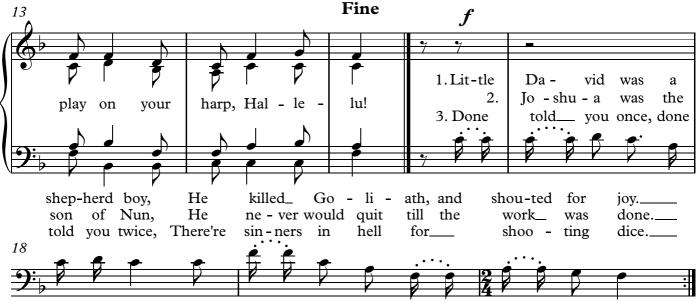












080 (cc)

4. Steal Away

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Calmly (  = 42)
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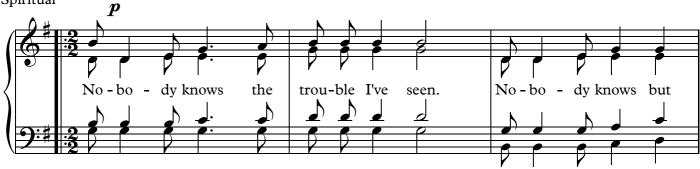


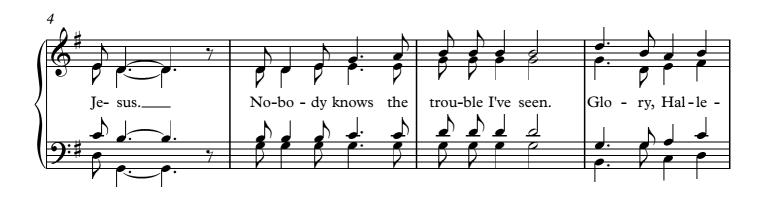
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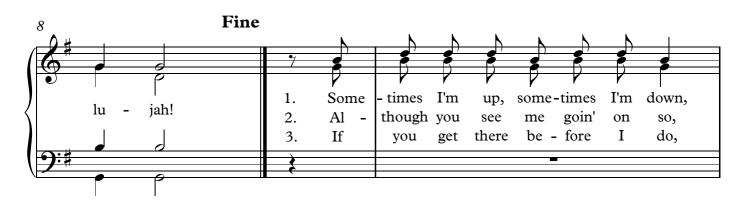
5. Nobody Knows

Gently (= 50)

