



Botany Play



TORBJÖRN LUNDQUIST

ACCORDION

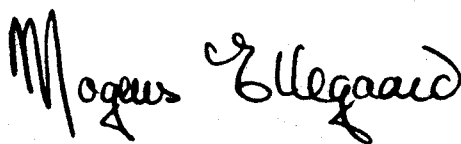
WATERLOO

PREFACE

I always hated botany at school. My wife is allergic to flowers — so consequently we never had any at our house . . . not even a plastic one. However, after seeing and hearing the musical herbarium of Torbjorn Lundquist, the renowned Swedish composer, I do realize that I have missed a lot. Flowers mean beauty, poetry, humor, mystery, grace, nostalgia, extasy, temper — and a great deal more, which is all to be found in Mr. Lundquist's "BOTANY PLAY".

Of course you are not expected to fall in love with ALL the flowers of this album. In fact, you are perfectly at liberty to select even one single flower — or perhaps to put together three or four of them in a harmonious bouquet (f. ex. Thistle — Weeping Willow — Blackthorn — Quickgrass). Your choice may depend on your personal taste, patience and skill in perfecting each flower. If you intend to present the bouquet to somebody — such as an audience — you naturally would want to select your flowers to suit the occasion. Whoever heard of anyone putting thistles in a bridal bouquet?

The Canadian Accordion Teachers' Association (C.A.T.A.) ought to be commended for commissioning Torbjorn Lundquist to cultivate this unique flower arrangement. I am certain that it will become a permanent growth in the barren garden of accordion literature. You, my fellow accordionists, have the chance to express your appreciation by watering these flowers regularly, and keeping them alive through playing the music. As for myself, I have taken up my botanical studies again, and my wife even brought home a cactus the other day.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Mogens Ellegaard". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'M'.

MOGENS ELLEGAARD

Copenhagen, Summer 1968

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Commissioned by The Canadian Accordion Teachers Association, Canada.

NOTES FOR THE PLAYER

Torbjorn Lundquist's "Botany Play" was commissioned specifically for the FREE BASS ACCORDION, with no use of Stradella Bass at all. (Even if the work is played on an instrument with both systems.) A correct execution of the work requires a free bass manual with the following tonal range:



The B. B. sign at the beginning of each piece (= Barytone Bass) means simply that only the free bass manual is used. Naturally, the work can be performed satisfactorily on any free bass systems with the above-mentioned tonal range — using proper fingerings accordingly.

Registration

The internationally accepted switch symbols have been applied for the treble. For the free bass the following switch symbols are used. They should present no problems to anybody who is familiar with the standard switch notation:

-  = One reed — sounds as written
-  = One reed — sounds an octave higher
-  = Two reeds — octave coupling

An 8va or 8va bassa sign over or under a switch symbol in treble or bass means that the passage following the symbol should be played one octave above or below the written notes — until a change is indicated by another switch symbol WITHOUT the 8va or 8va bassa sign.

I. SUNFLOWER

Torbjörn Lundquist

Con dignità (♩ = c: a 80)

p

B.B. 8va bassa

mp

* Change register while holding the note ("b").

Musical score for "Botany Play" on page 5. The score consists of six systems of piano music. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The music is in 2/4 time and features various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *dim.* (diminuendo). A repeat sign with a double bar line is present at the end of the first system. A *ma sempre p* marking is at the end of the fifth system. A star symbol is at the end of the sixth system.

* If possible, change register slowly and smoothly while holding the bass notes.

2. HENBANE

Torbjörn Lundquist

Allegretto malevolo

p non legato

B.B.

accel.

crescendo

f

Poco lento

p

Furioso

ff

Sostenuto misterioso

pp legato

Tempo primo

mf

p legato

Tempo 1.

mf

Animato - dolce

mp

espressivo

cantando

mf *p* *mp*

Tempo 1. (Allegretto malevolo)

mf *f rit.* *p non legato*

accel.

