



BERCEUSE

for
Small Orchestra
H.8d

by
Frank Bridge

Violin II



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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

Violin II

Berceuse

Frank Bridge

Andante con moto

Musical notation for measures 1-10. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The music begins with a C.A. (Crescendo Allargando) marking. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *f* (forte). The notation includes a slur over the first six measures and a fermata over the seventh measure.

11

Musical notation for measures 11-18. Measure 11 starts with a slur. Measure 12 has a first ending bracket labeled '1'. Measure 13 has a fermata. Measure 14 has a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking. The tempo marking 'A tempo' is placed above the staff.

19

Musical notation for measures 19-25. The tempo marking 'tenuto' is placed above the staff. The notation includes a slur over measures 19-20 and a fermata over measure 20.

26

Musical notation for measures 26-32. The tempo marking 'poco rit' (poco ritardando) is placed above the staff. The tempo marking 'a tempo' is placed above the staff. The notation includes a slur over measures 26-27 and a fermata over measure 27.

33

Musical notation for measures 33-39. The notation includes a slur over measures 33-34 and a fermata over measure 34.

40

Musical notation for measures 40-47. The tempo marking 'poco rit.....' (poco ritardando) is placed above the staff. The marking 'arco' is placed above the staff. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *p* (piano). The notation includes a slur over measures 40-41 and a fermata over measure 41.

Poco più mosso

48

Musical notation for measures 48-57. The tempo marking 'Poco più mosso' is placed above the staff. The notation includes a slur over measures 48-49 and a fermata over measure 49. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The marking 'pizz.' (pizzicato) is placed above the staff. The marking 'arco' is placed above the staff.

58

Musical notation for measures 58-64. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *p* (piano). The notation includes a slur over measures 58-59 and a fermata over measure 59. The marking '2' is placed above the staff. The marking '6' is placed above the staff.

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71 **poco rit** **Tempo primo**
con sord.
pp *ppp*

80
mf *p* *pp*

88 **A tempo**
pp *pp* **2**

98
pp *pp* **3**



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