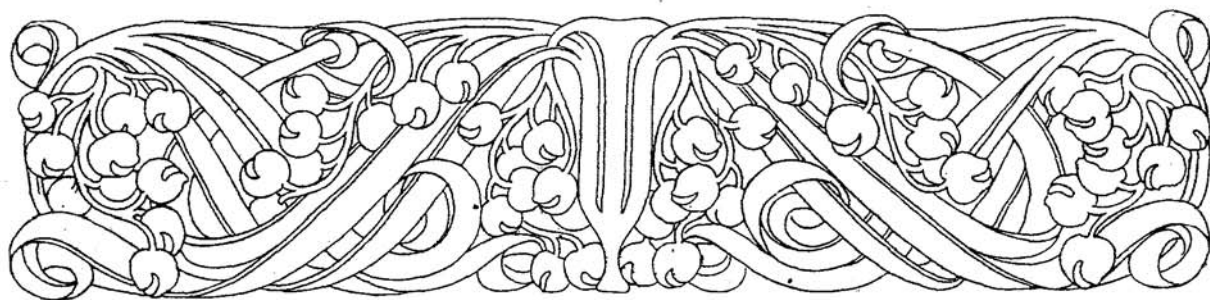




JEAN SIBELIUS

Valse triste

aus der Musik zu Arvid Järnefelts Drama „Kuolema“

für Pianoforte und Viola

von

FRIEDRICH HERMANN

OP. 44



Valse triste.

(Aus der Musik zu Arvid Järnefelt's Drama „Kuolema.“)

Jean Sibelius, aus Op. 44.
Bearbeitung von Friedrich Hermann.

Violine
(oder Viola
oder Violoncell).

Pianoforte.

Lento.

mp espressivo

p

mp espressivo la melodia

A

ritard.

ritard.

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Lento" by Franz Liszt. The score is written for piano and violin. The piano part is in the lower staves, and the violin part is in the upper staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part is marked "pp" (pianissimo) and "a tempo". The violin part is marked "B a tempo" and "pp deciso". The score consists of 12 measures. The piano part features a series of chords and single notes, while the violin part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

poco rall.

C a tempo

più pp

a tempo

più pp

The score is for a piece in C major, 2/4 time, marked 'a tempo'. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of a right hand with chords and a left hand with single notes. The tempo is marked 'a tempo' and the dynamics are 'più pp'.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three parts: Treble, Bass, and a separate Bass line. The Treble and Bass staves are joined by a brace on the left. The Treble staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the final measure. The Bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A third Bass staff at the bottom contains a single-note bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

D

mf espr.

mp

mf espr.

dolce

E

p cresc.

p cresc.

largamente

F

f *f* *dim. molto* *pp* *mp*

f *f* *dim. molto* *pp* *mp*

ritard. Lento. *ppp* *a tempo* *p dolce*

ritard. Lento. *pp* *a tempo* *p dolce*

G *dolce*

p cresc. *f* *f* *f*

p cresc. *f* *f* *f*

H Poco risoluto.

Section H, 'Poco risoluto.' consists of two systems of music. The first system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and moves to mezzo-forte (*mf*). The piano accompaniment also starts with *f* and moves to *mf*. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with various chords and arpeggios.

Section I continues the piano accompaniment from the previous system, featuring a series of chords and arpeggios in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Section K begins with a vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a triplet. The piano accompaniment also starts with *f* and includes a triplet. The section ends with a triplet in the vocal line.

Section L continues the piano accompaniment from the previous system, featuring a series of chords and arpeggios in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Più risoluto e mosso.

Section L, 'Più risoluto e mosso.' consists of two systems of music. The first system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and moves to fortissimo (*ff*). The piano accompaniment also starts with *f* and moves to *ff*. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with various chords and arpeggios. The section ends with a triplet in the vocal line.

Stretto. *fz* *espressivo* Stretto. *f*

The first system consists of a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part is in the bass clef, featuring a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, with a melodic line that includes a trill. The tempo is marked 'Stretto.' and the dynamics are 'fz' (forzando) and 'f' (forte).

M *f*

The second system continues the piano accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part remains in the bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, with a melodic line that includes a trill. The tempo is marked 'M' (Moderato) and the dynamics are 'f' (forte).

f

The third system continues the piano accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part remains in the bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, with a melodic line that includes a trill. The dynamics are 'f' (forte).

f

The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part remains in the bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, with a melodic line that includes a trill. The dynamics are 'f' (forte).

Lento assai. *meno f* *pp*

The fifth system continues the piano accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part remains in the bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, with a melodic line that includes a trill. The tempo is marked 'Lento assai.' and the dynamics are 'meno f' (meno forte) and 'pp' (pianissimo).

JEAN SIBELIUS · VALSE TRISTE

Diese „Valse triste“ ist in ihrer düsteren Färbung ein prächtiges Vortragsstück von ganz eigenem Reiz. Sie ist der Musik zu Järnefelts Drama „Kuolema“ (Der Tod) entnommen und schildert die folgende Szene: Eine sterbende Mutter im Fiebertraum.

