songs

of

何子に過

CATHAY

SONGS OF CATHAY

An anthology of songs current in various parts of China among her people.

Compiled by

T. Z. KOO



4th Impression

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Preface

Music is the language of the heart. It is, therefore, one of the best avenues to the understanding and appreciation of the spirit of a people. Unfortunately, Chinese music is written in a notation which makes it a sealed book to most people in the West. This volume is an attempt, in a humble way, to place before the music-loving public one branch of Chinese music, namely, the popular songs. In many respects these songs are perhaps more revealing of the heart of China's masses than music of a more developed order.

Popular songs in China cover a variety of themes. To begin with, the Chinese people are great lovers of the quiet beauty of nature. Hence, many of our songs sing of mountains and running brooks, of moonlit gardens, and of birds and flowers. Love furnishes another theme. But Chinese love songs differ from those of the west in that they sing mostly of love after marriage. Then the popular legends of China also provide a rich background for many songs. In still others, you will hear the lament of slave girls, the laughter of street urchins, the cry of orphans, the wailing of beggars, the chanting of priests, and the soft crooning of mothers over their babies' cradles. In short, in the music and words of these popular songs you see depicted in all its lights and shadows the everyday life of the ordinary people of China.

The compiler has selected some of his materials from Chinese music books. But as most of the old popular songs of China are not written down at all, he has had to depend mainly, upon his own travels to pick up what he can from temples, street-singers, and country folks. One difficulty encountered in this method of collection is that no two persons will sing the same song alike in every detail. He has, therefore, generally selected the version which appeals most to him. As sung or played in China, these songs have no parts; they are all in unison. The compiler has given them a harmonised setting simply as a matter of personal taste. In each case the original melody is faithfully preserved.

The compiler has taken two liberties with the songs he has collected. In China today, there is a distinct lack of songs which can be used as patriotic songs suitable for group singing. Therefore in this volume new words have been adapted to the original airs, as in Nos. 10, 21, 22, 24, and 25. It is to be hoped that others will follow this lead. Thus a body of patriotic songs for all occasions will be gradually developed.

A second liberty taken is to re-arrange a Christian hymn to a Buddhist chant (No. 13). The music used in the Chinese churches today is almost entirely Western. By careful selection many of the old melodies of China can be adapted for Church use.

The compiler is deeply indebted to Mrs. W. A. Young of Mukden for the translation of the texts. Having, on the one hand to contend with the limitations set by the music and, on the other, the mono-syllabic nature of Chinese words, her translations are remarkably well done. Mrs. Young retains the copy-right for the English texts used in this book.

Lastly, the compiler is under a real debt of gratitude to Dr. Helena Wright of Maida Vale, London, for giving him the original inspiration to attempt a bi-lingual edition of this book.

T. Z. Koo.

INDEX

No.											
1.	Plum Blossoms	•••						梅	花	Ξ	弄
2.	Confucian Temple Music							孔	廟大	成樂	章
	A. Welcome to the Spirits						•••		昭	平之	草
	B. The First Sacrifice				•••				宜	平 之	章
	C. The Second Sacrifice			•••			•••		秩	平之	章
	D. The Last Sacrifice					•••			敘	平之	章
	E. The Sacrificial Feast is Remov	ed				•••			懿	平之	章
	F. The Departure of the Spirits					•••			德	平之	章
3.	Love's Lament in Mid-Autumn					•••		中	秋	閨	怨
4.	Han Palace Autumn Moon	•••				•••		漢	宮	秋	月
5.	Ban Chiao's Philosophy						•••	板	橋	道	情
6.	The Feng Yang Drum					•••	•••	鳳	陽	花	鼓
7.	The Purple Bamboo (a lullaby)	,				•••		簫	(紫	竹青	周)
8.	Longing for My Beautiful One							思	美	AND	人
9.	Spring Tidings			•••				春			訊
10.	Song of May Fourth							壯	哉	五	四
11.	Utopia			•••		•••		天	下	爲	公
12.	Little Cabbage			•••		•••		小	É	1	菜
13.	We Praise Thee, O God							眞	闸	þ	讚
14.	Thoughts of Love							四	季	相	思
15.	The Ten Sighs			•••				歎	+	-	聲
16.	Meng Chiang Nyu's Lament			•••			•••	孟	姜		女
17.	Su Wu Tends Sheep			•••	•••			蘇	武	牧	羊
18.	The Beggar's Wail		•••	•••				乞	丐	自	歎
19.	A Wedding Chant				•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	望	粒	Ė	臺
	Part I								(其	-)	
	Part II								(其	=)	
20.	Song of "Ching Ming".				•••			墦	間	1	祭
21.	Beautiful China			•••		•••		美	哉	中	華
22.	Five Watches of the Night							愛	國	五	更
23.	Tsao Chuen goes to Mongolia	•••						昭	君出	塞	歌
24.	A Great People			•••				大	國	đ	民
25.	My Chung Hua							The	rl	3	華

