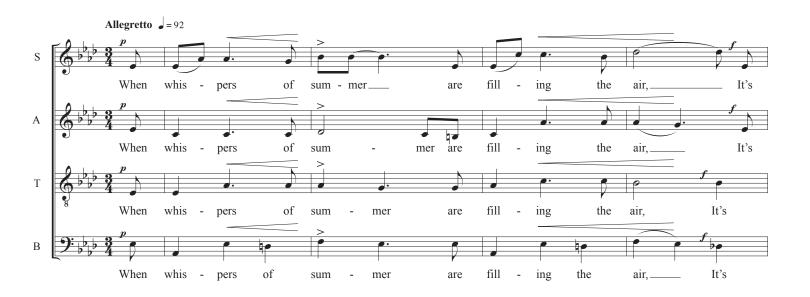


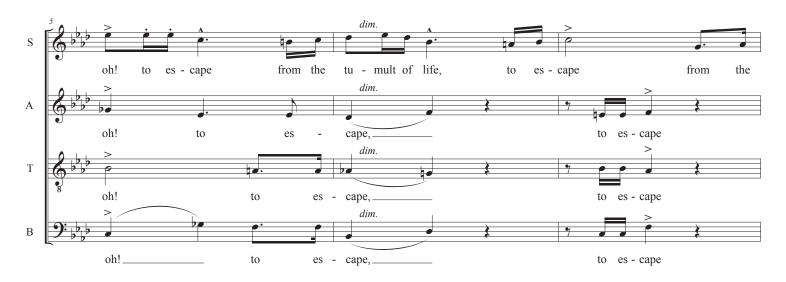
Whispers of Summer

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor (1875-1912)

