

Requiem

for

Solo Quartet, Mixed Chorus and Orchestra

by

Alan Gray

(1918)

Cello



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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. 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 were engraved, printed and are regularly performed today, performance scores for a considerable number of compositions, both large-scale and more intimate works, are not available. These works were either never engraved or were engraved and printed 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, coupled with changing musical tastes, played a pivotal role in creating this void. As a result, music publishers lost the ability to generate revenue from the sale/rental of such music. In 1964, holograph and copyist scores from both Novello and from publishers it represented were offered to the British Library and the Royal College of Music Library (see The RCM Novello Library – The Musical Times, Feb. 1983 by Jeremy Dibble).

These autograph full score manuscripts along with copies of engraved vocal scores, widely available through various online library sources, 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 non-engraved/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 Manuscripts

Full Score (Alan Gray)

Cambridge University Library GBR/0012/MS Add.7793/1-16/13-15/14

Vocal Score (Howard Carr)

Cambridge University Library GBR/0012/MS Add.7793/1-16/13-15/15

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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



Alan Gray (23 December 1855 – 27 September 1935) was an English organist and composer.

Born in York, Gray attended St Peter's School and initially trained as a solicitor, qualifying in 1881. But after musical studies with Edwin G Monk at York Minster he turned to music, studying as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, where Charles Villiers Stanford came across him. From 1883 until 1893 he was Director of Music at Wellington College. Other staff members in the music department at the same time were A H Fox Strangways and Hugh Allen. In 1893 he returned to Cambridge to be organist at Trinity College, succeeding Stanford. One of his organ pupils was Ralph Vaughan Williams. He remained there until 1930. During the war Gray was badly affected, losing two of his three sons towards

the end of the conflict. He died in Cambridge, aged 79.

Among his compositions are liturgical music for Morning and Evening Prayer and the Office of Holy Communion for use in the Church of England according to the Book of Common Prayer: the Magnificat and Nunc dimittis in F minor for double choir (1912); a setting of Holy Communion in G; and several anthems, including perhaps his best known piece, What are these that glow from afar (1915), words from Christina Rossetti's poem Martyrs' Song), and dedicated "To the Memory of the Brave." There is also a collection of descants to various hymn tunes.

During the war Gray composed a cycle of partsongs entitled 1914 which set three of the five poems in Rupert Brooke's collection 1914 and Other Poems; an Elegy (1915) for organ and strings (or solo organ) in memory of the composer W C Denis Browne, who had been the organ scholar at Clare College, Cambridge and who died in action in 1915. There are a number of other works for organ, for violin solo and for voice and orchestra, set to religious and secular texts.

Following the death of his youngest son, Edward in March 1918, Alan Gray composed an anthem for memorial services "Christ Will Gather in His Own", utilizing the text from hymn no. 400 in the Hymns Ancient & Modern (1896) and dedicated the composition "In Memoriam - E.J.G." The anthem first appeared in the September 1, 1918 issue of The Musical Times.

Sadly, the death of Gray's eldest son Maurice followed on August 8, 1918 and it was this tragedy which led the composer to memorialize his sons, finding solace in composing a setting of the Requiem. Beginning in August, he worked on the composition throughout the remainder of the year, completing the setting in December 1918. Gray chose English composer/conductor Howard Carr to craft a piano reduction and vocal score which was completed sometime in early 1919.

There is no record at Trinity College, the Cambridge University Library, or any publisher to suggest that this magnificent setting of the Requiem was ever engraved, published or performed. The two manuscripts, Full Score (Alan Gray) - Cambridge University Library GBR/0012/MS Add.7793/1-16/13-15/14 and Vocal Score (Howard Carr) - Cambridge University Library GBR/0012/MS Add.7793/1-16/13-15/15, used in the preparation of these performance scores, were purchased by the Cambridge University Library from G. David Bookseller (Cambridge) in March 1955 and have been held in the Library's Special Collections since that time.

Because there is no evidence that the Requiem was ever published or performed, under the copyright laws of the United Kingdom, the manuscripts are under copyright protection until 2039 and, therefore, could not be scanned/copied without permission from either the Gray Estate or surviving relation(s). The English Heritage Music Series undertook a research project to determine if there were any entities or individuals who could provide the necessary permissions. With assistance from staff at Trinity College Chapel and utilizing all available online search resources, it was determined that no such entities or individuals existed as of 2021.

The Music Series then prepared an application for an Orphan Works Licence from the UK Intellectual Property Office in the spring of 2021. The application was approved in June which provided the Cambridge University Library with the permission to proceed with the provision of copies for the creation of these performance scores (full score, vocal score and orchestra parts) now included as part of the English Heritage Music Series.