crescendo

poco lento

pesante

f *pp* *mp* *f* *ff*

Accordion Solo

3. DANDELION

Torbjörn Lundquist

Semplice (♩ = c:a 50)

p *simile*

B.B. *mp* 2 3 4 2 3 3 4 3

4 3 2

mf 2 3 4 2 3 3 4

mp 3 4 3 2 2 3 4 2 3 3 4

Botany Play

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The musical score is for the song "L'Espresso" by Claude Debussy. It is written for piano and voice. The piano part consists of two staves, and the voice part is on a single staff. The score is divided into several systems, each with a key signature change indicated by a circle with a sharp sign (F#). The dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *f* (forte). The tempo is marked *un poco rit.* (a little slower). The score includes various musical notations such as chords, arpeggios, and fingerings. The voice part is marked *8va* (octave) and *8va bassa* (octave lower). The piano part features complex chordal textures and arpeggiated figures. The overall mood is intimate and evocative, characteristic of Debussy's style.

★ Lowest notes ad libitum.

Accordion Solo

4. JUNIPER

Torbjörn Lundquist

8va Misterioso (♩ = c:a 60)

pp *mp* *pp*

B.B.

mf *f* *ff*

1 2 3 4 5

* The air button should make a sound, as if the juniper sheds its seed.

Sooty tern

First system of the piano score for '5. CACTUS'. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff with a 3/8 time signature. The second system has a treble and bass staff with a 4/4 time signature. The third system has a treble and bass staff with a 4/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*, *pp*, and *mp*. There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5 and a circled '3'.

Accordion Solo

5. CACTUS

Torbjörn Lundquist

Second system of the piano score for '5. CACTUS'. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff with a 3/8 time signature. The second system has a treble and bass staff with a 4/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *pp*. There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 2 and 3, and a circled '3'. A bellows vibrato symbol is present.

* Bellows vibrato.

Botany Play

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Torbjörn Lundquist

Botany Play

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Accordion Solo

7. WEEPING WILLOW

Torbjörn Lundquist

[illegible]

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Accordion Solo

8. QUICK-GRASS

Torbjörn Lundquist

⊙ Perfido (♩ = 152)

pp Bellows shake

B.B. ⊙ 2 3

8va bassa

2 3

ff

pp

2 3 4

4 3 2

ff R.H.

mp

2 3 4

4 3 2

mp

4 3 2 5 2

3 2 4 2 5

4 3 2 5 2

2 3 4 3 2

mf

f

3 4

3 4

5 3 2

5 3 2

Botany Play

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The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system is in 4/4 time, starting with a *mf* dynamic and featuring arpeggiated chords. The second system is in 8/8 time, beginning with a *pp* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The third system is in 3/8 time, starting with a *mp* dynamic and a *p* dynamic, with a *cresc.* marking. The fourth system is in 5/8 time, starting with a *mf* dynamic and a *mp* dynamic. The fifth system is in 7/8 time, starting with a *cresc.* marking and a *mf* dynamic, with a *cresc.* marking. The sixth system is in 3/8 time, starting with a *f* dynamic and a *crescendo* marking, followed by a *sempre* marking and a *fff* dynamic.

*
Perform with flat hand on each manual.

9. BLACKTHORN

Torbjörn Lundquist

Adagio (♩ = c: a 66)

*mp**espressivo*

B.B.

8va bassa

The musical score for '9. BLACKTHORN' is written for an accordion solo. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, indicating a two-staff instrument. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Adagio' with a note value of a half note equal to 66 beats per minute. The first system includes a 'B.B.' (Basso Bass) section marked '8va bassa'. The second system includes a 'simile' section. The third system includes a 'pp' (pianissimo) section. The fourth system includes a 'p' (piano) section. The fifth system includes a 'p2' (piano) section. The score is written for an accordion solo, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 4/4. The tempo is marked Adagio (♩ = c: a 66). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Allegretto (♩ = c:a 96)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble and bass staff in 2/4 time, marked *p* (piano). It features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line with triplets. The second system continues the piano section, marked *simile*, with more triplet patterns. The third system introduces a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section, also marked *simile*, with a left-hand (L.H.) part indicated. The fourth system continues the *mf* section with complex rhythmic patterns. The fifth system is marked *f* (forte) and features a more active melodic line. The sixth system concludes the piece with a repeat sign and the marking *G.P.* (Grave Play).

