## Father, We Praise Thee

Text: Pope Gregory I (c. 540-604), c. 600

- Born to a wealthy Roman family, son of a Roman senator, great-great-grandson of Pope Felix III
- Well-educated (but could not read Greek), trained for a career in public service, becoming Prefect of Rome by age 30
- Following the death of his father, devoted his life work and large inheritance to the church
- Founded no less than six monasteries, living as a Benedictine monk before being made a cardinal in 577 and pope in 590
- Known for advancing missionary work in ancient Britain, and for beginning to standardize church liturgy and music eventually leading to Gregorian plainchant centuries later
- True authorship is unknown, earliest surviving copy is from c. 900; most attribute the hymn to Gregory, others suggest Alcuin of York (735–804)
- Translated from Latin to English by Percy Dearmer for the English Hymnal of 1906

Tune: Traditional French, 1681

- Adapted and harmonized from a traditional chant by Ralph Vaughan Williams for the 1906 English Hymnal
- Although mistakenly named CHRISTE SANCTORUM, the original chant was actally "Christe pastorum"
- The first known publication is from a 1681 collection of French chants, Antiphonarium Parisiense
- Scholars agree that the style of the chant is likely not medieval in origin, but from the 17th century
- 1. What features of the hymn have not aged well, and don't seem to fit alongside more recent hymns? What features of the hymn still feel natural today?

## Come, Holy Ghost

Text: Rabanus Maurus (c. 776-856), c. 800

- Frankish by birth; the Franks were a Germanic tribe that controlled much of western Europe during the early medieval period
- Born in Mainz, became a Benedictine monk in Hesse, both cities in what is today central Germany
- At the request of his abbot, traveled to Tours (in modern-day France) to study under Alcuin of York
- Upon return, directed the abbey school and then became abbot himself in 822
- Following a short retirement in 842, was appointed Archbishob of Mainz in 847
- In addition to Latin poetry, he wrote extensive commentaries on scripture and an early German-Latin dictionary
- This English translation is from John Cosin (later an Anglican bishop), from his 1627 Collection of Private Devotions and used at the coronation of King Charles I Tune: Traditional Plainchant, c. 800
- The tune goes by the same Latin name of VENI CREATOR SPIRITUS, since it originated as a plainchant tune for this text
- The first recorded occasion on which it was sung was at the Council of Reims in 1049
- The chant melody is in Mode VIII of the traditional Gregorian system, with the main "final" tone being what we would consider the fifth note of the major scale
- 1. What features of the hymn have not aged well, and don't seem to fit alongside more recent hymns? What features of the hymn still feel natural today?

## Not Haughty Is My Heart

Text: Anonymous, 1909

- Of unknown authorship, first published in the Presbyterian New Metrical Version of the Psalms from 1909
- The text is a direct paraphrase of Psalm 131, noted as a "Psalm of Ascents"
- Key features shared with other ascent psalms are its brevity, repetition, and hopeful message

Tune: Lowell Mason (1792–1872), 1824

- Born and raised in Massachusetts, moved to Savannah, Georgia as a young adult, and then back to Boston again
- Despite his interest in music, worked full-time as a banker until 1851
- Very interested in classical music (and served as President of the "Handel and Haydn Society" of Boston)
- A large proponent of greater public education (and music education specifically), founded the Boston Academy of Music
- Known for tunes AZMON ("O for a Thousand Tongues to Sing"), ANTIOCH ("Joy to the World"), and HAMBURG, ("When I Survey the Wondrous Cross"), among others
- This tune OLMUTZ was arranged from a Gregorian chant tune to a four-part hymn
- 1. What features of the hymn have not aged well, and don't seem to fit alongside more recent hymns? What features of the hymn still feel natural today?