



You'll Never Walk Alone

1945

Composer Richard Rodgers had two extraordinary careers in popular song. With the witty, elegant lyricist Lorenz Hart, he wrote a succession of hit shows and movies, yielding standards like 'Blue Moon', 'My Heart Stood Still', 'This Can't Be Love' and 'My Funny Valentine'. Then, with veteran wordsmith Oscar Hammerstein, he created yet another astounding run of successful musicals, beginning with *Oklahoma* in 1943, continuing with *Carousel*, where this song originated, and including *South Pacific*, *The King And I* and *The Sound Of Music*.

Though Frank Sinatra and Judy Garland both scored contemporary hits with this song, it found a new and unexpected audience many years later. In 1963, it was the third release, and the third number one hit, for the Merseybeat group Gerry and the Pacemakers. A few weeks later, it was being sung at Liverpool's football ground. Soon it had become British football's unofficial theme song. It's a great anthem of hope and perseverance, and it sounds magnificent when roared out by a vast crowd of fans. But the supporters probably have no idea that it comes from a Broadway musical by Rodgers and Hammerstein.

Following the surrender of Japan, crowds celebrate V-Day in New York's Times Square.

You'll Never Walk Alone

Music by Richard Rodgers
Words by Oscar Hammerstein II

Like a hymn

C C G

When you walk through a storm, hold your head up

F C G Gm

high and don't be afraid of the dark. At the

Dm Bb F Dm Bb Am

end of the storm is a golden sky and the sweet sil-ver

Gm F E C7 F Bdim

song of a lark. Walk on through the wind, walk

C Fm6 C Em F

on through the rain, tho' your dreams be tossed and blown.

G9 G7 C Caug F D7

— Walk on, walk on, with hope in your heart, and you'll

C Caug Fmaj7 F#7(b5) Em G7 C Caug

ne-ver walk a-lone, you'll ne-ver

F G9

1. C Em Fmaj7 F 2. F Dm Em C

walk a-lone. When you lone!

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is simple and hymn-like, with lyrics written below the notes. Chord symbols are placed above the staff at various points. The score includes a repeat sign with first and second endings. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the phrase, while the second ending concludes the piece with a final cadence.