Adagio come sopra

poco lento

pp

mp

p

pp

p

mp

p

Accordion Solo

10. SYCAMORE

Torbjörn Lundquist

Sva
 Inno * (♩ = c:a 120)

f

[B.B.]

(R.H.)

(-2 3)

* Hymn

Botany Play

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The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Both staves feature complex fingerings, including triplets and sextuplets.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development with similar fingering patterns.
- System 3:** The right hand (R.H.) is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. An *8va* (octave up) instruction is present above the treble staff. The left hand continues with intricate fingerings.
- System 4:** The right hand (R.H.) is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand features a triplet of eighth notes.
- System 5:** The right hand is marked with a *più f* (even stronger) dynamic. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes.
- System 6:** The right hand is marked with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes.

The score concludes with a final cadence in the right hand and a sustained chord in the left hand.

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TORBJÖRN IWAN LUNDQUIST

ASSOZIATIONEN

(1981)

für Akkordeon mit Manual I + III

for Free Bass Accordion



HOHNER · VERLAG · TROSSINGEN

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TORBJÖRN IWAN LUNDQUIST

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HOHNER · VERLAG · TROSSINGEN

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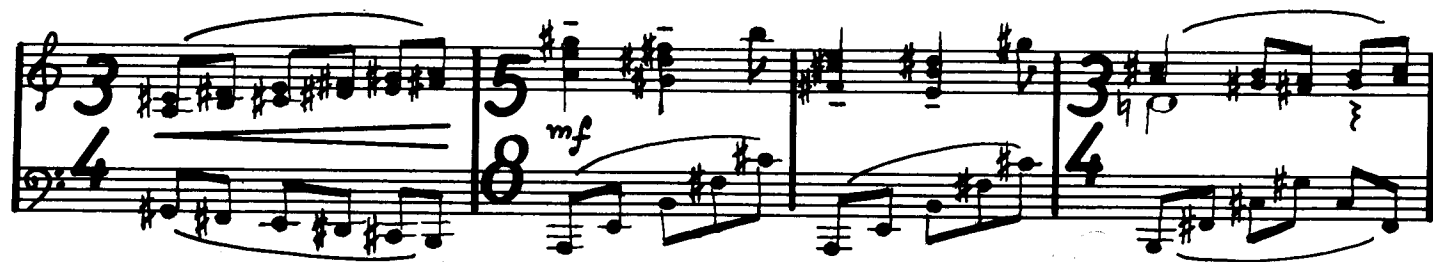
ASSOZIATIONEN

(1981)

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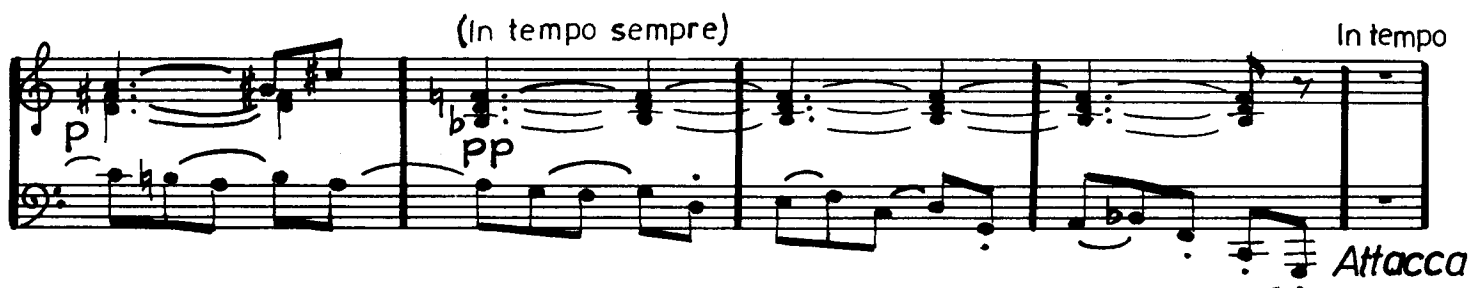
Akkordeon *Allegro impetuoso* ♩ = 132

The musical score is written for accordion and consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro impetuoso' with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The score begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The first system contains two measures. The second system contains two measures, with the second measure marked piano (pp). The third system contains two measures, with a crescendo marking above the second measure. The fourth system contains two measures, with the first measure marked fortissimo (ff). The fifth system contains two measures, with the first measure marked piano (p) and a right-hand (R.H.) marking above the first measure. The score includes various musical notations such as chords, eighth notes, and rests.



