# **Kingsbury Hymns of Praise: Rising Lines**

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#### Abstract:

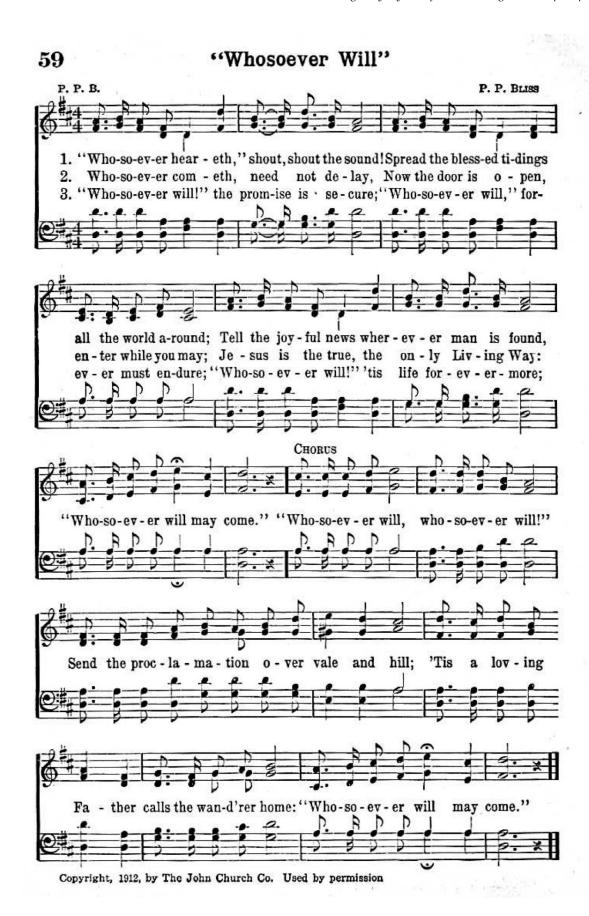
Pieces with rising cadence gestures in *Hymns of Praise*: For the Church and Sunday School. Compiled by F. G. Kingsbury. Chicago: Hope Publishing Co., ©1922. A hymn book from my father's collection. Because of their largely nineteenth century origins, it seemed reasonable to think that hymns in the evangelistic tradition would be more likely than older tunes to have rising cadence gestures.

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- I. No. 31: "Live in Sunshine," by Katharine A. Grimes & Ira B. Wilson
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- 4. No. 79: "Christ Receiveth Sinful Men," by Neumaster (arr.) & James McGranahan
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- 14. No. 173: "Follow Me," by M. B. Sleight & H. R Palmer
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- 18. No. 193: "It is Well with My Soul," by H. G. Stafford & P. P. Bliss
- 19. No. 194: "Mighty Army of the Young," by John R. Colgan & A. F. Myers
- 20. No. 219: "Lift Your Glad Voices," by Henry Ware, Jr. & John Edgar Gould
- 21. No. 276: "The Old Red, White and Blue," by Chas. H. Gabriel









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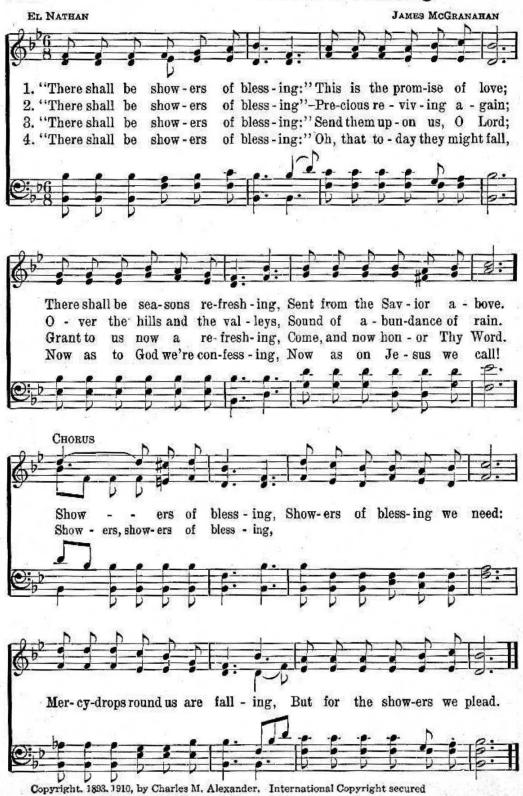
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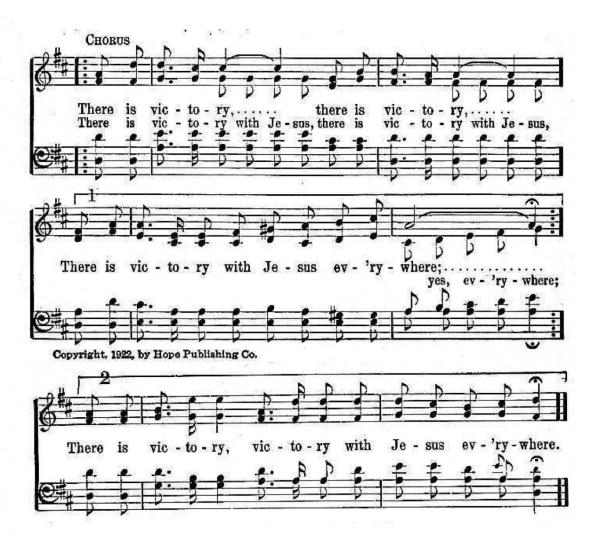


