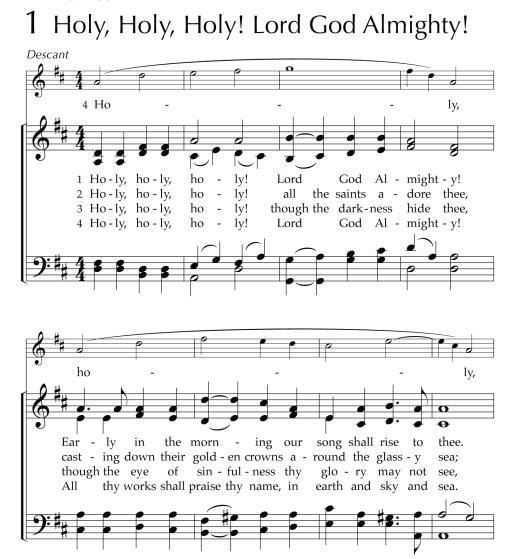
Summer Hymn Sing, August 9, 2020 All copyrighted hymns in this PDF are reproduced under Montreat's OneLicense.net 716865. This PDF is for one-time use on August 9, 2020.

THE TRIUNE GOD



Much of the imagery of this hymn comes from Revelation 4:2–11, which its author, an Anglican bishop, knew as a reading appointed for Trinity Sunday. The tune, written specifically for this text, reinforces the Trinitarian theme by strong dependence on the D-major triad.

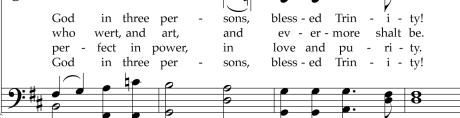
Korean trans. The Christian Literature Society of Korea; Spanish trans. Juan B. Cabrera MUSIC: John Bacchus Dykes, 1861; desc. David McKinley Williams, 1948 Korean Trans. The Christian Literature Society of Korea

Music Desc. © 1948, ren. H. W. Gray Co., Inc. (a div. of Belwin-Mills Publishing Corp.)

NICAEA 11.12.12.10

THE TRIUNE GOD





SPANISH

- 1 ¡Santo! ¡Santo! ¡Santo! Señor omnipotente, siempre el labio mío loores te dará. ¡Santo! ¡Santo! ¡Santo! Te adoro reverente, Dios en tres personas, bendita Trinidad.
- 2 ¡Santo! ¡Santo! ¡Santo! La inmensa muchedumbre de ángeles que cumplen tu santa voluntad, ante ti se postra, bañada de tu lumbre, ante ti que has sido, que eres y serás.
- 3 ¡Santo! ¡Santo! ¡Santo! Por más que estés velado e imposible sea tu gloria contemplar, santo tú eres sólo y nada hay a tu lado, en poder perfecto, pureza y caridad.
- 4 ¡Santo! ¡Santo! ¡Santo! La gloria de tu nombre vemos en tus obras, en cielo, tierra y mar. ¡Santo! ¡Santo! ¡Santo! La humanidad te adore, Dios en tres personas, bendita Trinidad.

KOREAN

- 1 거룩거룩거룩 전능하신 주여 이른아침우리주를 찬송합니다 거룩거룩거룩 자비하신 주여 성삼위일체 우리주로다
- 2 거룩거룩거룩 주의보좌 앞에 모든성도 금면류관 벗어드리네 천군천사 모두주께 굴복하니 영원히 위에 계신 주로다
- 3 거룩거룩거룩 주의 빛난 영광 모든죄인 눈어두워 보지뭇하네 거룩하신 이가 주님밖에 뉘뇨 권능과사랑 온전하셔라
- 4 거룩거룩거룩 전능하신 주여 천지만물 주의이름 찬송합니다 거룩거룩거룩 자비하신 주여 성삼위일체 우리주로다

CREATION AND PROVIDENCE



The German original of this hymn contained too many stanzas to sustain a unified theme. The four selected here place humankind in the midst of creation and form an effective song of praise to the Creator. As the tune name suggests, the music was later composed for these words.