VOLTÌ SUBITO

This page of musical notation consists of eight systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and ties. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *crescendo*, *ff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *mp* (mezzo-piano) are used throughout. Time signatures change frequently, including 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4, 7/4, and 8/4. Some measures contain complex rhythmic patterns, such as triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The notation is dense and detailed, with many accidentals and articulation marks.



In tempo marziale ♩ = 112

This page of musical notation is for a piece in 4/4 time, marked "tempo moderato". It consists of ten systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *p*. There are also tempo markings like "tempo moderato" and "cresc.". The piece includes several key signatures changes, indicated by sharps and flats. The notation is dense and detailed, with many slurs and ties connecting notes across measures.

The musical score for 'L'Espresso' by Luciano Berio is a complex work featuring a variety of musical notations and dynamics. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into several sections, each with its own tempo and dynamic markings.

Section 1: In tempo marziale
 This section begins with a tempo marking of *In tempo marziale* and a metronome marking of $\text{♩} = 112$. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *fff* (fortississimo). The music is characterized by a strong, rhythmic pulse and a variety of articulation marks, including accents and staccato. The section ends with a *bellows shake* marking.

Section 2: molto ritmico e frenetico
 This section is marked *molto ritmico e frenetico* and features a variety of time signatures, including 3/4, 2/4, and 4/4. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *fff* (fortississimo). The music is characterized by a fast, rhythmic pulse and a variety of articulation marks, including accents and staccato. The section ends with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.

Section 3: (sempre in tempo)
 This section is marked *(sempre in tempo)* and features a variety of time signatures, including 3/4, 2/4, and 4/4. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *fff* (fortississimo). The music is characterized by a fast, rhythmic pulse and a variety of articulation marks, including accents and staccato. The section ends with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.

Section 4: (in tempo)
 This section is marked *(in tempo)* and features a variety of time signatures, including 3/4, 2/4, and 4/4. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *fff* (fortississimo). The music is characterized by a fast, rhythmic pulse and a variety of articulation marks, including accents and staccato. The section ends with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of five measures, each containing a half note followed by a quarter note. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), and D5 (quarter). The first measure is marked with a '1' above the staff, and the fifth measure is marked with a '5' above the staff. The system ends with a double bar line.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune. The lyrics are written below the staff, and the music is marked with dynamics: *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The score includes a repeat sign and a final cadence.

(in tempo)

, *espansivo* ♩ = 112

p

3

3

3

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, using a system of musical notation that includes notes, rests, and bar lines. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The piece is marked with a tempo of "mp" (moderato piano) and a dynamic of "f" (forte). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the music concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef, in 3/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

