

# What Sweeter Music

from Noble Numbers, op. 28/no. 7

SET TO MUSIC FOR

Soprano solo, Chorus and Orchestra

by

H. Walford Davies

Horn 3

Premiered at the Three Choirs Festival (Hereford) - September 9, 1909



This score is in the Public Domain and has No Copyright under United States law. Anyone is welcome to make use of it for any purpose. Decorative images on this score are also in the Public Domain and have No Copyright under United States law. No determination was made as to the copyright status of these materials under the copyright laws of other countries. They may not be in

the Public Domain under the laws of other countries. EHMS makes no warranties about the materials and cannot guarantee the accuracy of this Rights Statement. You may need to obtain other permissions for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy or moral rights may limit how you may use the material. You are responsible for your own use. <http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NoC-US/1.0/>



Text written for this score, including project information and descriptions of individual works does have a new copyright, but is shared for public reuse under a Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0 International) license. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>



# ENGLISH HERITAGE

MUSIC SERIES

The “renaissance” in English music is generally agreed to have started in the late Victorian period, beginning roughly in 1880, and was most notable for compositions by C.V. Stanford, C. Hubert H. Parry, Edward Elgar, Henry Walford Davies, Harold Darke and others. Public demand for major works in support of the annual choral festivals held throughout England at that time was considerable which led to the creation of many large scale works for orchestra with soloists and chorus. Although a number of those works found their way into print and are regularly performed today, a considerable number of compositions, both large-scale and more intimate works, are not available. These works either were never published or were published but are no longer available in the publishers’ catalogues. While the existence of these works is documented in biographies of the composers, the ability to study and, most importantly, to perform these compositions is not possible.

Changes in the International copyright laws in the mid-1970’s played a pivotal role in creating this void, opening a significant number of musical compositions to public access. As a result, music publishers lost the ability to generate revenue from the sale/rental of such music. Performance score inventories of these works were eliminated. In addition, for many compositions, the only published material were vocal scores - full scores and orchestra parts were hand notated for the premiere of a work and then were ‘recycled’ for future performances. While full score autograph manuscripts are now accessible through the major music libraries in the UK, the hand-notated parts have long since been lost. These autograph full score manuscripts along with copies of the published vocal scores are now the only resources available for studying and performing these works.

The English Heritage Music Series has been created to ensure that these compositions are preserved, are accessible for scholarly research and, most importantly, are available for performance by future generations. Its mission is to:

- Source unpublished/out-of-print English composer compositions that are in the U.S. public domain
- Preserve these compositions through the preparation of performance scores using notation software
- Provide open Internet access to the scores to facilitate study, performance and sharing of performance material (program notes, audio, reviews, etc.)

In preparing the English Heritage Music Series editions, every effort has been made to adhere strictly to the notation contained in the manuscripts. Because of the passage of time and its effect on the condition of the manuscript, the absence of clear information often times by the composer in notating divided instruments, and with emendations in the composer and other hands resulting from use of the manuscript in performance, there were numerous circumstances which required interpretation and decisions for notes, accidentals, dynamics, articulations and tempi. Should questions arise in the use of these editions, the composers’ autograph manuscripts and the Novello vocal scores should be consulted for clarification.

**Matthew W. Mehaffey**  
Editor

Professor of Music  
University of Minnesota - School of Music  
Minneapolis, Minnesota USA

---

## Source Information

*Autograph Manuscript:*

*Vocal Score:*

*Royal College of Music Library*

*Oxford University, Bodleian Music Section, Weston Library*

*Manuscript Transcription & Score Preparation*

Royal College of Music, London MS 6329

Novello Octavo Edition No. 13017 (1909)

Michael Mullen, Ass’t. Librarian - mmullen@rcm.ac.uk

Martin Holmes, Curator of Music - martin.holmes@bodleian.ox.ac.uk

David Fielding - dhcfielding@charter.net

## Reference Material and Software

*Notation Software:* Finale v. 26 *Audio Software:* Garritan Personal Orchestra 5 *Graphic Software:* Adobe Photoshop CS5

*Document Software:* Adobe In Design CS5 *Music Notation Reference:* Behind Bars by Elaine Gould, Faber Music © 2011

# What Sweeter Music

H. Walford Davies

Horn in F

**Allegro amabile**  $\text{♩} = 76$

7 Bassoon 1

1-7

15 *p* 4 18-21

34 *a tempo* *f* *mp*

28 35 **Leggiero** 9 4 32-40 41-44

45 Bassoon 1 & 2

51 36 6 *f* *p* 56-61

8 Bassoon 1 62-69

37

Musical staff 37: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of notes: a whole note F#4, a dotted quarter note G4, a quarter rest, a whole note F#4, a dotted quarter note G4, a quarter rest, an eighth note G4, an eighth note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter rest. Dynamics include *p* at the beginning, a crescendo hairpin, and an accent (>) over the eighth notes.

Musical staff 82: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter rest.

Musical staff 87: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note F#4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter rest. Dynamics include *f* at the beginning and a crescendo hairpin. Rehearsal mark 38 is indicated above the staff. Measure numbers 90-91, 92-99, and 100-102 are shown below the staff with their respective time signatures: 2, 8, and 3. The tempo marking *animato* is placed above the 3/8 section.

Musical staff 103: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter rest. Dynamics include *p* at the beginning and *p* at the end. A time signature of 2 is shown above the staff for measures 107-108.

Musical staff 110: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note F#4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter rest. Dynamics include *p* at the end and an accent (>) over the final note.

Musical staff 116: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note F#4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter rest. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Rehearsal mark 39 is above the first measure, and rehearsal mark 40 is above the 5/8 section. Measure numbers 116-117, 121-125, and 126-133 are shown below the staff with their respective time signatures: 2, 5, and 8.

Musical staff 134: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter rest. Dynamics include *pp*. The tempo marking *a tempo* is at the beginning, and the instrument name *Horn 1* is written above the staff. A time signature of 2 is shown above the staff for measures 139-140.

Musical staff 141: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note F#4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter rest. Dynamics include *pp* and *pp*. The tempo markings *rit. à piacere* and *a tempo* are placed above the staff. A time signature of 7 is shown above the staff for measures 147-153.



**ENGLISH HERITAGE**

MUSIC SERIES

 **LIBRARIES**

PUBLISHING

[ehms.lib.umn.edu](http://ehms.lib.umn.edu)

Catalog Number

2.7/03