TEXT: Johann Mentzer, 1704; trans. *The Lutheran Hymnal*, 1941, alt. MUSIC: Attr. Johann B. König, 1738; *Harmonischer Liederschatz*, 1738 Text © 1941 Concordia Publishing House O DASS ICH TAUSEND ZUNGEN HÄTTE 9.8.9.8.8 GIFT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT



This *lauda spiritual*, a kind of vernacular Italian sacred song from the late Middle Ages and Renaissance, was translated into English in the 19th century but received little notice until this tune (named for the composer's birthplace) was created for *The English Hymnal*.

TEXT: Bianco da Siena, c. 1367; trans. Richard Frederick Littledale, 1867, alt. MUSIC: Ralph Vaughan Williams, 1906 DOWN AMPNEY 6.6.11.D



Written to express a pastor's unwillingness to leave a beloved congregation, this hymn is frequently used as an expression of Christian fellowship, especially at the conclusion of the Lord's Supper. The tune is attributed to an influential Swiss musician and publisher.

THE CHURCH



This setting expands and enhances the thematic inclusiveness of an early 20th-century text by adapting the melody of a traditional spiritual to carry these words. This 1940 pairing marked the first use of African American musical material in a mainline North American hymnal.



This text formed a very small part of an elaborate Christian missionary pageant in the early 20th century, yet it has endured while the grander aspects of that production have faded away. It is set to a simple 19th-century tune that does not get in the way of its message.

THE CHURCH



From Latin America comes this corito-a short, lively folk song based on scripture. This one draws on Ephesians 4:4–6 and manages to reproduce faithfully the repeated emphasis on the unity of revelation continued by the unity of discipleship under the care of the Holy Spirit.

Music Arr. © 1992 Celebremos/Libros Alianza

THE CHURCH



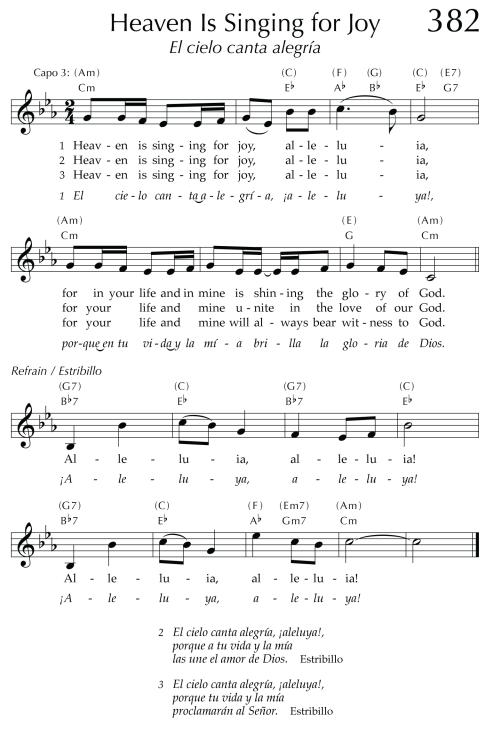


As a means of fostering the continuity of Reformed tradition, this paraphrase of Psalm 124 has been created to fit the tune that was used for the French paraphrase of Psalm 124 in the 1551 Genevan Psalter. The early psalters in English generally avoided such longer poetic forms.

OLD 124TH 10.10.10.10.10



The English refrain consists of a twice-sung condensed paraphrase of Psalm 46:1–3. It works well, either alone or with a responsive reading, because it states so concisely the general theme illustrated by the list of natural and political calamities making up the rest of the psalm.



Written in 1958 for a picnic of theological students in Argentina, this piece represents the first Christian hymn in the 20th century to use Latin American folk music. The text is based on Jesus' saying that heaven rejoices at the repentance of each sinner (Luke 15:7).



Guitar chords do not correspond with keyboard harmony.

Although this ancient text has often been used at church dedications, the first stanza clearly refers to the people of God and the second to the place where they meet. The stately and soaring tune is aptly named for the edifice where the composer served as organist and is buried.

