

UP-HILL

Does the road wind up-hill all the way?
Yes, to the very end.
Will the day's journey take the whole long day?
From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting-place?
A roof for when the slow dark hours begin.
May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?
Those who have gone before.
Then must I knock, or call when just in sight?
They will not keep you standing at that door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak?
Of labour you shall find the sum.
Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
Yea, beds for all who come.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI
(1830-1894)

Poem by
CHRISTINA ROSSETTI

UP-HILL

Music by
JULIET RAPHAEL

87

Adagietto

Does the road wind up-hill all the way? Yes, to the ver - y end.

Musical score for "L'Allegretto" by Franz Schubert, measures 1-2. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major. The right hand (treble clef) features a melody with triplet markings. The left hand (bass clef) provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include "mp con lenessa" and "mf".

Will the days jour-ney take the whole long day? From morn till night, my friend. But

A musical score for the song 'The Old Folks at Home'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef. The piano accompaniment is on two staves, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure and a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure. The piano accompaniment includes chords and single notes. The lyrics are: 'I have been thinking of you all the while long day. From morn till night, my friend. But'.

is there for the night a rest - ing - place? A

A musical score for a piano piece. The title 'The Rose Tree' is written in a decorative, cursive font at the top. The score is written on two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

roof for when the slow dark hours be-gin. May not the dark-ness hide it from my face? You

A musical score for a piano piece. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The piece begins with a piano introduction marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The introduction consists of a series of chords and single notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The main melody is introduced in the treble staff, also with triplets. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

can-not miss that inn.

Shall I meet oth - er way - fa-rers at night?

mf

p

Those who have gone be-fore. Then must I knock, or call when just in sight?

mp *mf* *con forza*

They will not keep you stand-ing at that door.

largo *f*

Shall I find com-fort, trav-el-sore and weak? Of

mp *con delirio*

la-bour you shall find the sum.

Will there be beds for me and all who seek?

cresc. *f* *supplicando* *p*

Yea, beds for all who come.

f *fermo* *rit.* *morendo* *pp* *ppp* *L.H.*

*MADRIGAL
AND
MINSTRELSY*



JULIET RAPHAEL



NEW YORK

ALBERT & CHARLES BONI

Mary Mellish
Archibald
Memorial

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FOREWORD

IN the days of ancient Greece—the days of highest artistic idealism—poetry and music were so closely intertwined that one could scarcely be said to exist without the other. That this belief in the fusion of word and tone still tarried with the world of culture long after the great classical period remained only a glorious memory, is clearly to be seen in the enthusiasm for solo song that became part of the Renaissance.

The matter, literary and musical, that follows this Foreword is another step in the recognition of the fact that the imagination of poets, the emotion which they communicate to their verse, their inspiration, their absorption in beauty may be heightened by appropriate musical accompaniment. The word “accompaniment” is used in this connection for want of a better or more suggestive one, as indeed the musical compositions have a unique and creative value all their own. Although the poems contained in this book may indeed be *sung* and the part for the piano provide a harmonic background, the fundamental idea of the creator of this music is concerned with the provision of compositions which, she hopes, will point and illumine the poems as they are being read.

No apology is needed for the quality of the verses themselves, and it is believed that the charm and worth of the poet's fervor will be enhanced by the music of which it is made a part.

FELIX BOROWSKI.

To My Father

AUTHOR'S COMMENT

IN this book I have endeavored to translate the words of the poets into music. The earliest composition is "Fifteen Acres" which I had written one night just after hearing James Stephens chant the verses. I was strongly impressed at this occasion by the close interrelationship of the cadence, rhythm, tone, and accent in his chanting, and in the music which the words had suggested.

Since then I have developed the other settings, always keeping the melody as closely as possible in consonance with the spirit and the metrical form of the verses.

For example, the poem "Up-Hill" consists of eight questions and eight answers. The questions, in a minor tone, modulate successively upward, one-half step—a frantic quest for the solution of the eternal query—whither? The answers are treated in a major key, mysterious, confident, final.

The first two measures of "The Fiddler of Dooney" suggest the gay fiddler tuning up for the dance. In "Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead," the recurrence of note "E" above middle "C" in the chord of the right hand, although distinct from the melody, suggests the muffled monotone of the tympani, a dirge-like echoing of the poet's repeated motif.

Blake's "Songs of Innocence" are truly permeated with his profound mysticism. Seemingly naïve and child-like, they run the gamut of life and death and all that is eternal.

AUTHOR'S COMMENT

The music has been done only as a setting for the words—sung or chanted. To those who love poetry, and love to hear it read, chanted, or sung, this book is offered.

“And ever, against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce,
In notes with many a winding bout
Of linkèd sweetness long drawn out
With wanton heed and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony.”

MILTON.