Spiritual



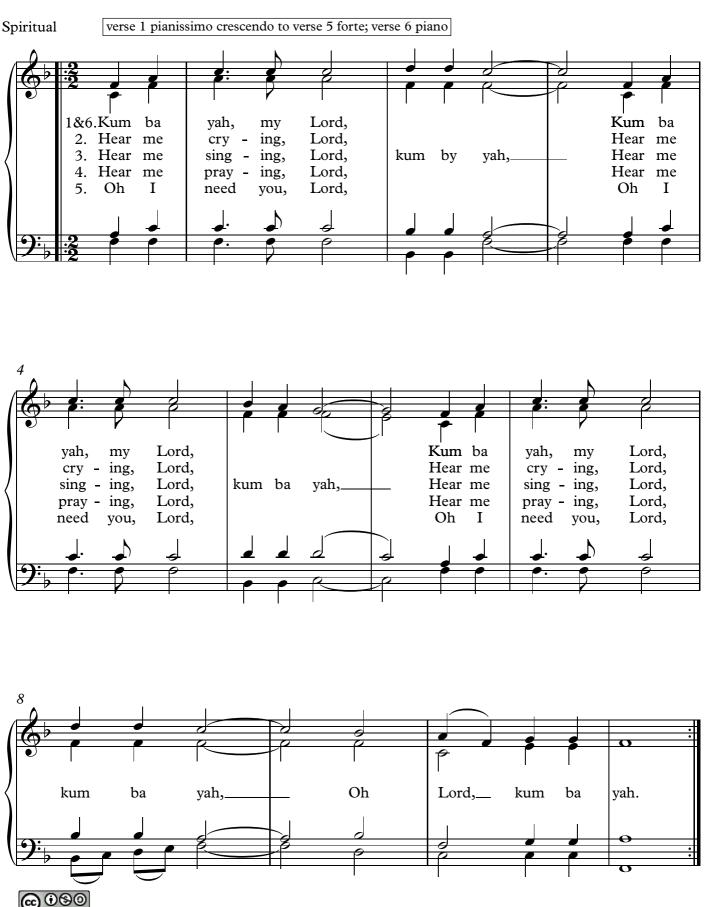






6. Kum ba yah

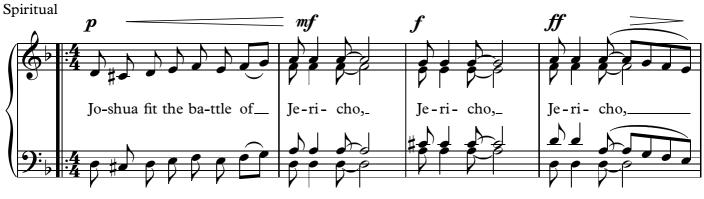
Prayfully (c = 35)



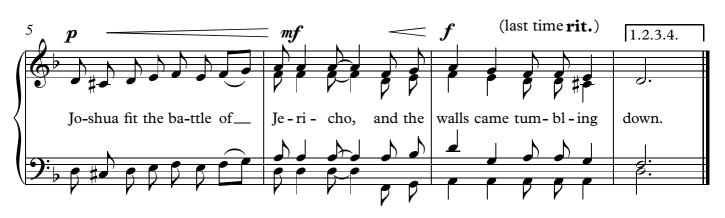
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7. Joshua fit the Battle of Jericho

Enthusiastically (J = 150)

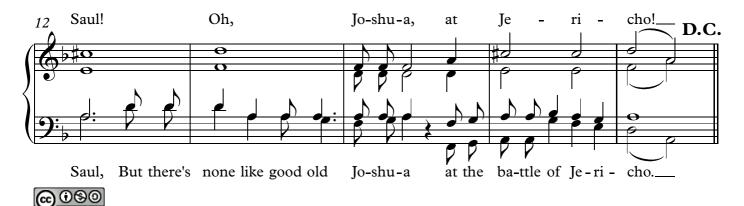






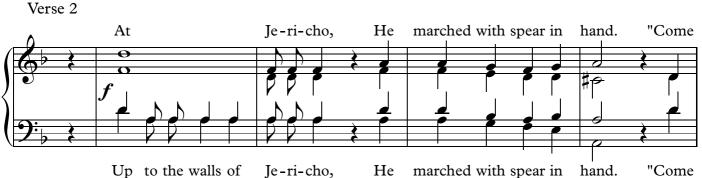


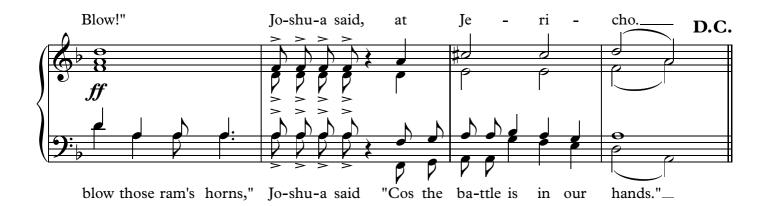
1. You may talk a - bout your men of Gi-de-on, You may talk a - bout your men of



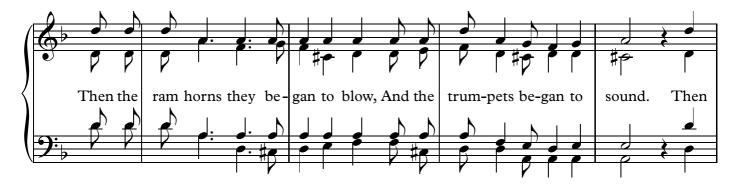
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10