Whispers of Summer

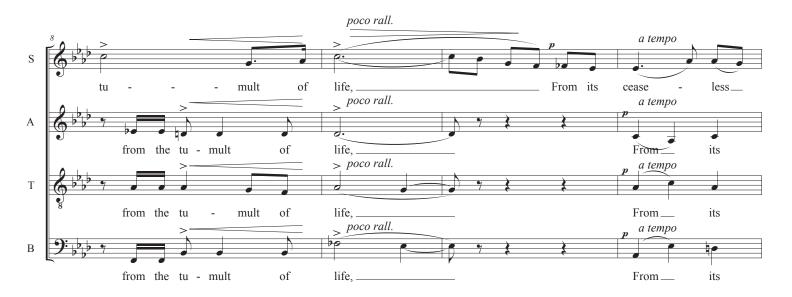
Samuel Coleridge-Taylor

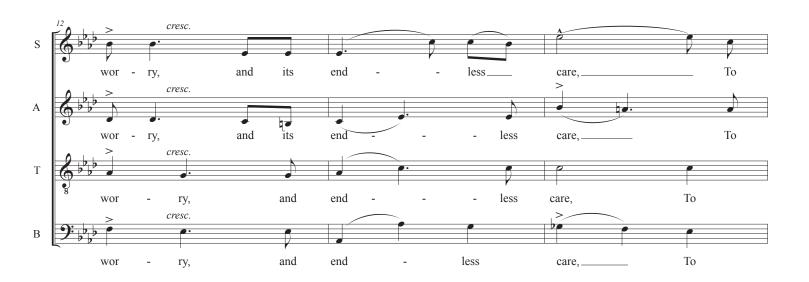


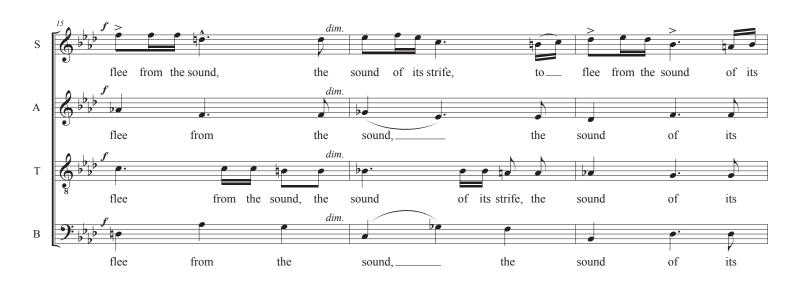


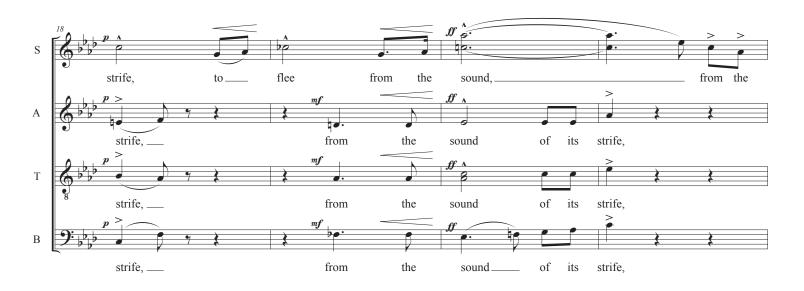


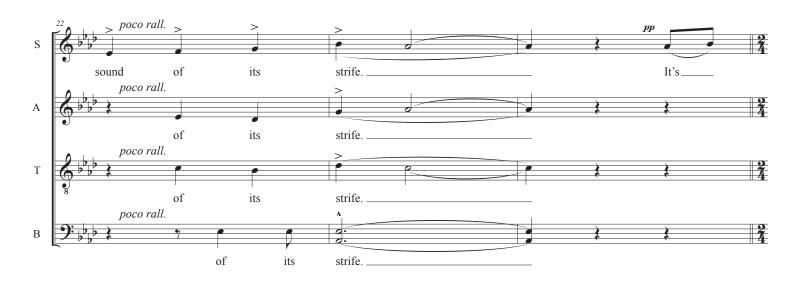
Edition and "engraving" © 2020 SHORCHORTM. May be freely distributed, duplicated, performed and recorded under the TERMS OF USE described elsewhere in this publication. This edition is not a source for a secondary edition.