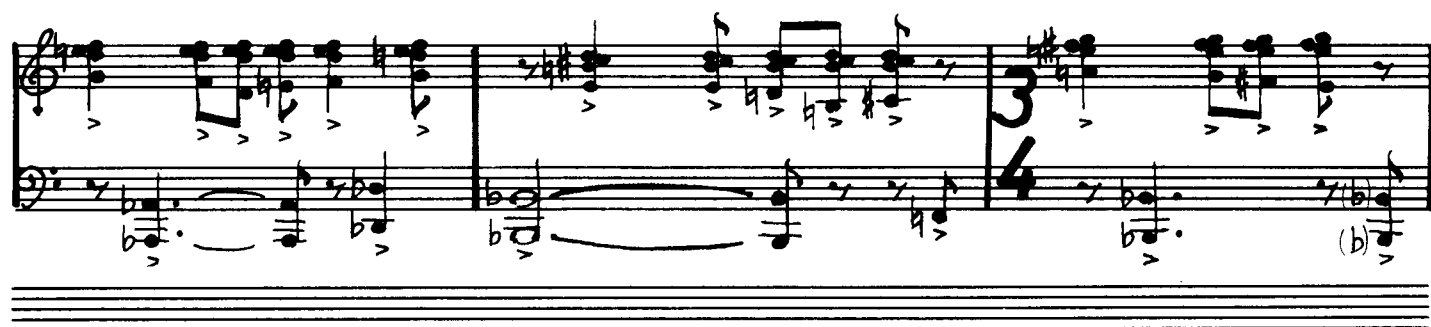
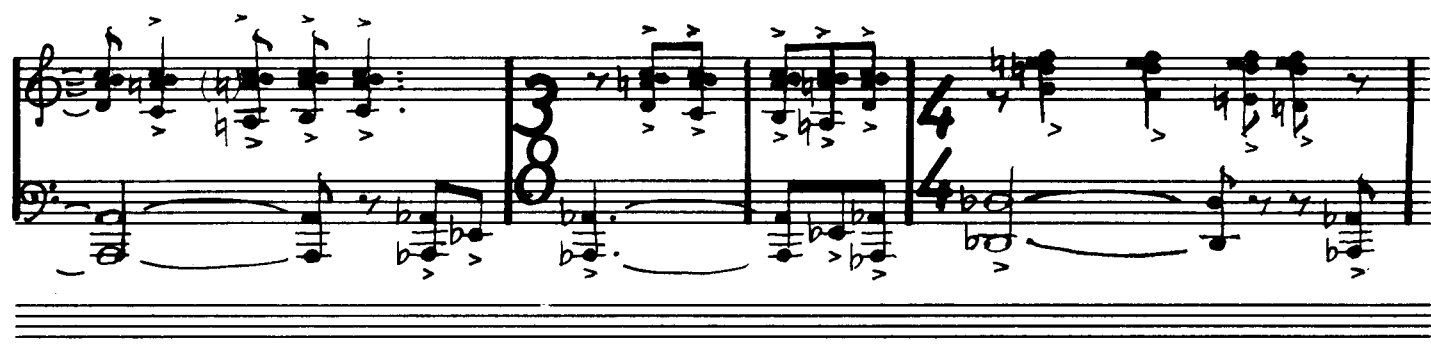
The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets and a fermata. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some rhythmic movement.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It includes the dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) and the tempo/mood instruction *ardente* (ardent). The music features more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs.

The third system of musical notation is marked with the tempo/mood instruction *appassionato* (passionately). It features a variety of note values and rests, with a focus on expressive phrasing.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the melodic and harmonic development. It includes a *va* (crescendo) marking and features several triplet figures in both staves.

The fifth system of musical notation concludes the page. It features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking and includes a *(ff)* marking in the lower staff. The music ends with a final chord and a fermata.



6/8 *mf* *mp*

Cantando ♩ = 60 *p* *pp*

3/4 *p*

4/4 *p*

5/4 *p*

First system of musical notation. The upper staff is in 5/8 time, marked *pp* (pianissimo), and contains two measures of music with long horizontal lines above the notes. The lower staff is in 4/4 time, marked *p* (piano), and contains two measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff is in 3/8 time, marked *p* (piano), and contains two measures of music. The lower staff is in 4/4 time, marked *p* (piano), and contains two measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff is in 5/8 time, marked *p* (piano), and contains two measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in 4/4 time, marked *p* (piano), and contains two measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff is in 3/8 time, marked *pp* (pianissimo), and contains two measures of music. The lower staff is in 4/4 time, marked *pp* (pianissimo), and contains two measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes.