Verse 3 *mf*







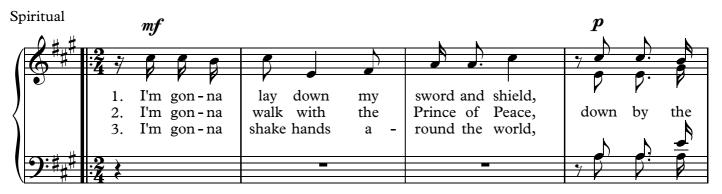


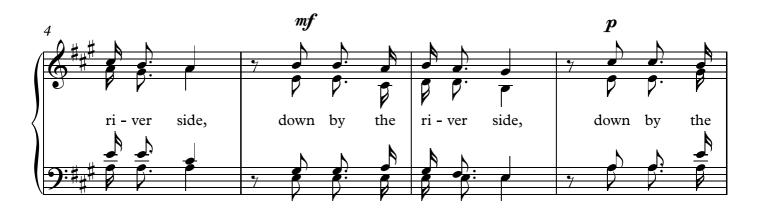


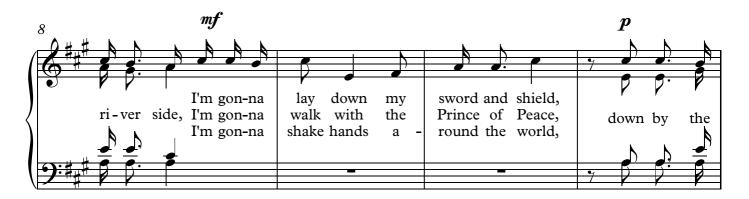


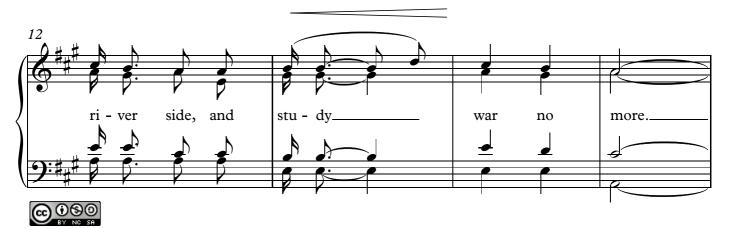


Happily $(\downarrow = 80)$

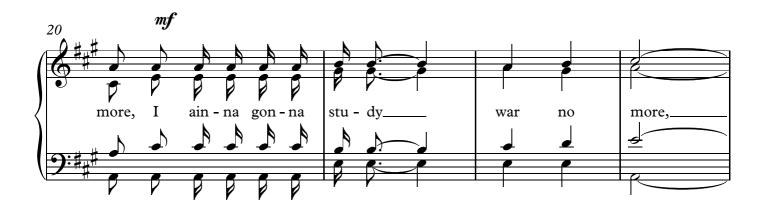


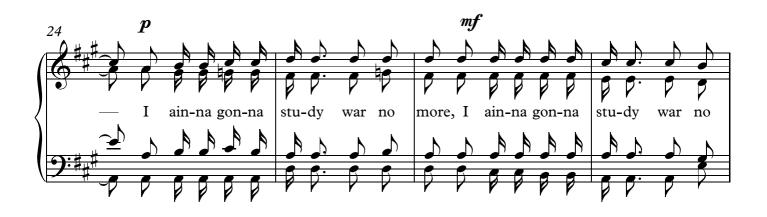