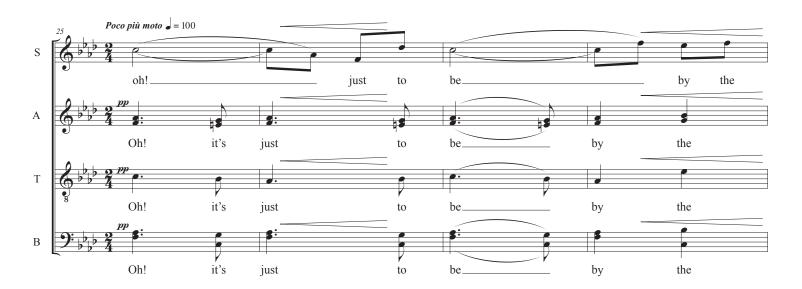


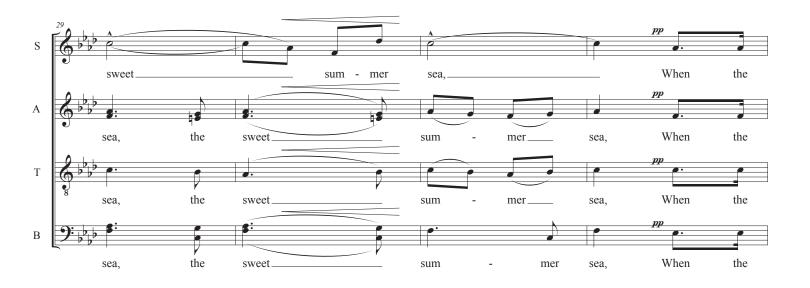


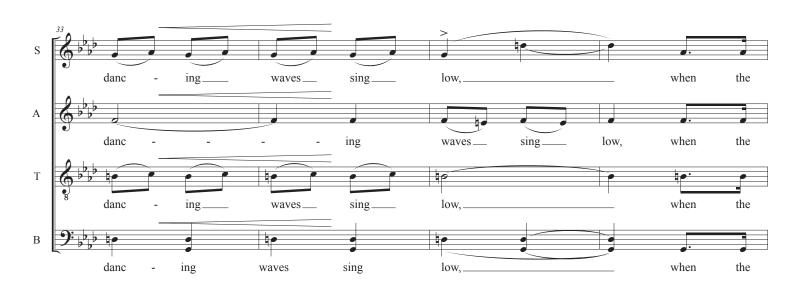


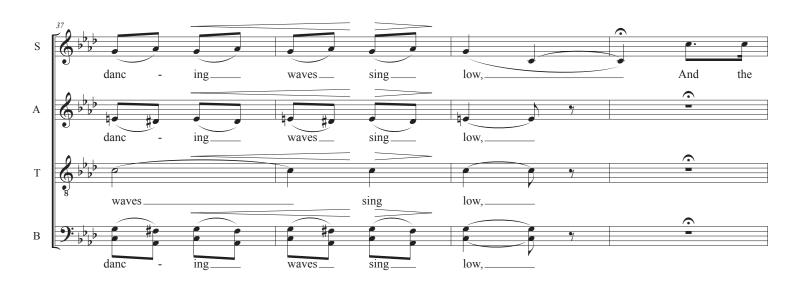


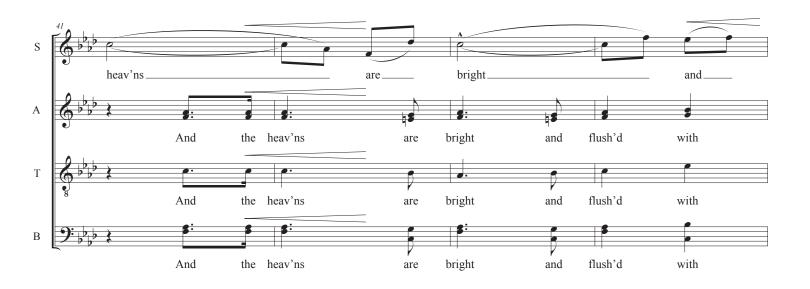


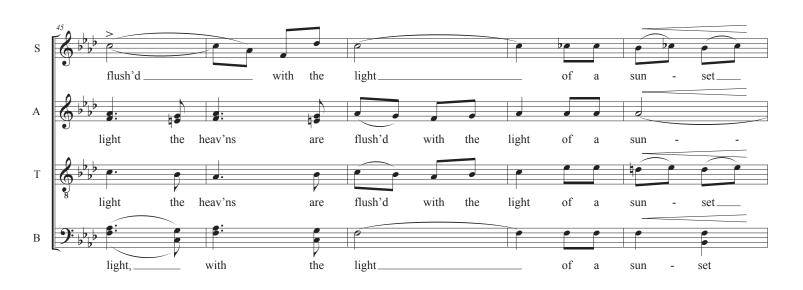


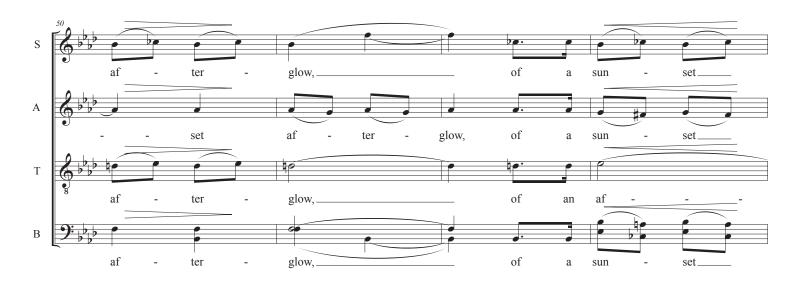


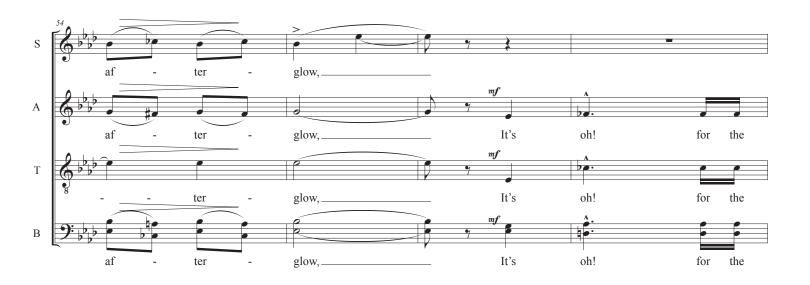


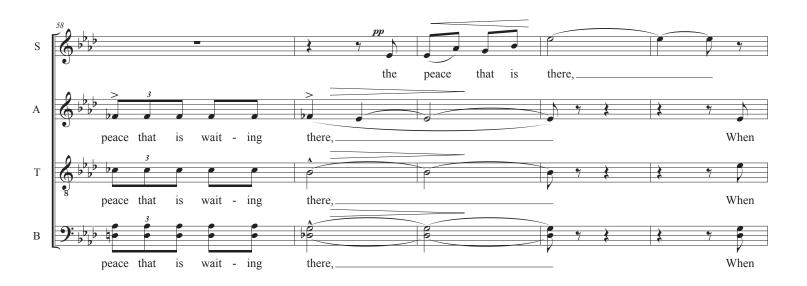


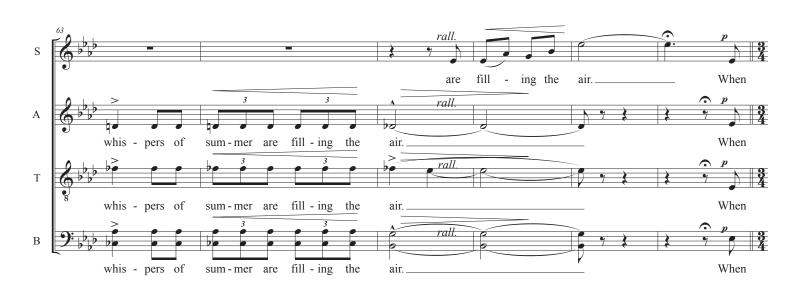


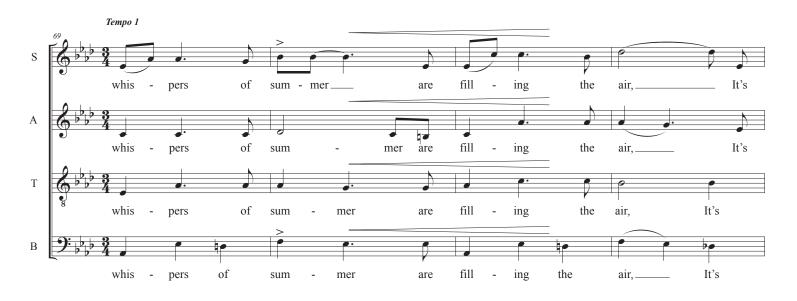


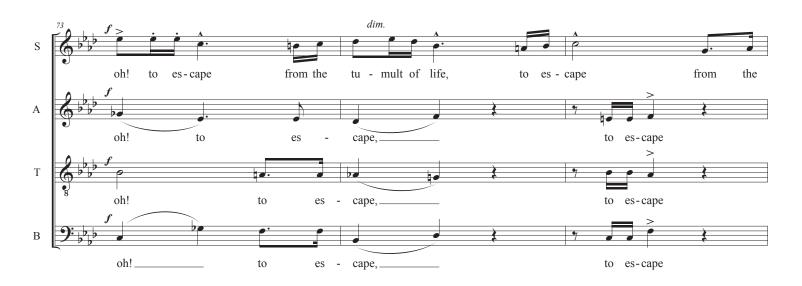


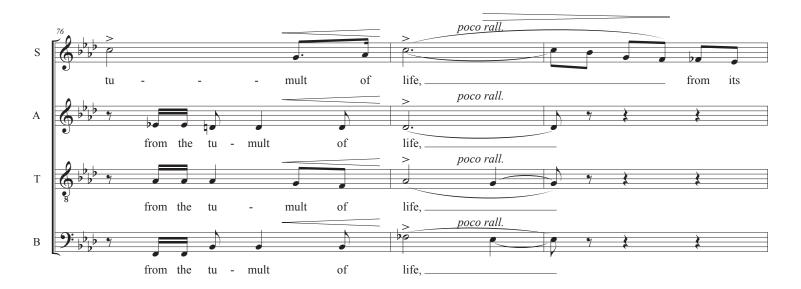


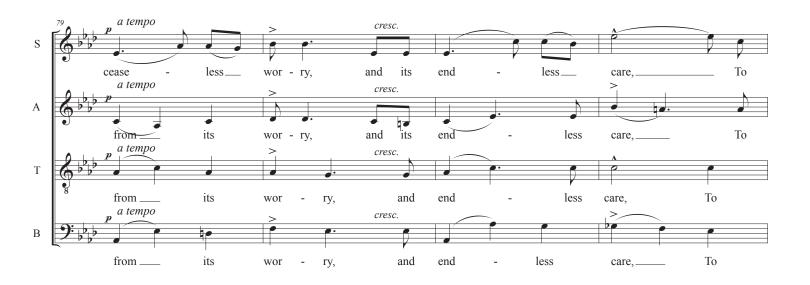


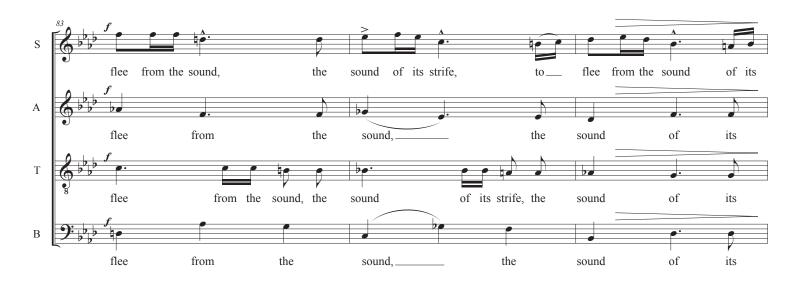


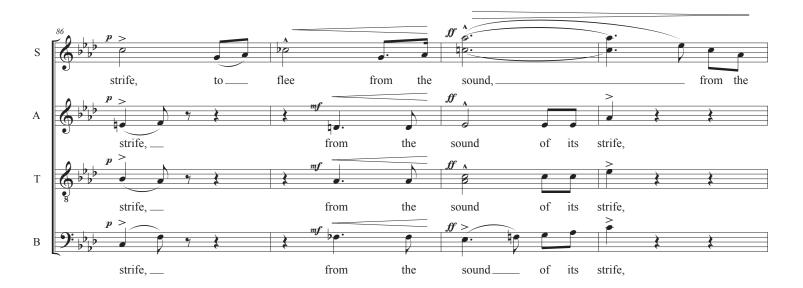


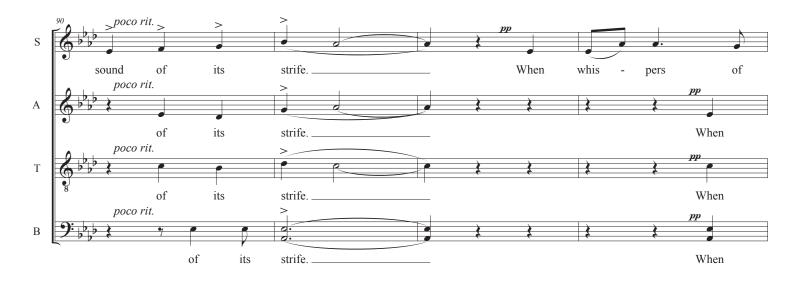


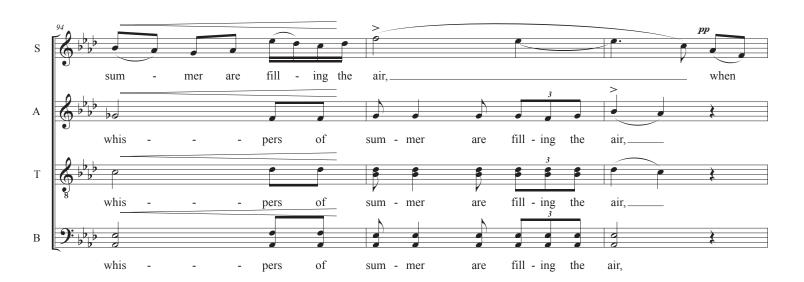


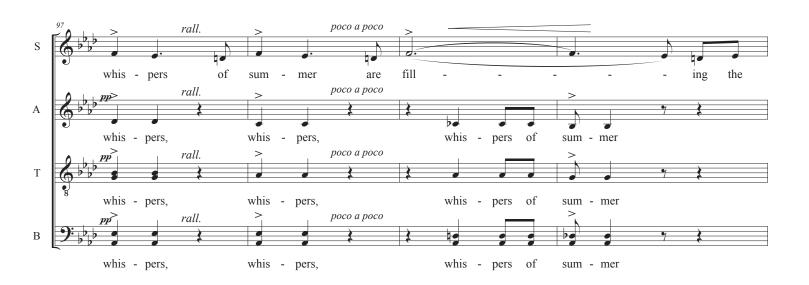


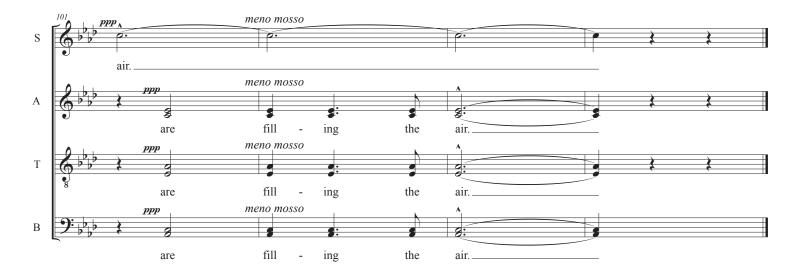












Novello and Company (1910)

