## The Freedom Zephyr

For narrator and symphony orchestra

## $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$

## **DOUGLAS LOWRY**

Premiered 7 February 2013

By the

Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra

Ward Stare, conductor

Paul Burgett, narrator

Text from:

The spiritual, Swing Low, Sweet Chariot Frederick Douglass Walt Whitman Ralph Waldo Emerson Douglas Lowry

That questioned our disposition

Drawing up from the battlefields,
Through sun-shimmered dust and mist,
Would arise the various callings
Of the dead and of the living.
For the nation would be drawn into a terrible war.
Over three quarters of a million lives would be lost.
The cause was common,
For this was a cause that was not
For naught.
This was a cause,
Yes, this was a cause,

To be bonded together.

It was the hymns and the spirituals

That bonded sound and rhythm to the cause,
Giving loft and meaning

To the prayers and aspirations.

Some said they looked over Jordan;

"Yes, they looked over Jordan,

And what did they see,
But a band of angels

Comin' for to carry me Home."

It was a freedom zephyr, Gleaming like an electrum. Like a sweet chariot swinging low, They sang in a mosaic of voices authentic: Of the sweat and the earth and the tribulation, Sung in secret codes and incantations. And in those spirituals' rhythmic sway, Came a song of their souls, Rumbling up from the firmament. And out of this rumbling Rose a canticle of hope And noble aspiration. Yes, and out of this rumbling, Came a single strand of glistening music, Borne by the winds and currents Of emancipation and liberty. In the words of Frederick Douglass Came the voice of that very common cause: "That governments are to protect. Yes, that governments are to protect. That the Constitution Was formed to establish justice, Promote the general welfare, And secure the blessing of liberty For all.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From the spiritual "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

That resistance to tyrants
Is obedience to God.
These are the principles and maxims
That together form the constructive elements
Of this or any government.
It is on this basis that we ground
Our present and our future."<sup>2</sup>

Yet the questions still remain.
For how do we grow
This shared desire
For resolution?
And in that glorious place
Where rests our destiny,
Also rests our belief
In our common
Resolution.

The passageways of escape,
The midnight transport,
Aboard the invisible zephyr;
The safe houses and secret messages
All bound hope to emancipation.

Yet there still is a restlessness,
An unresolved promise.
A spirit moves us,
Its song possessed
Of an unsettled harmony.
But it was Ralph Waldo Emerson who said,
"In the nature of the soul
Is the compensation for the inequalities
Of condition."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> From an address given in Rochester, New York by Frederick Douglass under the title Claims of Our Common Cause.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> From "Compensation," Ralph Waldo Emerson, Essays, First Series (1841).

We have before us
The poem writ large.
Its promise presents itself
In the form of a grand and elegant
Hope.

Yes, this great restlessness:

As Walt Whitman said,

"Beat! Beat! Drum!

Blow! Bugles! Blow!

Through the windows ...

Through the doors.

Burst like a ruthless force

Over the traffic of cities,

Over the rumble of wheels,

In the streets,

And now to conceive and show

The world what your children

En-masse really are ..."4

In the calm pastoral,
When anxiety gives earnest pause,
Wish we to live
By a common maxim?
Wish we to commonly soar?
Do we not hold fast
To a shared belief
In a mutually restive place
Of resolution?

It is a Freedom Zephyr, Gleaming like an electrum, Comin' For to carry me

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Home.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> From "Beat! Beat! Drums!", War Poems, Walt Whitman