

What Sweeter Music

from Noble Numbers, op. 28/no. 7

SET TO MUSIC FOR

Soprano solo, Chorus and Orchestra

by

H. Walford Davies

Viola

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



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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- Source unpublished/out-of-print English composer compositions that are in the U.S. public domain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

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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)

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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

Allegro amabile $\text{♩} = 76$

1-8

9-14

15-22

23-28

29-34

35-39

35 **Leggiero**

non legato

40-46

47-51

53 36

f 3 3 3 *p*

59

p Div.

65

71 37

f 2 *p* 37

77

83

f

89

p Div. *p*

95 38 *animato* *pizz.*

Unis. *p* 38 *animato* *pizz.* *mp*

101

Musical notation for measures 101-106. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth-note triplets in a 3/4 time signature.

107

Musical notation for measures 107-112. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth-note triplets.

113

Musical notation for measures 113-118. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth-note triplets. A fortissimo (**ff**) dynamic is indicated at the end of the section.

39

119

Musical notation for measures 119-124. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music includes a half rest in measure 119. Dynamics include *mp* and *f*. The word *arco* is written above the staff. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is above the final notes.

125

Musical notation for measures 125-132. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music includes a six-measure rest (marked with a **6** above the staff). Dynamics include *p* and *pp*. The word *a tempo* is written above the staff. A box containing the number **40** is positioned above the first measure.

136

Musical notation for measures 136-141. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music includes eighth-note triplets.

142

Musical notation for measures 142-147. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music includes an eight-measure rest (marked with an **8** above the staff). Dynamics include *pp*. The word *a tempo* is written above the staff. A box containing the number **2** is positioned above the second measure.

149

Musical notation for measures 149-151. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music includes a two-measure rest (marked with a **2** above the staff). Dynamics include *pizz.* and *arco*. A box containing the number **2** is positioned above the second measure.

150-151



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PUBLISHING

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