risoluto

f

Allegro impetuoso ♩ = 132

pp *cresc.* *f*

crescendo *p* *ff*

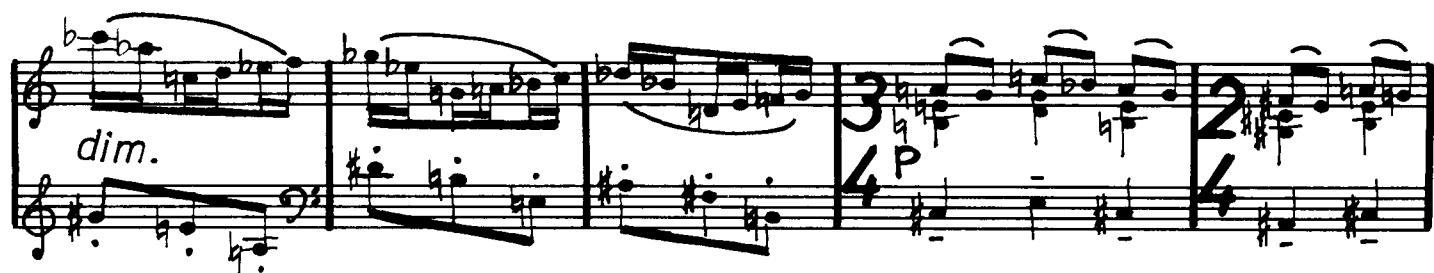
f *mf* *r. H.*

p *mf* *f*

Presto

più f *5* *3* *♯*

8va *bassa*





Saltsjöbaden 1981-08-18

V. I. Lgf

TORBJÖRN IWAN LUNDQUIST

geb. 1920 in Stockholm, Schweden, studierte Klavier, Kontrapunkt, Komposition, Gesang und Dirigieren, gründete 1947 ein eigenes Kammerorchester, war in der Folge Gastdirigent verschiedener schwedischer Orchester und der Staatskapelle Dresden, seit 1960 freischaffender Komponist. Werke: eine Oper, sinfonische Werke, Kammermusik für verschiedene Besetzungen, Solokonzerte, Liederzyklen, Chor-, Theater- und Filmmusik.

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PLASTICITY

Tema med Variationer

Theme and Variations

Thema und Variationen

Thème et Variations

1. TEMA

(♩ = ca. 72) Plasticamente e cantando

Torbjörn Lundquist, 1967

8va  eller  8va bassa



VARIATION 1.

$\text{♩} = \text{ca. 60}$ Largo e vigoroso

The musical score is divided into two systems, each with two staves labeled B.B. (Bass Bass) and S.B. (Soprano Bass). The first system includes a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = \text{ca. 60}$ and the instruction "Largo e vigoroso". The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff* and *cresc*. There are also tempo changes indicated by "più animando" and "Loco". The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes many beamed notes and rests, suggesting a complex rhythmic pattern. The second system continues the piece with similar notation and includes a "Loco" marking. The score is written for a two-person ensemble, with the B.B. part generally playing higher notes and the S.B. part playing lower notes.

*) Eftersom denna sats involverar många växlingar från Melodibas till Standardbas, var det mera praktiskt att notera Basen på två system. Man vänjer sig fort vid sådana växlingar, och här finns alltid tillräcklig paus i musiken för dessa hopp.

(8va) - più animando

loco *ff*

(semprefff)

B.B.

S.B.

(8va) - a tempo 1^o (♩ = ca. 60)

loco

(⊕)

8va bassa

B.B.

S.B.

B.B.

S.B.

B.B.

S.B.

*) It was considered more practical to write the bass on two systems, representing the frequent changes between B.B. and S.B. - One gets used to these changes fast and particularly because the jumps have been placed conveniently from the player's viewpoint.

*) Es war praktischer, den Bass in zwei Systemen zu notieren - wegen der vielen Sprünge vom B.B. zu S.B. - Man gewöhnt sich bald an solche Sprünge und speziell in diesen Fall wo der Spieler immer genügend Pause dazu hat.

VARIATION 2.

$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 112$ Allegro ritmico

B.B.

S.B.

B.B.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and eighth notes. Bass staff contains eighth notes with fingerings: 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth notes and a half note. Bass staff contains eighth notes with fingerings: 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth notes and a half note. Bass staff contains eighth notes with fingerings: 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth notes. Bass staff contains chords. Dynamics: *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth notes. Bass staff contains chords. Dynamics: *ff* (fortissimo). A box labeled "S.B." is at the bottom right.

VARIATION 3.

*) (♩ = ca. 76) Adagio espressivo ma semplice

eller 8va bassa

Poco più mosso

*) Bälgvändningarna i denna sats är litet problematiska eftersom fraserna är långa och ofta flyter in i varandra. De givna bälgtecknen är ett förslag till lösning av problemet.