In Memoriam



Edward Jasper Gray was born 20 January 1898, the youngest son of Dr. Alan Gray, Organist of Trinity College, Cambridge.

In January 1917, Gray was gazetted to the 6th Battalion Rifle Brigade, and went to the front in June.

Edward fell in the neighbourhood of Arras on 31 March 1918, shot by a sniper, whose position he had just located. Burial site in the Fampoux British Cemetery (Pas de Calais Region, France), Grave E.1



Maurice Gray was born 11 October 1889, the second son of Dr. Alan Gray, Organist of Trinity College, Cambridge.

He left for France in June 1915 and was subsequently transferred to the Machine Guns Corps (Cavalry).

Muarice fell on 8 August 1918, at Beaucourt-en-Santerre. He was in command of a squadron engaged in an undertaking of special danger. Burial site in the Caix British Cemetery (Somme Region, France), Grave I.1.15

I. Introitus

Andante

10

A Soprano Chorus



1-10 Re - qui - em æ - ter - nam do - na

16

dim.



do - na - e - is, Do - na - mi - ne, Do

23

B pizz.

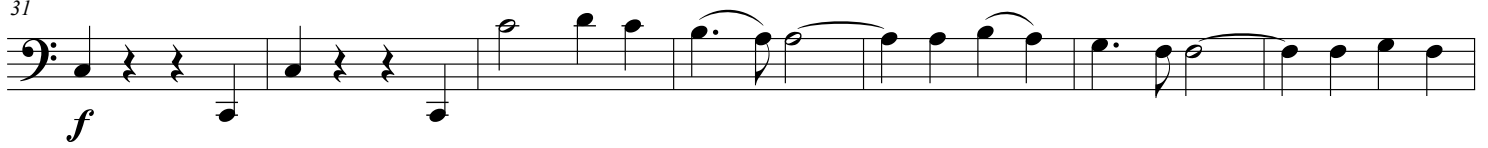
arco



- - mi *p* *cresc.*

31

f



C

38

f

dim.



D

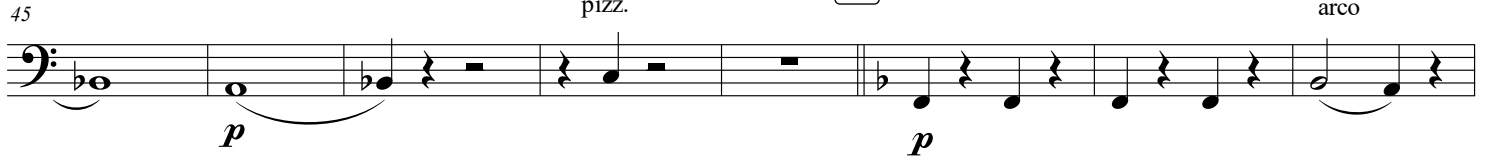
45

pizz.

arco

p

p



E

53

f



60



F

pizz. *p* arco *f*

74 pizz. *rall.* **G** **Tempo primo** *Soprano Solo* *p*

77-79 80-81 82-90 Do -

92 *Soprano Chorus*

mi - ne Do - mi - ne.

100 *pp*

pp

II. Kyrie Eleison

Andante sostenuto.

A

9
1-9
p

B

18
pizz.
arco
f

C

27
f

C

più animato
p

D

43
arco
p

E

52
cresc.

F

61
cresc.
f

F

71
pizz.

80 arco
81-82 *p*

87 *p* *f*

92 **H** **Tempo primo**
94-98 *p*

102 *cresc.*

107 *sfp*

114 *f*

121 *dim.* *p*

127 *pizz.* *arco* *pp* *pizz.*

III. Dies Iræ

Moderato

4 *Trombone 1* 4

1-4 *pp* 7-10

A arco

13-16 *p*

22 *poco cresc.*

B

28

C

C

D pizz.

45 *pizz.*

51 [A Few Voices] 2 *pp*

51-54 *pp* [A Few Voices] 2

Quan - tus tre - mor est fu - tu - rus

E

E *cresc.* -----

65 F

----- *f* *f*

73 G

ff

81 H

83-84 *mf* *p*

90

p

97 I

pizz. arco *pp* *4* 103-106

J arco *p* div. pizz. arco

114

K 3 *sfp* *sfp* *sfp* *sfp* 2 121-123 129-130

L arco *mf* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

M 137 *ff*

142

147

N Adagio maestoso *f*

157

p

This musical staff contains measures 157 through 166. It begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The music features a melodic line with various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed below the staff towards the end of the line.

O

p pizz.

This musical staff contains measures 167 through 171. It starts with a circled letter 'O' above the staff. The music includes a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) instruction. The notation shows a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with rests.