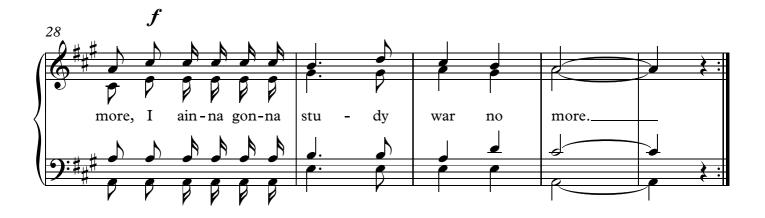


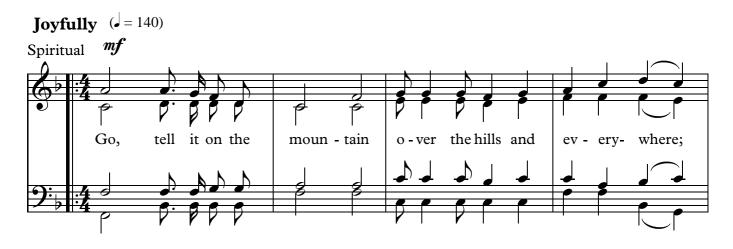




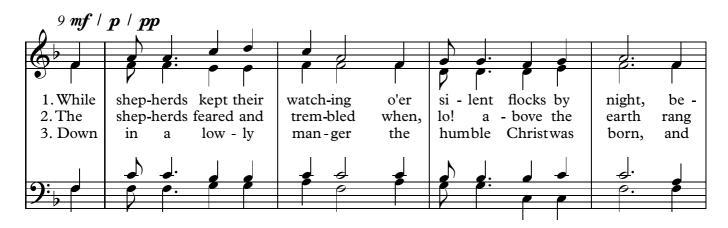










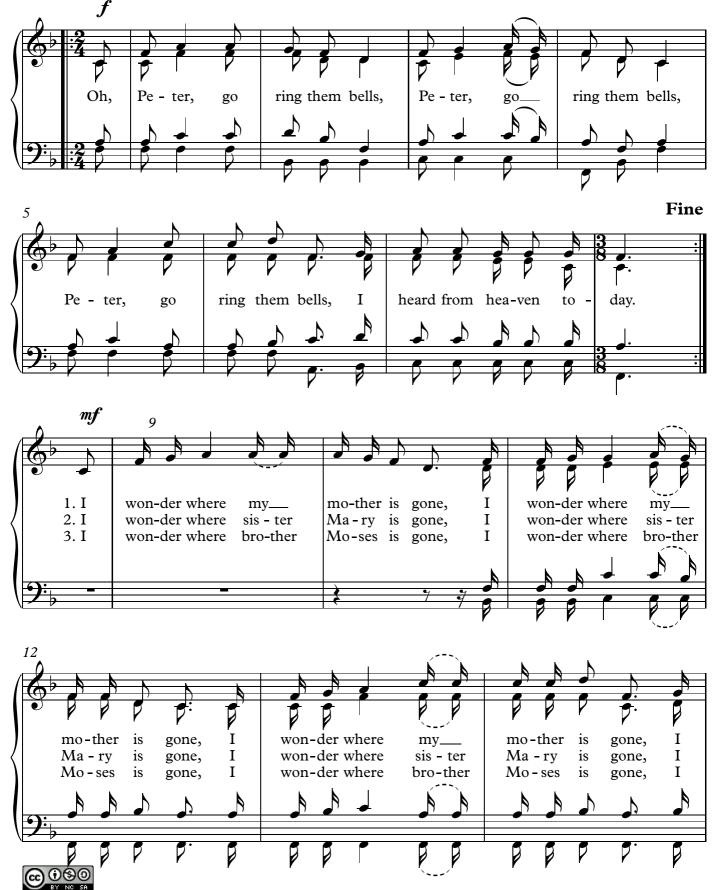




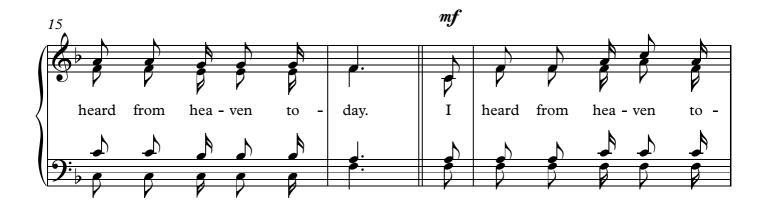
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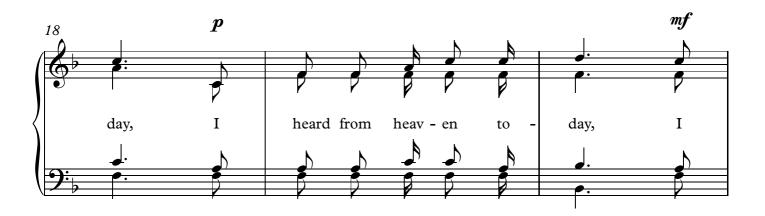
Lightly (= 100)