Es ist Nacht. Vom Wachen übermüdet ist der Sohn am Lager der Mutter eingeschlafen. — Ein rötlicher Lichtschimmer verbreitet sich; man hört in der Ferne Musik, die mit dem zunehmenden Lichte immer näher und lauter erklingt und sich schließlich zu einer schwebenden Walzermelodie entwickelt. — Die Mutter erwacht, erhebt sich vom Bett und mit einem weißen, einem Ballkleide ähnelnden Gewande angetan, bewegt sie sich leicht und lautlos weiter, indem sie im Walzertakte freundlich nach allen Seiten hin winkt. Und wohin sie winkt, da erscheinen tanzende Paare, Männer und Frauen. Sie drängt sich in diesen Reigen und versucht die Augen der Tanzenden auf sich zu lenken, sucht sie zu fesseln — doch diese scheinen sie zu meiden. — Allmählich versagt ihre Kraft, ermattet sinkt sie zusammen — jäh bricht die Musik ab, der rötliche Schimmer verschwindet und mit ihm die Tanzenden. — Noch einmal sammelt sie all ihre Kräfte und ladet aufs neue zum Tanze ein mit lebhaftem Winken. Wieder erklingt die Musik und auch die tanzenden Paare zeigen sich wieder. Toller Reigen. Wie die Wildheit den Gipfelpunkt erreicht, pocht es an die Tür — die Tür springt auf — ein Schrei der Mutter — sie steht erstarrt — die Erscheinungen versinken — die Musik verstummt — durch die Türe schritt — der Tod . . .

Rosa Newmarch.

This is one of the most popular of the Finnish master's lesser compositions. It is one number from the incidental music to a drama written by the composer's gifted brother-in-law, Arvid Järnefelt, entitled „Kuolema“ („Death“). The Valse Triste has a programme which accounts for the yearning and shuddering sadness of the music.

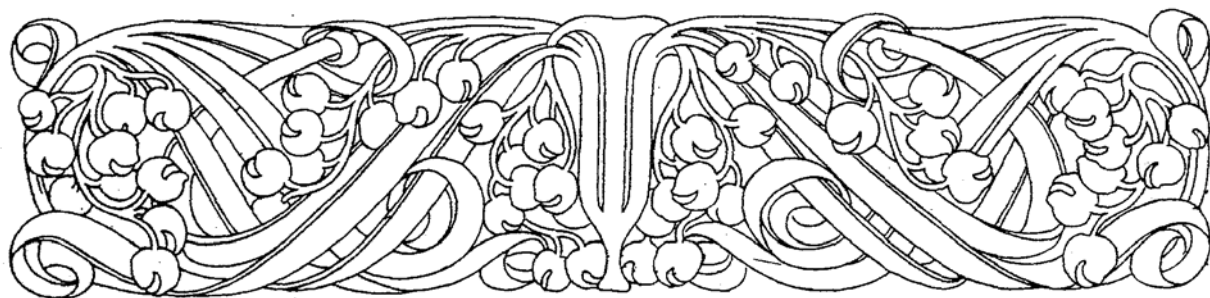
It is night. The son who has been watching by the bedside of his sick mother has fallen asleep from sheer weariness. Gradually a ruddy light is reflected through the room; there is a sound of distant music; the glow and the music steal nearer until the strains of a valse melody float distinctly to our ears. The sleeping mother awakens, rises from her bed, and in her long white garment, which takes the semblance of a ball-dress, begins to move slowly and silently to and fro. She waves her hands, and beckons in time to the music, as though she were summoning a crowd of invisible guests. And now they appear, these strange visionary couples, turning and gliding to an unearthly valse rhythm. The dying woman mingles with the dancers, she strives to make them look into her eyes, but the shadowy guests one and all seem to avoid her glance. Then she sinks exhausted on her couch, and the music breaks off. But presently she gathers all her strength, and invokes the dance once again with more energetic gestures than before. Back come the shadowy dancers, gyrating in a wild, mad rhythm. The weird gaiety reaches a climax; there is a knock at the door, which flies wide open; the mother utters a despairing cry; the spectral guests vanish; the music dies away; Death stands on the threshold.

Rosa Newmarch.

Cette „Valse triste“ est, par son caractère sombre, d'une puissance impressive tout particulière. Elle accompagne, dans un drame de Järnefelt intitulé „Kuolema“ (La Mort), les songes fiévreux d'une mère mourante.

„La nuit. Las d'une longue veille au chevet de sa mère, le fils s'est endormi. — Les reflets d'une lumière rougeâtre se répandent à travers la chambre; on entend, lointaine d'abord, puis de plus en plus distincte à mesure que la lumière augmente, une musique imprécise mais qui bientôt déroule les souples méandres d'un air de valse. — La malade se réveille, elle se lève et, drapée dans un vêtement blanc pareil à quelque costume de bal, elle s'avance sans bruit, se tourne de tous côtés et fait des gestes de la main. Partout à son appel silencieux hommes et femmes surgissent, deux à deux, pour la danse. Elle se jette au milieu d'eux et cherche à attirer sur elle les regards des danseurs, — mais tous semblent l'éviter. — Peu à peu ses forces l'abandonnent, elle tombe épuisée, — la musique s'arrête brusquement, les rouges lueurs disparaissent avec les fantômes auxquels elles donnaient un corps. — Une fois encore la malade rassemble ses forces et renouvelle son appel avec insistance. La musique recommence, les danseurs reprennent leurs ébats. Rondes effrénées. L'orgie grandit, grandit encore, — on frappe à la porte, — elle s'ouvre, — un cri d'effroi de l'hallucinée, — les fantômes s'évanouissent, — la musique se tait, — sur le seuil apparaît . . . la Mort.“

Rosa Newmarch.



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Viola.

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Lento.
Pfte. 1 2 3 4

mp espressivo

A

ritard.

B a tempo
pp deciso

poco rall.

C a tempo
più pp

dim. *p*

D 3
mf espressivo

Viola.

3

largamente

E *p cresc.* *f f dim. molto pp*

F *mp* *rit.* *Lento.* *a tempo* *p dolce*

G *dolce*

p cresc. *f f f*

H Poco risoluto. *f* *mf* *f*

I *f*

K *sf* *più f*

L Più risoluto e mosso. *sf* *ff*

Stretto. *f espressivo*

M *f* *f*

N Lento assai. *meno f* *pp*