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## 143 There Shall Be Showers of Blessing



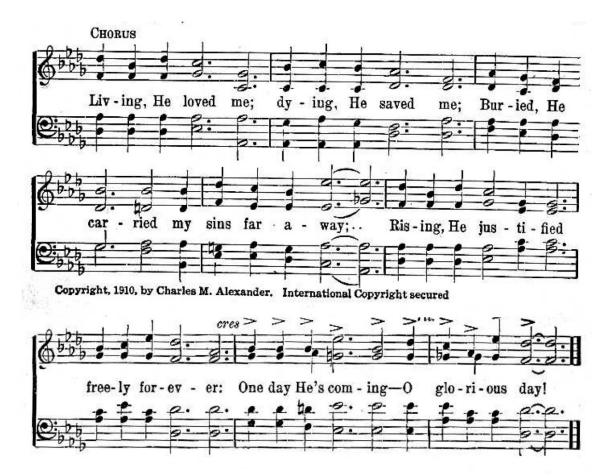














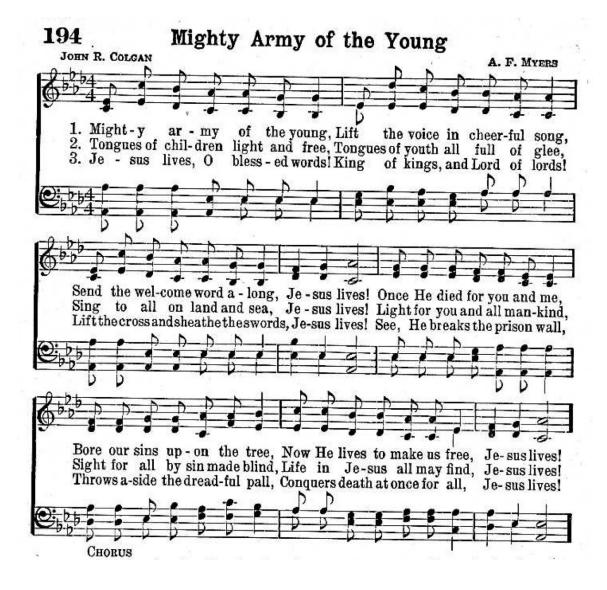




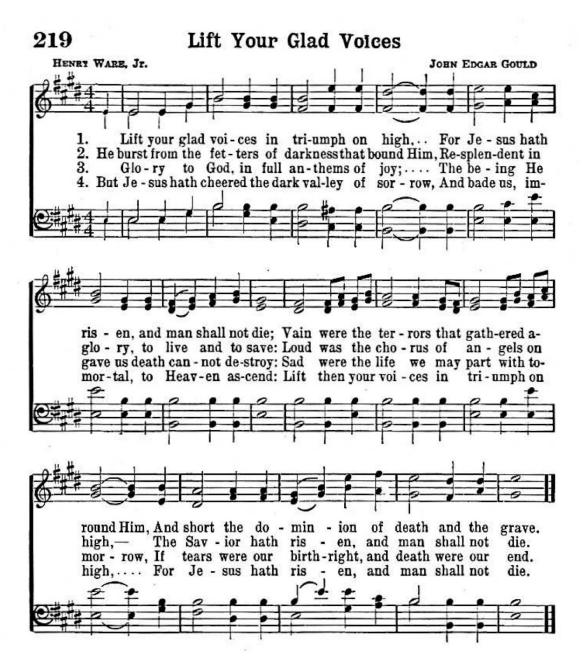


## 193 It Is Well With My Soul











### **Bibliography**

Neumeyer, David. 2017. <u>A Gallery of Simple Examples of Extended Rising Melodic Shapes</u>, Volume 2.

