



THE
BATTLE OF THE BALTIC

POEM BY

Thomas Campbell

MUSIC FOR

Chorus, and Orchestra

BY

Charles Villiers Stanford

(1891)

PERCUSSION 1

COVER IMAGE

“The Battle of Copenhagen”

John Thomas Serres

1801

National Maritime Museum

Greenwich, London, Caird Collection



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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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Source Information

Full Score Manuscript
Vocal Score
Manuscript Transcription & Score Preparation

Royal College of Music Library MS 4141
Novello, Ewer and Company no. 8145 © 1891
David Fielding - dhcfielding@charter.net

Reference Material and Software

Notation Software: Dorico Pro Version 6.2.10.6140 *Audio Software:* NotePerformer 5 *Document Software:* Affinity Layout 5
Graphic Software: Affinity Pixel *Music Notation Reference:* [Behind Bars](#) by Elaine Gould, Faber Music © 2011

THE BATTLE OF THE BALTIC.

I.

Or Nelson and the North,
Sing the glorious day's renown,
When to battle fierce came forth
All the might of Denmark's crown,
And her arms along the deep proudly shone;
By each gun the lighted brand,
In a bold determined hand,
And the Prince of all the land
Led them on.

II.

Like leviathans afloat,
Lay their bulwarks on the brine;
While the sign of battle flew
On the lofty British line;
It was ten of April morn by the chime;
As they drifted on their path,
There was silence deep as death;
And the boldest held his breath.
For a time.

III.

But the might of England flushed
To anticipate the scene;
And her van the fleeter rushed
O'er the deadly space between.
"Hearts of oak!" our captain cried; when
each gun
From its adamant lips
Spread a death-shade round the ships,
Like the hurricane eclipse
Of the sun.

IV.

Again! again! again!
And the havoc did not slack,
Till a feeble cheer the Dane
To our cheering sent us back—
Their shots along the deep slowly boom—
Then ceased—and all is wail,
As they strike the shattered sail;
Or, in conflagration pale,
Light the gloom.

V.

Out spoke the victor then,
As he hailed them o'er the wave;
"Ye are brothers! ye are men!
And we conquer but to save—
So peace instead of death let us bring;
But yield, proud foe, thy fleet,
With the crews, at England's feet,
And make submission meet
To our King."

VI.

Then Denmark blest our chief,
That he gave her wounds repose;
And the sounds of joy and grief
From her people wildly rose,
As death withdrew his shades from the day,
While the sun looked smiling bright
O'er a wide and woeful sight,
Where the fires of funeral light
Died away.

VII.

Now joy, old England, raise!
For the tidings of thy might,
By the festal cities' blaze,
While the wine-cup shines in light;
And yet amidst that joy and uproar,
Let us think of them that sleep,
Full many a fathom deep,
By thy wild and stormy steep,
Elsinore!

VIII.

Brave hearts! to Britain's pride
Once so faithful and so true,
On the deck of fame that died,
With the gallant good Riou:
Soft sigh the winds of heaven o'er their grave!
While the billow mournful rolls
And the mermaid's song condole,
Singing glory to the souls
Of the brave!

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Tamburo piccolo & Crash Cymbal

THE BATTLE OF THE BALTIC

Thomas Campbell

Charles Villiers Stanford

Allegro molto moderato ma deciso.

16 15 2 5 3

1-16 17-31 32-33 34-38 39-41

Tamb. picc.

A

Un poco più Allegro. ♩ = 126

B

42 1 15 13

44-58 59-71

poco rit.

C

O'er the dead - ly space be - tween.

76-78 79-80 83-84

3 2 2

f *sf* *ff*

Tamb. picc.

88 92-96 97-104

5 8

5 8

105 113-120

8

pp *mf* *pp* *f*

f

121

tr

p

ff

ff

mf

Allegro giusto. ♩ = 112

1

3/4

1

3/4

130

The musical score for measures 130-135 is written for a piano and harpsichord. The piano part (top staff) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts on a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter rest. This pattern repeats in the second measure. In the third measure, there is a trill on A4, followed by a quarter note B4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note A4. This pattern continues in the fourth measure. The fifth measure features a trill on A4, followed by a quarter note B4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note A4. The sixth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The seventh measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The eighth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The ninth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The tenth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The eleventh measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The twelfth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The thirteenth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The fourteenth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The fifteenth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The sixteenth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The seventeenth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The eighteenth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The nineteenth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The twentieth measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#4. The harpsichord part (bottom staff) begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The accompaniment starts on a half note G3, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note A3, and a quarter rest. This pattern repeats in the second measure. In the third measure, there is a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. This pattern continues in the fourth measure. The fifth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The sixth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The seventh measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The eighth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The ninth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The tenth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The eleventh measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The twelfth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The thirteenth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The fourteenth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The fifteenth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The sixteenth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The seventeenth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The eighteenth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The nineteenth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The twentieth measure has a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The score is marked with a tempo of 'Allegretto' and a dynamic of 'mf'.

137

137

142

F

tr

tr

147 Cr. Cym. Tamb. picc.

tr *tr* **2** *mf*

150-151

The first staff of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' begins at measure 147. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The staff contains several measures of music, including a section marked 'Cr. Cym.' (Cymbal) and 'Tamb. picc.' (Piccolo Drum). There are trills marked 'tr' and a section marked '2' (likely a second ending). The dynamics range from 'Cr.' (Crescendo) to 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The staff ends with a double bar line and the measure numbers 150-151.

153

Cr. Cym. Tamb. picc. Cr. Cym.

160-163

G

164

fr

f

23 167-189

25 190-214

Lento assai. ♩ = 80

2 216-217

H

11 218-228

3/4

15 229-243

4 244-247

J

26 248-273

Allegro giusto. ♩ = 112

tranquillo.

K

52 274-325

2/4

20 327-346

L

8 347-354

Timp.

Allegro assai vivace. ♩ = 84

357

Cr. Cym.

1

mf

15 361-375

M

2 376-377

1

380

3 381-383

mf

8 385-392

15 394-408

N

409

1

1

3 414-416

1

1

7 422-428

24 429-452

ff

f

ff

O

Tempo I [Allegro molto moderato]

5

453-457

19

458-476

11


477-487


21

488-508

P

Un poco più Lento. ♩ = 76







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