167

arco *p*

This musical staff contains measures 172 through 176. It begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and an 'arco' instruction. The music features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A hairpin crescendo and decrescendo are visible below the staff.

172

pizz. arco P *ff*

This musical staff contains measures 177 through 181. It starts with a circled letter 'P' above the staff. The music includes dynamic markings of *ff* (fortissimo) and instructions for 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and 'arco'. The notation shows a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with rests.

177

This musical staff contains measures 182 through 186. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes and rests.

182

Q *f*

This musical staff contains measures 187 through 194. It starts with a circled letter 'Q' above the staff. The music includes a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Hairpin crescendos and decrescendos are present below the staff.

187

R 5 5

190-194 195-199

This musical staff contains measures 195 through 199. It starts with a circled letter 'R' above the staff. The music includes a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The staff is divided into two sections, 190-194 and 195-199, with a '5' above each section. A hairpin crescendo is shown below the staff.

200

Solo *p*

This musical staff contains measures 200 through 204. It starts with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and a 'Solo' instruction. The music features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes and rests. A hairpin crescendo is shown below the staff.

IV. Recordare

Andante tranquillo A

B

D

E

poco più moto pizz.

arco

pizz.

F

arco

G

a tempo

H

cresc. *f*

I

rall.

Tempo primo ma poco sost.

J

pizz. *arco*
p *p* *cresc.*

K **Tempo primo**

rall. *p*

L

p

M

mf *p*

N

pp

divisi

pp

V. Confutatis

Adagio maestoso

A

10

1-10 *p*

14

f

18

B

pizz. arco

p

22

7

25-31

C

rall. *Molto sostenuto e semplici*

divisi

2

32-33 *p*

D

unis.

41

pp pizz.

VI. Lacrimosa

Adagio

Musical staff for Cello, starting with a 3/4 time signature, bass clef, and key signature of one flat. The melody begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes slurs and ties.

[A] [B] [C] *Viola*

Musical staff with measures A, B, and C. Measure B contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure C contains an eighth-note triplet. The word *Viola* is written above the staff.

[D]

Musical staff for measure D. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. A crescendo hairpin is shown below the staff.

[E]

Musical staff for measure E. It ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

[F] [G]

Musical staff with measures F and G. Measure F starts with a decrescendo hairpin (*dim.*) and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure G starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. A crescendo hairpin is shown below the staff.

Musical staff with a measure starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

[H] *colla voce* [I] *a tempo* [J]

Musical staff with measures H, I, and J. Measure H contains a triplet of eighth notes and starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure I contains a fifth-note triplet. Measure J contains a ninth-note triplet.

[K] *Soprano Chorus*

Musical staff for Soprano Chorus, starting with a 3/4 time signature, bass clef, and key signature of two sharps. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic.

A - - men,

VII. Domine, Jesu Christe

Moderato

mf p

4

f f mf pizz. A

11

arco pp

17

B C mf

24

pizz. D 4 30-33

34

arco f E 2 f 39-40

43

mf cresc.

F

F

G Allegro vivace

59

f

Detailed description: This block contains the first staff of music, measures 59 to 65. It begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The first six measures (59-64) are in 4/4 time and feature a steady eighth-note pattern. At measure 65, the time signature changes to 3/4, and the music continues with a more complex rhythmic pattern. A dynamic marking of *f* is placed below the staff.

H

66

Detailed description: This block contains the second staff of music, measures 66 to 74. It continues in the 3/4 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. The dynamics are not explicitly marked in this section.

I

J

75

f **S** *f*

79-86

Detailed description: This block contains the third staff of music, measures 75 to 86. It starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. At measure 79, there is a section marked with a large 'S' and a bracket, indicating a repeat or a specific performance instruction. The music ends with a dynamic marking of *f*.

90

Detailed description: This block contains the fourth staff of music, measures 90 to 107. The music is characterized by a sequence of chords and single notes, with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat major) at measure 93. The dynamics are not explicitly marked.

K

mf

Detailed description: This block contains the fifth staff of music, measures 108 to 115. It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The music features a steady eighth-note pattern that transitions into a more complex rhythmic pattern towards the end of the staff.

L

108

sf *ff*

Detailed description: This block contains the sixth staff of music, measures 108 to 115. It starts with a dynamic marking of *sf* and ends with *ff*. The music features a series of sixteenth-note runs and quarter notes. A hairpin crescendo is indicated by a double line with a wedge shape below the staff.

Adagio

116

ff

Detailed description: This block contains the seventh staff of music, measures 116 to 123. It begins with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The music is in a slower tempo (Adagio) and features a series of quarter and half notes, with some measures containing rests.

