



the harp that once thro' zara's halls

AIR: GRAMACHREE

michael william balfe
(1808-1870)

the harp that once thro' Tara's halls

M. W. Balfé

Molto moderato

The musical score consists of five staves. The top four staves represent the vocal parts: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). Each vocal part is in common time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The vocal parts enter sequentially, with the Soprano starting the melody. The piano accompaniment, located at the bottom, begins with a forte dynamic (f) and provides harmonic support. The lyrics "The harp that once thro'" are repeated by each vocal part in sequence.

Soprano (S): The harp that once thro'

Alto (A): The harp that once thro'

Tenor (T): The harp that once thro'

Bass (B): The harp that once thro'

Piano: Molto moderato

the harp that once thro' Tara's halls

3

5

S Ta - ra's halls The soul of mu - sic shed, Now hangs as mute on

A Ta - ra's halls The soul of mu - sic shed, Now hangs as mute on

T Ta - ra's halls The soul of mu - sic shed, Now hangs as mute on

B Ta - ra's halls The soul of mu - sic shed, Now hangs as mute on

Pno.

9

S Ta - ra's walls, As if that soul were fled.— So sleeps the pride of

A Ta - ra's walls, As if that soul were fled.— So sleeps the pride of

T Ta - ra's walls, As if that soul were fled.— So sleeps the pride of

B Ta - ra's walls, As if that soul were fled.— So sleeps the pride of

Pno.

the harp that once thro' Tara's halls

13

S for - mer days, So glo - ry's thrill is o'er, And hearts, that once beat

A for - mer days, So glo - ry's thrill is o'er, And hearts, that once beat

T for - mer days, So glo - ry's thrill is o'er, And hearts, that once beat

B for - mer days, So glo - ry's thrill is o'er, And hearts, that once beat

Pno. *cresc.* *mf*

17

S high for praise, Now feel that pulse no more.

A high for praise, Now feel that pulse no more.

T high for praise, Now feel that pulse no more.

B high for praise, Now feel that pulse no more.

Pno. *dim. p*

the harp that once thro' zara's halls

21

Soprano (S) vocal line: "No more to chiefs and"

Alto (A) vocal line: "No more to chiefs and"

Tenor (T) vocal line: "No more to chiefs and"

Bass (B) vocal line: "No more to chiefs and"

Piano (Pno.) accompaniment: The piano part begins with a forte dynamic (f) in the treble clef, followed by a series of eighth-note chords in the bass clef. The dynamic changes to piano (p) in the treble clef.

25

S la - dies bright The harp of Ta - ra swells; The chord a-lone, that

A la - dies bright The harp of Ta - ra swells; The chord a-lone, that

T la - dies bright The harp of Ta - ra swells; The chord a-lone, that

B la - dies bright The harp of Ta - ra swells; The chord a-lone, that

Pno.

the harp that once thro' Tara's halls

29

S breaks at night, Its tale of ruin tells. Thus Free - dom now so

A breaks at night, Its tale of ruin tells. Thus Free - dom now so

T breaks at night, Its tale of ruin tells. Thus Free - dom now so

B breaks at night, Its tale of ruin tells. Thus Free - dom now so

Pno.

33

S sel - dom wakes, The on - ly throb she gives, Is when some heart in -

A sel - dom wakes, The on - ly throb she gives, Is when some heart in -

T sel - dom wakes, The on - ly throb she gives, Is when some heart in -

B sel - dom wakes, The on - ly throb she gives, Is when some heart in -

Pno.

the harp that once thro' Tara's halls

7

The musical score consists of five staves. The top four staves represent vocal parts: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). Each vocal part has lyrics underneath it. The lyrics are: "dig - nant breaks, To show that still she lives." The piano accompaniment (Pno.) is in the bottom staff, providing harmonic support with sustained chords.

37
S dig - nant breaks, To show that still she lives.
A dig - nant breaks, To show that still she lives.
T dig - nant breaks, To show that still she lives.
B dig - nant breaks, To show that still she lives.
Pno. 37 p

J. Alfred Novello
(1859)

Michael William Balfe (1808-1870) was born in Dublin, Ireland, and studied music in Ireland and London. At age 16, he became violinist in the Drury Lane orchestra and was celebrated as a singer throughout the region. His patron, Count Mazzara, took him to Italy, where he studied composition in Rome and Milan. His first dramatic piece was produced in Milan in 1826. He sang at the Paris Italian Opera and in Italian theaters until 1835, also producing several Italian operas, and sang in New York City in 1834. He returned to England and was a successful composer of English operas, at times residing in Paris and Vienna. He retired in 1864 and died in Rowney Abbey, Hertfordshire. His compositions include a number of operas, cantatas, glees, and part-songs.

The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls,
As if that soul were fled. —
So sleeps the pride of former days,
So glory's thrill is o'er,
And hearts, that once beat high for praise,
Now feel that pulse no more.

No more to chiefs and ladies bright
The harp of Tara swells;
The chord alone, that breaks at night,
Its tale of ruin tells.
Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes,
The only throb she gives,
Is when some heart indignant breaks,
To show that still she lives.

Thomas Moore (1779–1852)

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