中国国民遭堂歌

程懋筠作譜



^{*} Kuomintang Party Song

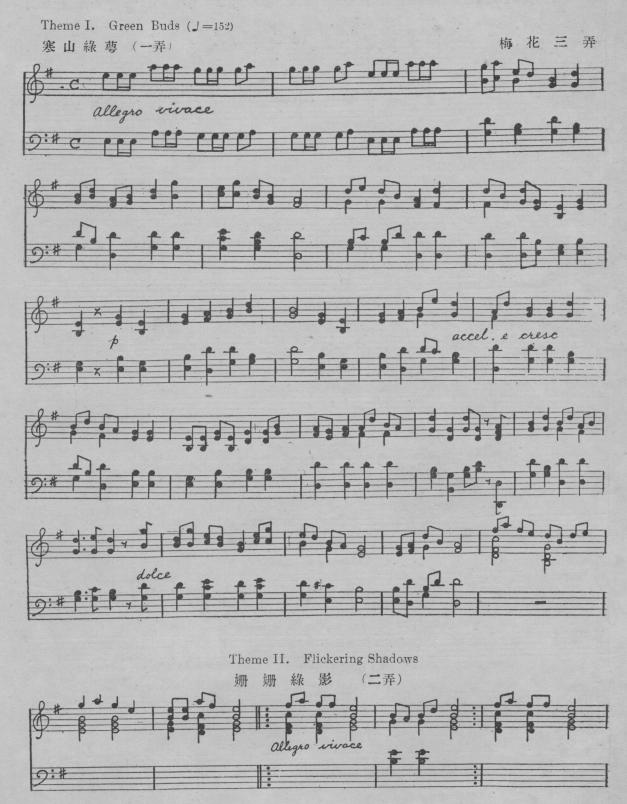
Plum Blossoms

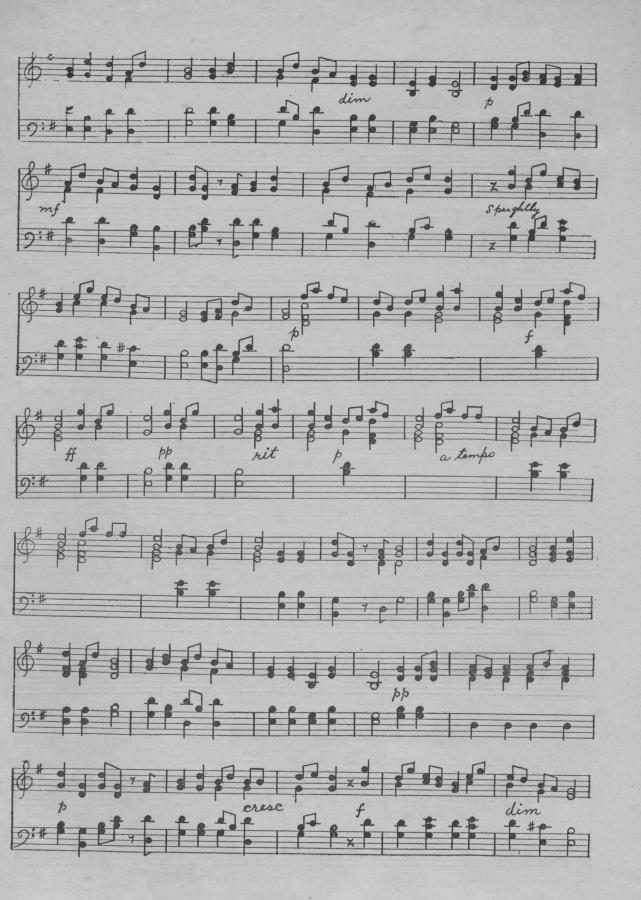
"Plum Blossoms" is an instrumental piece somewhat resembling the "Spring Song" in Western music. It was thought to have been composed by a romantic Chinese lady some eleven hundred years ago. The piece has three movements with a short coda. Each movement is a tone picture. Thus in the first movement the picture is of "green buds on a cool hillside." In the second movement the picture shifts to "the dancing shadows under the trees" and in the third movement "the glorious beauty of plum blossoms in full bloom" bursts upon the scene. Over all shimmers "the joyous light of spring" which is the theme of the coda. Although composed nearly a thousand years ago, "Plum Blossoms" is still a favorite with Chinese orchestras. The music possesses a sprightliness and joyousness that is difficult to resist. It should be played with a light airy touch in a fairly fast tempo.

