



choristers
guild

*Master
Ringer*

Eternal Father, Strong to Save

dedicated to my father, Eric Wilson, and all others who have served in the Navy or Coast Guard

Eternal Father, Strong to Save

3, 4, 5 or 6 octaves, with opt. C2

Handbells used: 37, (45), (55), (57), (58)

optional

optional

3 octave choirs omit notes in ();
4 octave choirs omit notes in [];
5-6 octave choirs play all notes.

3, 4, 5 or 6 octaves

Optional handchimes used: 27, (28), (32), (33)

optional

MELITA

John B. Dykes, 1823-1876
arr. Valerie W. Stephenson

Freely, as the ebb and flow of waves (♩ = ca. 76)

1 2 3 4 5

ppp

p

2 3 4 2 3 4 2 3

*Mallet or SB 8^{vb}

*Measures 1-33 may add C2 to be softly malletted with the C3 and C4 bells. Alternatively, employ the singing bowl technique by using an 8" wooden dowl of at least 1" in diameter or more, and covered either with suede or leather or dipped in a plastic coating. The rubberized shaft/handle of some of the larger bell mallets also works well. Lightly tap the lip of the bell to start the sound, then quickly rub the rim of the bell with the stick in a clockwise motion to begin the "singing". A fair degree of pressure is required. For more information, visit the web using "singing or ringing bowl" in the search. Both techniques should be used to accentuate the wave motion of the ocean and the indicated dynamics. The dynamics will be more controlled by the C's in the lower bass then by the tenor chords executing the echo rings.

**It is suggested that three ringers cooperatively move/weave down and up to play chromatic chords, rather than observing normal bell assignments.

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Measures 6-24 of the musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is written for piano and includes dynamic markings such as *pp*, *mf*, *p*, and *mp*. The notation features various musical symbols including notes, rests, and fingerings, with a large 'DRAFT' watermark overlaid on the page.

*Vib. = Vibrato: In all measures throughout this work, to execute vibrato on handbells, rotate the hand rapidly from left to right (not back and forth as in a shake). For handchimes, rapidly tap the index finger over the base of the tine.

5 and 6 octave choirs double top note.

41 *f* *mf*

42 43 44

45 46 47 48 *

49 SK 50 51 52

53 54 55

The musical score is written for piano, spanning measures 41 to 55. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*f*, *mf*), articulation (accents, staccato), and performance instructions. A large, faint watermark 'SAMPLE' is visible across the score. A bracket at the top indicates that measures 42 through 44 are for 5 and 6 octave choirs to double the top note. Measure 46 contains an asterisk (*). Measure 49 is marked with 'SK' and a wavy line. Measure 50 has a wavy line above it. Measure 51 has a wavy line above it. Measure 52 has a wavy line above it. Measure 53 has a wavy line above it. Measure 54 has a wavy line above it. Measure 55 has a wavy line above it.

Rubato (♩ = ca. 60)

7

68 69 70 71

rit.

With strength (♩ = ca. 66)
5 and 6 octave choirs double top note.

72 73 74

ff

75 76

77 78

*See assignment suggestion in footnote on page 2. **When doubling the melody, if D8 is not available substitute A7. CGB515



79 80

subito p

81 82 83

*sotto voce**

84 85 86

molto rit.

Mallet

87 88 *vib.* 89

morendo

vib.

*Measure 84: Upper bells executed with a soft mallet or gloved finger "ting".