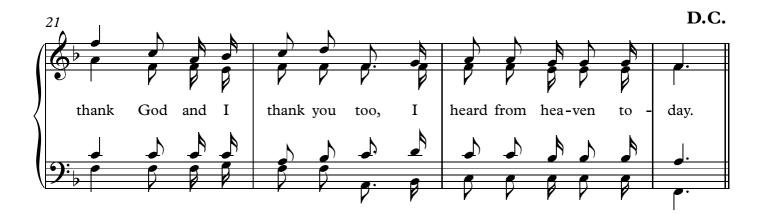
Spiritual

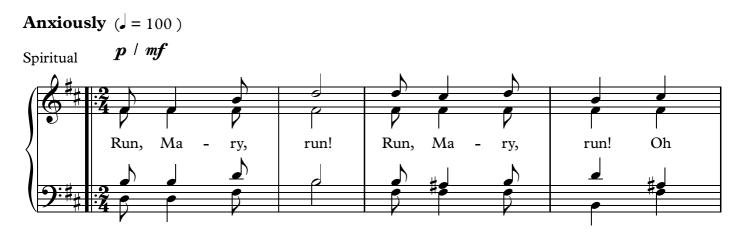


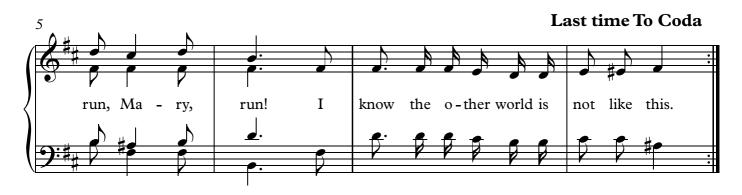
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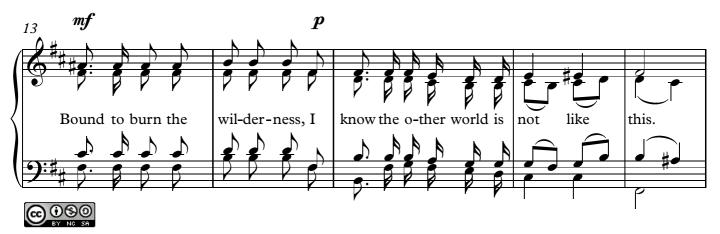






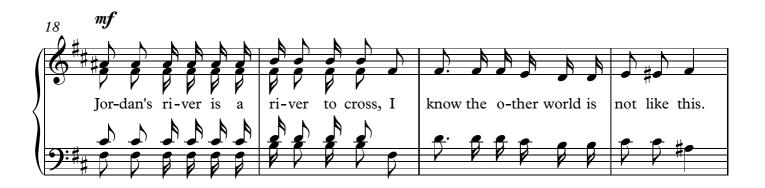


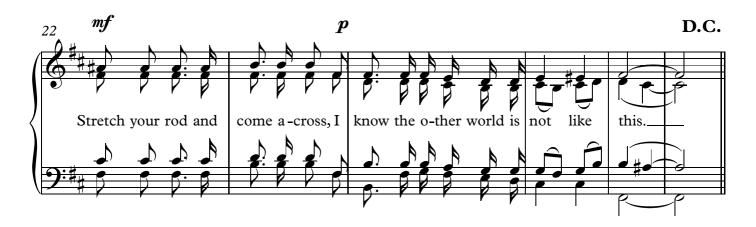




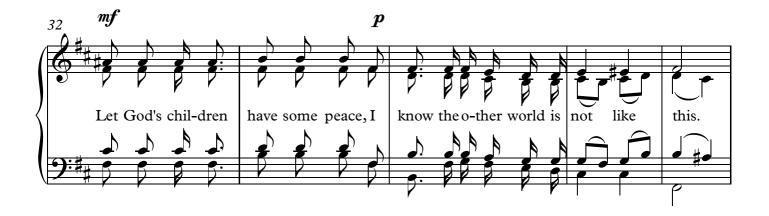
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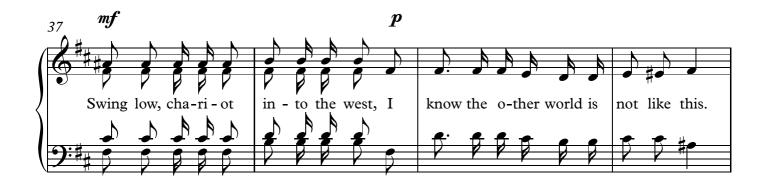
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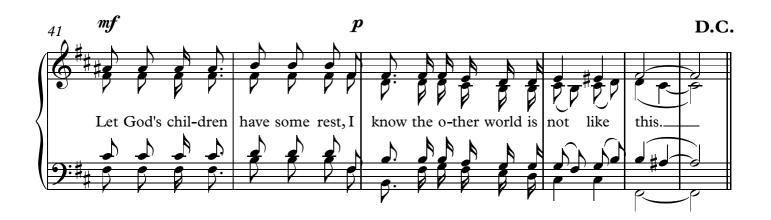