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor (18751912) was born in London, England. His parents were Dr. Daniel Peter Hughes Taylor, a Sierra Leonean Creole, and Alice Hare Martin, an English woman. Dr. Taylor returned to Africa not knowing he had a son in London. His middle name Coleridge was after the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge and he later assumed the name Coleridge-Taylor. He was raised in Croydon (London) by his mother and her father. Taylor studied violin at the Royal College of Music and composition under Charles Villiers Stanford. He was appointed a professor at the Crystal Palace School of Music and conducted the orchestra at the Croydon Conservatoire. Coleridge-Taylor earned a reputation as a composer and was later helped by Edward Elgar. Music editor and critic August Jaeger considered him "a genius." Coleridge-Taylor made three tours of the United States, which increased his interest in his racial heritage, and at one stage seriously considered migrating there. In 1904, he was received by President Theodore Roosevelt at the White House, an unusual honor in those days for a man of African descent and appearance. He was given the title "the African Mahler" from the white orchestral musicians in New York in 1910. Coleridge-Taylor was greatly admired by African Americans; in 1901, a 200voice African-American chorus was founded in Washington, D.C., named the Samuel Coleridge-Taylor Society. Coleridge-Taylor's greatest success was his cantata Hiawatha's Weddingfeast. He composed orchestral works, chamber music, anthems, part-songs and other works. He died of pneumonia at age 37.

When whispers of summer are filling the air,
It's oh! to escape from the tumult of life,
From its ceaseless worry, and its endless care,
To flee from the sound, the sound of its strife,
It's Oh! just to be by the sweet summer sea,
When the dancing waves sing low,
And the heavens are bright
and flushed with the light of a sunset afterglow,
It's oh! for the peace that is waiting there,
When whispers of summer are filling the air.

Kathleen Mary Easmon Simango (1891-1924)

TERMS OF USE

These editions are available as a service to the choral community, offering inexpensive access to public domain literature. Choir resources can purchase other literature still under copyright, especially to support those creating and publishing new compositions and arrangements. These editions have been created using public domain sources under U. S. copyright law. Out of respect to the research, time and effort invested:

please print and issue an edition in its entirety, retaining notices, attributions, and logos.

please print and issue an edition in its entirety, retaining notices, attributions, and logos please do not consider this edition a source for creating another edition.

If recorded, notification and attribution would be appropriate professional courtesies.

For a full description of these requests and more scores, visit: www.shorchor.net