VIII. Hostias

Adagio ♩ = 50

p

7

p

13

rall. A
p

19

pizz. *arco*
f

25

B **Allegro vivace**
f

31

37

C
f

43

D E
8
f
46-53

56




62

F



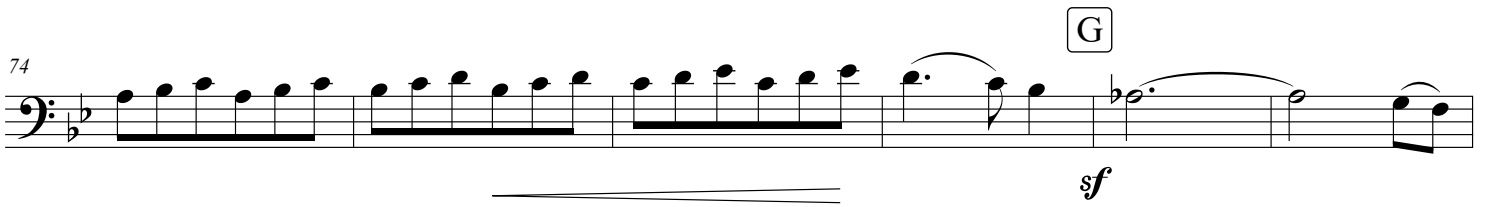
mf

68



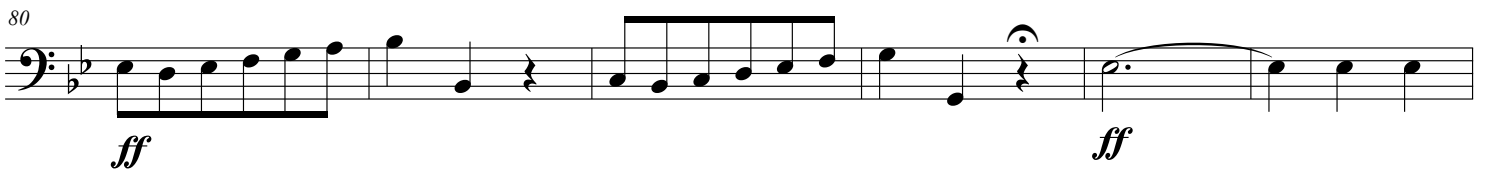
74

G



sf

80



ff *ff*

86



IX. Sanctus

ff

ff

ff *mf*

ff

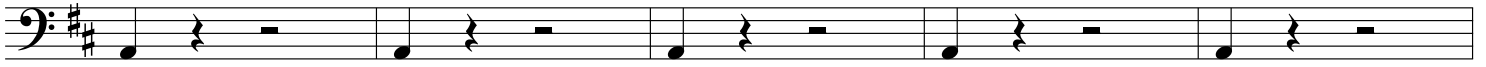
f *ff*

f

ff

p *più animato*

pizz.



arco



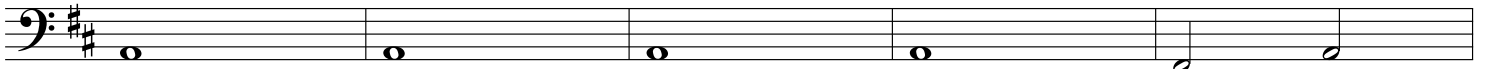
mf

F



cresc.

f



ff



3

G

poco a poco più lento



dim.



p

H

mf Solo



tutti

pp

X. Benedictus

Larghetto

Celli I

3
1-3
p

8

mf **A** Tutti

14

20

B Celli I
mf

25

C 6
29-34

D Celli I

mp *f*
Celli II
p

43

dim. **E** Tutti *p* *cresc.*

49

pizz. **F** arco

55

pizz. **6**

p 59-64

G $\text{♩} = 80$ *più animato*

arco *p* **G**

H

pizz. **H**

78

arco *p* *sempre p* **I**

84

I

90

più Lento div. *p* **J**

J **K**

3 **6** **6**

96-98 99-104 105-110

XI. Agnus Dei

Andante affettuoso

pizz. *p*

7 arco *cresc. mf dim. p* [A]

[B] 12 *p* 14-25

[C] 32 *p* [D] 12 *p* 36-47 *cresc.*

51 *f* [E]

59 *dim.*

67 [F] *rall.* 4 2 [G] *ad lib.* 4 **Moderato** *Double Bass*

81 [H] 3 88-90

I *poco animato*

91

p *cresc.* *dim.*

97-99

cresc.

J

103

f *mf*

K *a tempo primo ma poco tranquillo*

110

p

116

p

L

M *poco a poco* **N** *Lento*

122-136

pp

149

ppp *arco*



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