

# ALMA MATER

Far Above Cayuga's Waters

Archibald Croswell Weeks 1872  
and Wilmot Moses Smith 1874

H. S. Thompson

Con spirito

*f*

Far a-bove Ca - yu - ga's wa - ters, With its waves of blue,  
Far a-bove the bus - y hum - ming Of the bus - tling town,

Piano

*f*

Stands our no - ble al - ma ma - ter, Glo - ri - ous to view.  
Reared a - gainst the arch of heav - en, Looks she proud - ly down.

Refrain

Lift the cho - rus, speed it on - ward, Loud her prais - es tell;

1.

Hail to thee, our al - ma ma - ter! Hail, all hail, Cor - nell!

2.

al - ma ma - ter! Hail, all hail, Cor - nell!

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: "al - ma ma - ter! Hail, all hail, Cor - nell!". The piano accompaniment is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass clef. The tempo marking "rall." appears above the vocal line and below the piano accompaniment.

## ALMA MATER

The best-known Cornell song and one of the most popular of all American college songs, the ALMA MATER is set to the music of "Annie Lisle," a popular song written in 1857 by H. S. Thompson, a Boston minstrel-musician. "Annie Lisle" is a ballad about a virtuous young lady destined for tragedy—a genre related to Edgar Allan Poe's "Annabel Lee" and "Lenore." A newspaper editorial at the time observed that "Annie Lisle" and similar songs "swept the country like a prairie fire." In a letter to the university librarian dated January 18, 1887, Archibald C. Weeks 1872 explains the origin of the text "Far Above Cayuga's Waters":

It was composed about 1870, under the following circumstances. Mr. W. M. Smith '74 (now district attorney of Suffolk County) and I roomed together in the Woodruff Block on Tioga Street. The blending of our voices, he, tenor, I, bass, pleased us exceedingly in the music of "Annie Lisle." I proposed that we adapt a college song to the music and suggested the first two lines of the first verse; he responded with the third and fourth, I with the fifth and sixth, and he with the seventh and eighth. The chorus was the result of mutual suggestion.

