



BERCEUSE

for
Small Orchestra
H.8d

by
Frank Bridge

Double Bass



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COVER IMAGE

“Le Lever” by William-Adolphe Bouguereau, 1865



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.

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Editor

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Source Information

<i>Full Score Manuscript</i>	Royal College of Music Library MS 10338
<i>Vocal Score</i>	n.a.
<i>Manuscript Transcription & Score Preparation</i>	David Fielding - dhcfielding@charter.net

Reference Material and Software

Notation Software: Dorico Pro Version 4.3.0.1110 *Audio Software:* Garritan Personal Orchestra 5
Document Software: Affinity Serif Publisher *Music Notation Reference:* Behind Bars by Elaine Gould, Faber Music © 2011

Berceuse

Frank Bridge

Andante con moto

Musical notation for measures 1-14. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a double bar line. A fermata is placed over the final measure, which contains a whole note G2. A fingering '5' is indicated above the note. The instruction 'C. A. 8va' is written below the staff.

Musical notation for measures 15-22. The tempo changes to 'A tempo'. The notation features a series of eighth notes with stems pointing up, followed by a measure with a fermata. The instruction 'pizz.' is written above the first measure, and 'tenuto' is written above the measure with the fermata.

Musical notation for measures 23-30. The tempo is 'poco rit'. The notation consists of eighth notes with stems pointing up, followed by a measure with a fermata. A fingering '1' is written above the measure with the fermata.

Musical notation for measures 31-38. The tempo is 'a tempo'. The notation consists of eighth notes with stems pointing up.

Musical notation for measures 39-47. The tempo is 'poco rit'. The notation includes eighth notes with stems pointing up, followed by a measure with a fermata. The dynamic markings 'mf' and 'pp' are written below the staff. A fingering '3' is written above the measure with the fermata.

Musical notation for measures 48-60. The tempo is 'Poco più mosso'. The notation includes eighth notes with stems pointing up, followed by a measure with a fermata. The dynamic marking 'pp' is written below the staff. A fingering '3' is written above the measure with the fermata. The instruction 'arco' is written above the final measure.

Musical notation for measures 61-73. The tempo is 'poco rit..... Tempo primo'. The notation includes eighth notes with stems pointing up, followed by a measure with a fermata. The dynamic marking 'p' is written below the staff. A fingering '6' is written above the measure with the fermata. The instruction 'pizz.' is written above the final measure.

Musical notation for measures 74-82. The notation consists of eighth notes with stems pointing up, followed by a measure with a fermata. The dynamic marking 'mf' is written below the staff.

Double Bass

82 A tempo pizz.

pp

90

pp

100

pp >



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Catalog Number

19.3/03