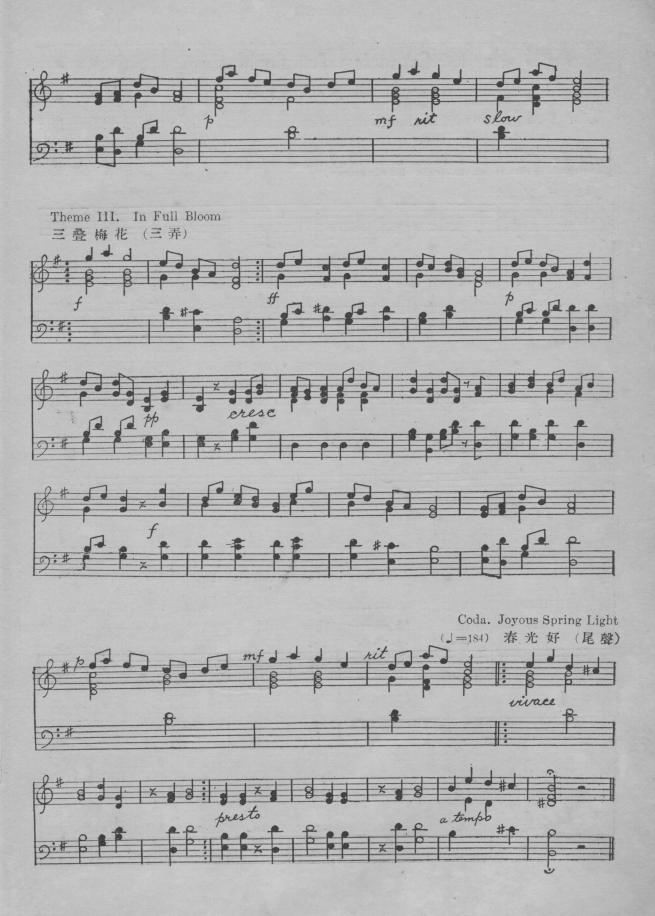
Another instrumental piece in this collection is No. 4 entitled the "Han Palace Autumn Moon." The air should be played an octave higher than it is written.

For the convenience of the singer, the English words of some of the pieces have been divided into bars in accordance with the music. Where more than one syllable is sung to a note, it is indicated by bracketing the syllables together thus —. In cases where two or more notes are sung to one syllable the fact is indicated by dots under the syllable concerned.

No. 1 Plum Blossoms







No. 2 Confucian Temple Music

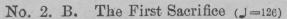
孔廟大成樂章

No. 2 A. Welcome to the Spirits (J=126)

昭平之章(仰神無舞)

These six numbers are taken from the Spring and Autumn Services used in Confucian Temples. This version of words was supposed to have been written by the Emperor Kang Hsi. The music bears a striking resemblance to the Gregorian chants used in Christian churches. The note of reverence and supplication stands out clearly in them. These pieces should be chanted in a sustained and stately manner.





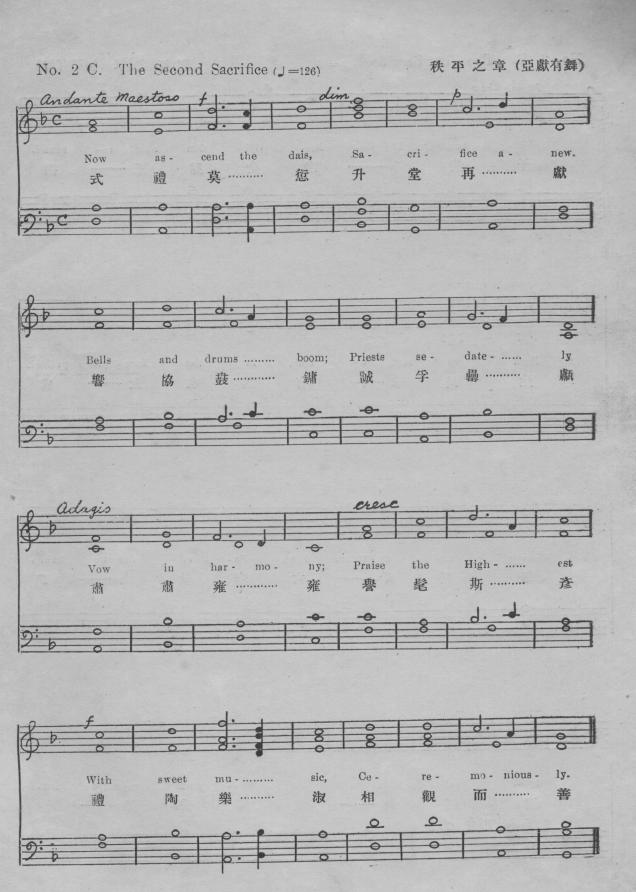
宜平之章(初獻有舞)



















No. 2 E. The Sacrificial Feast is Removed 懿平之章 (徹饌無舞)