This second installment of direct, cleanly formed rising lines offers examples from a variety of sources, ranging from a short early seventeenth century choral piece to Prokofiev's Classical Symphony, and from Scottish fiddle tunes to Victor Herbert operettas.

Neumeyer, David. 2017. English, Scotch, and Irish Dance and Song: On Cadence Gestures and Figures.

This is a documentation of ascending cadence gestures in some 260 songs and dances from the British Isles, taken from eighteenth and nineteenth century sources, with some emphasis on collections for practical use published between about 1770 and 1820 and on the later ethnographic collections of P. W. Joyce and the anthology of Francis O'Neill.

Neumeyer, David. 2017. Addendum to the Historical Survey, with an Index.

This is an addendum to the essay Ascending Cadence Gestures: A Historical Survey from the 16th to the Early 19th Century (published on Texas Scholar Works, July 2016), consisting of posts since that date to my blog "Ascending Cadence Gestures" (on Google blogpost). This is also an index to musical compositions discussed in essays published or re-published on this platform since 2010, through 03 March 2017.

Neumeyer, David. 2017. A Gallery of Simple Examples of Extended Rising Melodic Shapes. Prevailing stereotypes of formal cadences and arch-shaped melodies were especially strong in the eighteenth century, but they did not prevent European musicians from occasionally introducing rising melodic figures into cadences and sometimes connecting those figures abstractly in lines with focal notes earlier in a composition. This essay presents a few of the most direct, cleanly formed

Neumeyer, David. 2017. <u>Ascending Cadence Gestures in Waltzes by Joseph Lanner</u>. Rising melodic figures have a long history in cadences in European music of all genres. This essay documents and analyzes examples from an especially influential repertoire of social dance music, the Viennese waltz in the first half of the 19th century. The two most important figures were both violinists, orchestra leaders, and composers: Josef Lanner (d. 1843) and Johann Strauss, sr. (d. 1849). Lanner is the focus of this essay, with waltz sets ranging from prior to 1827 through 1842.

Neumeyer, David. 2017. <u>Ascending Cadence Gestures in Waltzes by Johann Strauss, sr.</u>
Rising melodic figures have a long history in cadences in European music of all genres. This essay documents examples from an especially influential repertoire of social dance music, the Viennese waltz in the first half of the 19th century. The two most important figures were both violinists, orchestra leaders, and composers: Josef Lanner (d. 1843) and Johann Strauss, sr. (d. 1849). Strauss is the focus here, through twenty five waltz sets published between 1827 and 1848.

Neumeyer, David. 2016. On Ascending Cadence Gestures in Adolphe Adam's Le Châlet (1834). Adolphe Adam's one-act opéra comique *Le Châlet* (1834) is a milestone in the history of rising cadence gestures and, as such (combined with its popularity), may have been a primary influence on other composers as rising cadence gestures proliferated in opera bouffe and both French and Viennese operetta later in the century, and eventually in the American musical during the twentieth century.

Neumeyer, David. 2016. <u>Scale Degree ^6 in the 19th Century: Ländler and Waltzes from Schubert to Herbert</u>

Jeremy Day-O'Connell identifies three treatments of scale degree 6 in the major key through the nineteenth century: (I) classical ^6; (2) pastoral ^6; and (3) non-classical ^6. This essay makes

further distinctions within these categories and documents them in the Ländler repertoire (roughly 1800-1850; especially Schubert) and in the waltz repertoire after 1850 (primarily the Strauss family). The final case study uses this information to explain some unusual dissonances in an operetta overture by Victor Herbert. Other composers include Michael Pamer, Josef Lanner, Theodor Lachner, Czerny, Brahms, Fauré, and Debussy.

Neumeyer, David. 2016. <u>Ascending Cadence Gestures: A Historical Survey from the 16th to the Early 19th Century.</u>

Cadences are formulaic gestures of closure and temporal articulation in music. Although in the minority, rising melodic figures have a long history in cadences in European music of all genres. This essay documents and analyzes characteristic instances of rising cadential lines from the late 16th century through the 1830s.