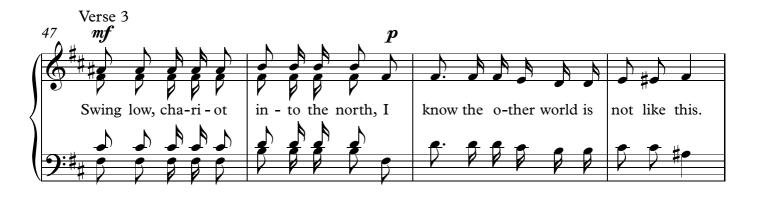


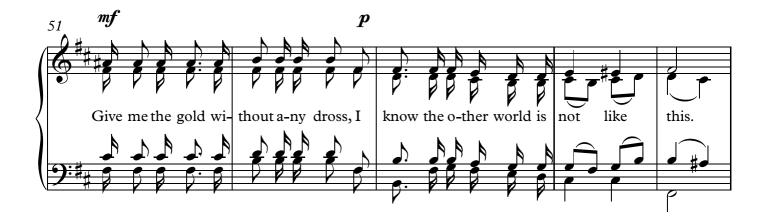


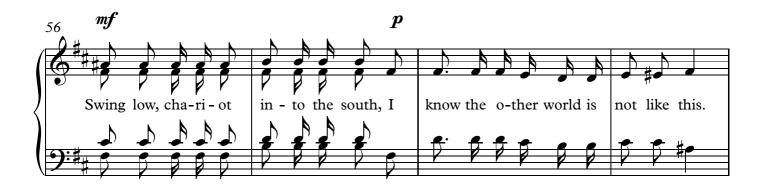


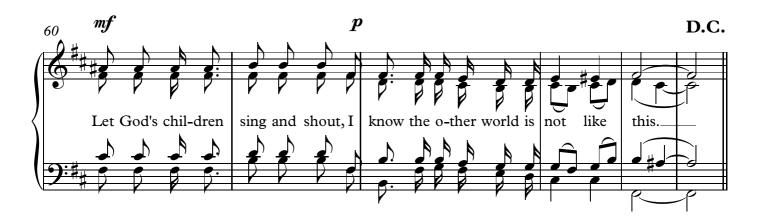


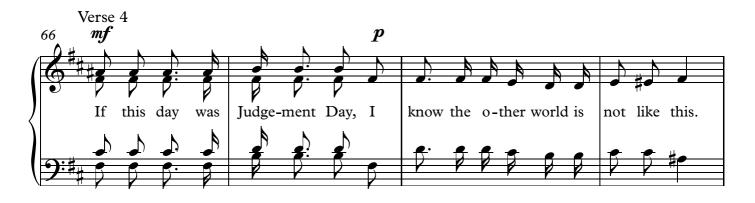


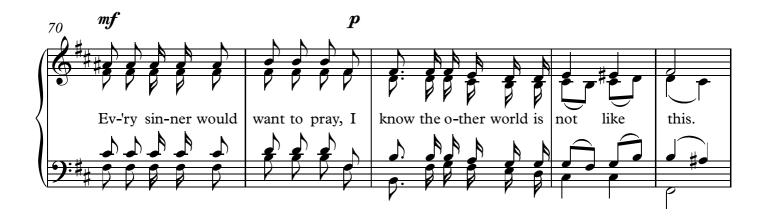


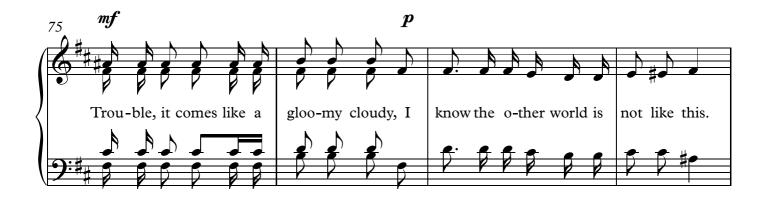


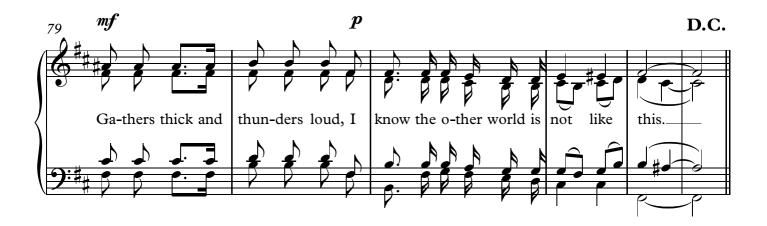


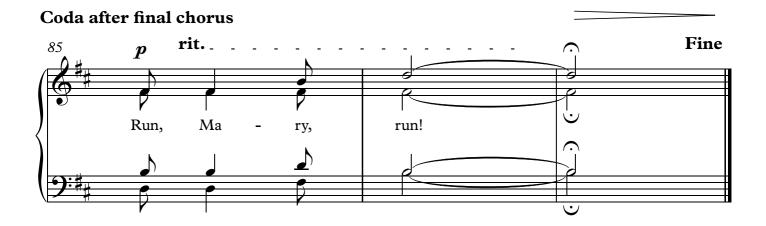












Footnotes: a starting point for further investigation: please note the contradictory nature of some detail.

1. Go down Moses: the opening verse was published by the Jubilee Singers in 1872 and in the first edition of "The Story of the Jubilee Singers: With Their Songs", by J.B.T. Marsh in 1876. It originally had twenty-four stanzas!! The earliest recorded use of the song was as a rallying anthem for the Contrabands at Fort Monroe sometime before July 1862 and the presumption was made that it was composed for them. L.C. Lockwood, Chaplain of the Contrabands, stated in the published sheet music that the song was from Virginia, and dated from about 1853. This published version of "Oh! Let My People Go: The Song of the Contrabands", (1862) was arranged by Thomas Baker. (see back cover)

Deep River was also published in the first edition of "The Story of the Jubilee Singers: With Their Songs", by J.B.T. Marsh in 1876. By 1917, when Henry Thacker Burleigh completed the last of his several influential arrangements, the song had become very popular in recital.
Little David: Harry Thacker Burleigh published a version in 1921.

4. Steal Away / 8. Swing Low, Sweet Chariot : both songs are credited to Wallis Willis, a freedman, and were written sometime before 1862. The Reverend Alexander Reid, a minister at the Old Spencer Academy (a Choctaw Boarding School) near Hugo, Oklahoma heard Wallis Willis singing these two songs; he transcribed the words and melodies and sent the music to the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. The Jubilee Singers popularized these songs during a tour of the United States and Europe and they also made the first known recording of "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" in 1909. Nat Turner is said to have used "Steal Away" as a callout song to his followers in 1831 in Southampton, Virginia, when he led a short-lived revolt resulting in the deaths of 55 white people and the eventual execution of up to 200 slaves.

