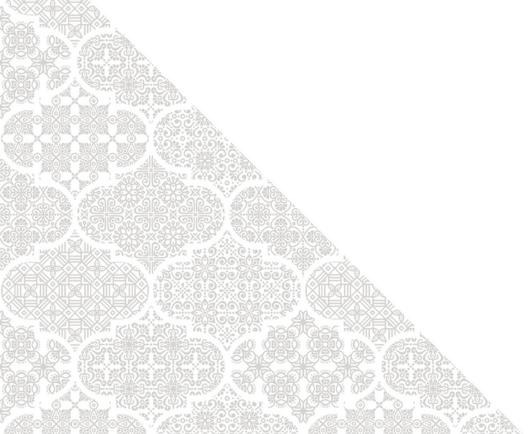
J M MacPherson

The Heart's Cry (De Profundis)

SATB divisi, a cappella



MUZIKSEA

The Heart's Cry

- I. Out of the depths I cried to
- II. But you did not answer

The text of Psalm 130, or at least the first half of it, has always resonated with me in it's deep and human expression of desperation and hopelessness. It is, as I would call it, "The Heart's Cry", the most sincere and deepest exclamation from the depths of one's being. As such, the music is dissonant to the extreme in an expression of raw human emotion. Indeed, there are several "cries" of anguish and desperation in the first movement. However, as I wrote the music, I could not reconcile the second half of the text regarding forgiveness and finding strength in the word of the Christian god with the first. It was, for me, a cheap resolution to the hopelessness of the first half of the text. At this point, I came across a poem by English author C.S. Lewis, known for his "The Chronicles of Narnia" and for being a huge proponent of Christianity. The poem, taking its title from the first two words of the Psalm 130 in Latin "De Profundis", was written before his conversion to Anglicanism and as such retains a deeply Humanist tone that, while criticising the Christian god, hoped for a better, a more loving god that had genuine interest in human affairs.

The first movement, with it's dissonant and decadent harmonies, lends heavily from the style of the sacred motets of the late Renaissance in its style of polyphony, remaining very much a "Catholic" composition. However, it's sentiments are less than sacred. The dissonance is a reflection of the despair and hopelessness of one who, filled with guilt and riddled with anxiety, cries out to the Christian god. However, the psalmist knows full well that their wrongs would never stand up to judgement, and thus pleas to be heard and have mercy shown to them. It is an expression of deep sorrow, guilt and desperation. The movement, after reaching a climax, ends in a whisper of "Domine... Domine?", asking if anyone is even there to listen to their cry.

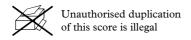
The second movement, composed as a set of chants in the Franco-Roman style, continues the sentiments of the first movement, but now finding that their prayers were not only unheard but laughed at. The chants are passed between the men and women, almost always in unison. Two solo lines, sung by a Tenor and Soprano respectively, acknowledge the terrible power that god posses but refuse to bow before him, claiming that "this frail bruised being is above" him. The movement ends with a reference to the first movement, the choir echoing a quiet "De Profundis" that closes the work.

The Heart's Cry

I
"Out of the depths, I cried to you..."











Do

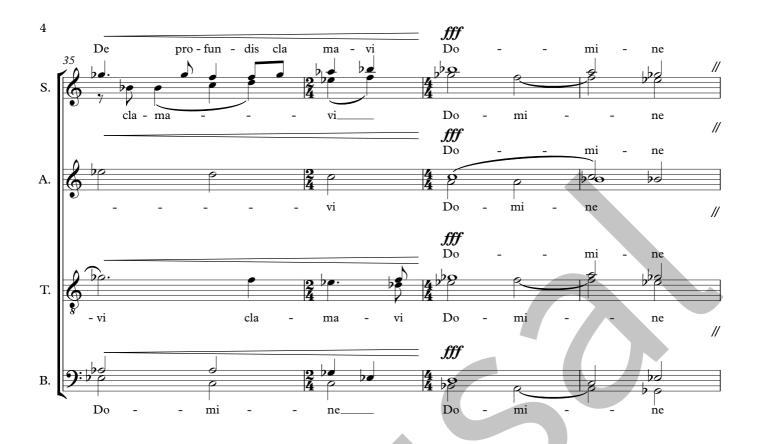
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II

C.S.Lewis

"...but you did not answer."



hope was crushed and si-lenced was our song the heavens grew loud with weep-ing

thou art strong.

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a - bove

thee

is

and know this frails

brui - sed

be - ing.