Neumeyer, David. 2016. <u>Rising Gestures, Text Expression</u>, and the Background as Theme. Walter Everett's categories for tonal design features in nineteenth-century songs fit the framework of the Classic/Romantic dichotomy: eighteenth-century practice is the benchmark for progressive but conflicted alternatives. These categories are analogous to themes in literary interpretation; so understood, they suggest a broader range of options for the content of the background than the three Schenkerian Urlinien regarded as essentialized universals. The analysis of a Brahms song, "Über die See," Op. 69/7, provides a case study in one type, the rising line, and also the entry point for a critique of Everett's reliance on a self-contradictory attitude toward the Schenkerian historical narrative.

Neumeyer, David. 2015. Proto-backgrounds in Traditional Tonal Music.

This article uses an analogy between "theme" in literary studies and "background" in linear analysis (or other hierarchical analytic models) for music to find more options for interpretation than are available in traditional Schenkerian analysis. The central construct is the proto-background, or tonic-triad interval that is understood to precede the typical linear background of a Schenkerian or similar hierarchical analysis. Figures typically or potentially found in a background, including the Schenkerian urlinie, are understood to arise through (informal) transformations, or functions, applied to proto-backgrounds.

Neumeyer, David. 2015. <u>Nineteenth-century polkas with rising melodic and cadence gestures: a new PDF essay.</u>

This essay provides background on dance in the nineteenth century and then focuses on characteristic figures in the polka, especially those linked to rising cadence gestures. The polka became a popular social dance very quickly in the early 1840s. Its music was the first to introduce rising melodic frames and cadence gestures as common features. This essay provides a series of examples with commentary. Most pieces come from the 1840s and early 1850s. Variants of the polka—polka-mazurka, polka française, and polka schnell—are also discussed and illustrated.

Neumeyer, David. 2015. <u>Rising Lines in the Tonal Frameworks of Traditional Tonal Music</u>
This article supplements, and provides a large amount of additional data for, an article I published nearly thirty years ago: "The Ascending Urlinie," *Journal of Music Theory* 31/2 (1987): 275-303. By Schenker's assertion, an abstract, top-level melody always descends by step to ^1. I demonstrated that at least one rising figure, ^5-^6-^7-^8, was not only possible but could be readily found in the repertory of traditional European tonal music.

Neumeyer, David. 2015. Carl Schachter's Critique of the Rising Urlinie

A detailed critique of two articles by Carl Schachter (1994; 1996), this study is concerned with some specific issues in traditional Schenkerian theory, those connected with the rising Urlinie—these can be roughly summarized as the status of ^6 and the status of ^7. Sixteen of twenty three chapters in this file discuss Schachter's two articles directly, and the other seven chapters (2, 4, 5, 17-20) speak to underlying theoretical problems.

Neumeyer, David. 2015. Analyses of Schubert, Waltz, D.779n13

This article gathers a large number of analyses of a single waltz by Franz Schubert: the anomalous A-major waltz, no. 13 in the Valses sentimentales, D 779. The goal is to make more vivid through examples a critical position that came to the fore in music theory during the course of the 1980s: a contrast between a widely accepted "diversity" standard and the closed, ideologically bound habits of descriptive and interpretative practice associated with classical pc-set analysis and Schenkerian analysis.

- Neumeyer, David. 2014. <u>Table of Compositions with Rising Lines</u>
  - A table that gathers more than 900 examples of musical compositions with cadences that use ascending melodic gestures.
- Neumeyer, David. 2014. Complex upper-voice cadential figures in traditional tonal music Harmony and voice-leading are integrated in the hierarchical networks of Schenkerian analyses: the top (most abstract) level of the hierarchy is a fundamental structure that combines a single upper voice and a bass voice in counterpoint. A pattern that occurs with increasing frequency beginning in the later eighteenth century tends to confer equal status on two upper voices, one from ^5, the other from ^3. Analysis using such three-part voice leading in the background often provides richer, more complete, and more musically convincing analyses.
- Neumeyer, David. 2012. Tonal Frames in 18th and 19th Century Music
  - Tonal frames are understood here as schemata comprising the "a" level elements of a time-span or prolongation reduction in the system of Lerdahl and Jackendoff, *Generalized Theory of Tonal Music* (1983), as amended and extended by Lerdahl (*Tonal Pitch Space* (2001)). I use basic forms from these sources as a starting point but call them tonal frames in order to make a clear distinction, because I have a stricter view of the role of register.
- Neumeyer, David. 2010/2016. <u>John Playford Dancing Master: Rising Lines</u>

  Musical examples with rising cadence gestures from John Playford's *Dancing Master* (1651). This set was extracted from the article "Rising Lines in Tonal Frameworks of Traditional Tonal Music." A revised version of this was published in 2016: <u>link</u>.