GATHERING

400 I Rejoiced When I Heard Them Say (Psalm 122) Am Em Am Em 1 I re joiced when Ι heard them say: "Let us _ 2 Like а tem ple of u ni ty is the _ 3 It ful is faith _ to \mathbf{Is} rael's law, there to for God's 4 For the peace of all na tions, pray: 5 For will the love of my friends and kin Ι Е Dm Am Dm7 G 6 0 the house God." of And to now our feet are go It all will cit Je - ru lem. is there tribes _ у, sa _ the judg - ment All praise the name of God. seats of peace with - in your homes. May God's last ing peace sur bless you with signs of peace. For the love God's of own F G Em Am Am 0. 0 stand - ing lem! in your gates, Je ru sa gath - er, God. all the tribes of the house of Da vid were set down in Je ru lem. -sa round it dwell in Je - ru lem. us; may sa peo ple Ι will la bor and pray for you. Refrain С G Am Em F G Am Em 0. 0. Sha - lom, sha - lom, the peace of God be here. F G G Em F Am Am 0. 0. 0. Sha - lom, sha - lom, God's jus - tice be ev er near.

Psalm 122 is among the most joyful of the pilgrimage psalms, because it sings of finally reaching Jerusalem, the home of the Temple. This rejoicing spills over into prayers for peace inspired perhaps by the placename Jerusalem, from roots meaning "to establish peace" (*shalom*).

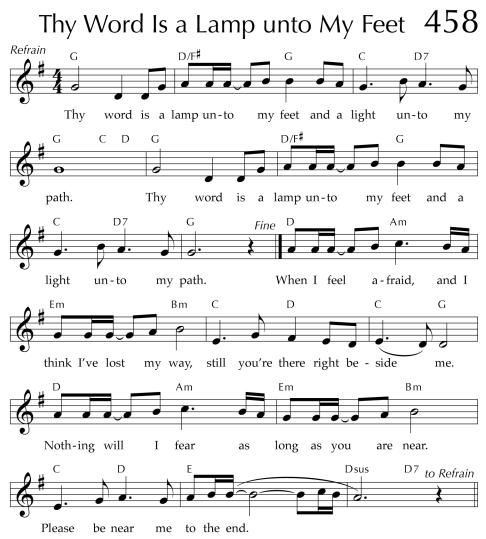


This text by a 20th-century Jesuit beautifully captures the fundamental truth that "church" is not primarily the building but the people who come together in order to be nourished by Word and Table so that they may show forth Christ's redeeming presence in the world.

TEXT: Huub Oosterhuis, 1968; trans. David Smith, 1970
 KOMT NU MET ZANG

 MUSIC: Nederlandtsche Gedanckclanck, 1626; harm. Bernard Huijbers, 1968
 9.8.9.8.9.6.6

 Text and Music Harm. © 1967 Gooi En Sticht, Bv, Baarn, The Netherlands (admin. OCP for English-language countries)
 9.8.9.8.9.6.6



The refrain of this 20th-century song is a quotation of Psalm 119:105 in the King James Version. That longest of all psalms celebrates the gift of God's law by accumulating many synonyms for it. In Christian practice, this verse has been used to give thanks for all Scripture.



The images of light in this text are drawn from the ancient Christian vesper hymn *Phos hilaron*, which dates from at least the 3rd century. (For other versions, see nos. 671 and 672.) That rather brief original hymn is augmented here in the third stanza by language based on the *Sanctus*.



individual need to recommit ourselves in less formal ways. The familiar shape note tune enhances a sense of finding our place among God's people from all times and places.

Music Harm. © 1989 The United Methodist Publishing House (admin. The Copyright Company)

MUSIC: American folk melody; harm. Charles H. Webb, 1988 Text © 1979 The Hymn Society (admin. Hope Publishing Company) LAND OF REST CM (alternate harmonization, 545)

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Several verses from Isaiah 43 are paraphrased here: 1b (refrain), 19 (stanza 1), 25 (stanza 2). That prophetic oracle of salvation is rooted in the assurance of God's presence with the People of the Covenant. They, in turn, are called to seek God's will and proclaim God's power.

LIVING AND DYING IN CHRIST



In the *New York Observer* of August 7, 1868, this text was titled "Always Rejoicing," and was attributed to "Pauline T." This may well be where the Baptist pastor and musician to whom it is usually credited encountered the words that he later published with his tune.

TEXT and MUSIC: Robert Lowry, 1869

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