5. Nobody Knows was published in the first anthology of spirituals (137 songs) called "Slave Songs of the United States" in 1867 where is appears as "Nobody Knows The Trouble I've Had" with additional verses. The Jubilee Singers sang a song (published in 1872) entitled "Nobody knows the trouble I see," with a similar chorus but with a different tune and words.

6. *Kum ba yah*: the two earliest versions, whose year of origin is known for certain, were both collected in 1926. One was submitted as a high school collecting project by a student named Minnie Lee to her teacher, Julian P. Boyd. This version, collected in Alliance, North Carolina, was a manuscript featuring lyrics but no music. The other 1926 version was recorded on wax cylinder by Robert Winslow Gordon, founder of what began as the Library of Congress's Archive of Folk Song.

7. *Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho* is believed to have been composed in the first half of the 19th century. Some references suggest that it was copyrighted by Jay Roberts in 1865. The first recorded version was by the Jubilee Singers on Paramount Records in 1922.

9. Down by the Riverside was not published until 1918 in "Plantation Melodies: A Collection of Modern, Popular and Old-time Negro-Songs of the Southland". Yet again this song was first recorded by the Jubilee Quartet in 1920.

10. Go Tell It on the Mountain was compiled by John Wesley Work, Jr., the first Afro American collector of spirituals and dates back to at least 1865. It is considered to be a Christmas carol. 11. Peter ring dem bells is a secret prayer-meeting song that was sung by Thomas Yess, a blacksmith and a slave. He especially sang it when any one confessed religion. Thomas Yess was a man whose heart was given to these songs, for in the neighbourhood where he lived, it seemed like a prayer-meeting did not go on well without him!

12 Run Mary Run was published in "The Book of American Negro Spirituals" by J.W. Johnson, & J. R. Johnson, 1926