*) The bellows technique in this movement is a bit problematic, because the phrases are long and "overlapping". The given bellows markings are just suggestions to an acceptable solution of the problems.

Tempo

p *poco rit.* *pp*

p *dim.* *ff*

*) Die Balg-Frasierung in diesem Satz ist ein wenig problematisch, weil die Frasen immer so lang und "fliessend" sind. Die Balg-Frasierungs Zeichen sind nur Vorschläge zu einer Lösung von den Problemen.

VARIATION 4.

 (♩. = ca. 84) Vivace fluente

pp *sempre*

B.B.  8va bassa

*) Höger hand (R.H.)

(5)



The musical score consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system is in treble and bass clef, with a tempo marking of ca. 84 and a dynamic of *pp*. The second system is in bass clef only, with a marking of 8va bassa. The third system is in treble and bass clef. The fourth system is in treble and bass clef, with a marking of Höger hand (R.H.). The fifth system is in treble and bass clef, with a marking of (5). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

*) R.H. = Right Hand / Höger hand

8va

R.H. Attacca

(8va bassa)

6.

Stretto quasi Finale

VARIATION 5.

(♩. = ca. 120)

mp

mf

ff

mp

mf

f

Bellow Shake

Bellow Shake

Natural Bellows (Utan Bälgsakning)

5 3 5 4 4

2 4 2 2 3 4 3 2 3 4 5 3

Natural Bellows *mf*

4 3 2 3 4 5 2 4 2 3 2 3 2 4 2 3 4 2 (3 4 5)

p Bellows Shake

4 3 2 3 4 3 2 3 4 3 2 3 4 2 3 4 2

ff

3 2 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 4 2

Natural Bellows

5 4 3 2 4 3 2 4 3 2

(Sempre in tempo)

Attacca

EPILOG

8va  eller  (♩ = ca. 76) Grazioso e cantando
8va bassa

p

B.B. 

8va bassa



dim. (in tempo)

Fin.

(3-3-3)

DUBLETTSIDA = Sida 18. Klipp ur denna sida så slipper Ni vända blad.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of seven systems of music. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with chords and fingerings (5, 3, 5, 4, 4). The second system includes a 'Bellows Shake' section with fingerings (2, 4, 2, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3). The third system features a 'Natural Bellows' section with a *mf* dynamic and fingerings (4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 4, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, (2, 3, 4, 5)). The fourth system includes a *p* dynamic section and a 'Bellows Shake' section with fingerings (4, 2, 2). The fifth system is marked *ff* and includes fingerings (4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 4, 2). The sixth system includes a 'Natural Bellows' section with fingerings (5, 4, 3, 2) and a *ff* dynamic. The seventh system concludes with an 'Attacca' marking and fingerings (4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2). The tempo marking '(Sempre in tempo)' is at the bottom.

Bellows Shake

Natural Bellows

mf

p

Bellows Shake

ff

Natural Bellows

Attacca

(Sempre in tempo)

ANÁLISIS

⊕ Planteado principalmente como un ejercicio que pueda ser útil, sirviendo de ejemplo orientativo a los alumnos de la asignatura Pedagogía Especializada del Acordeón, este trabajo inicia la sección ANÁLISIS de la presente publicación, con la que se pretende, entre otras cosas, dar a conocer de forma detallada determinadas obras clave de la literatura acordeonística; no sólo por la utilidad que podamos sacar de este conocimiento (ya sea desde su perspectiva histórica, estética, interpretativa, etc.), sino por el propio placer que el mismo conocimiento, a modo de “juego”, nos pueda proporcionar; algo similar a aquella sensación en la que el niño, movido por la curiosidad, disfruta mientras experimenta desmontando un juguete de su agrado para descubrir qué tiene “dentro”, entendiendo las causas de su funcionamiento ⁽¹⁾.

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(1) Por supuesto, será condición indispensable para este “disfrutar como un niño”, disponer de la partitura con su texto íntegro (Hohner Bestell Nr. 2032); y si uno quiere ir más allá del puro placer que el conocimiento abstracto pueda proporcionar, no tiene más que coger el acordeón y “ponerse con ella”...; a pesar de su dificultad, la experiencia de su interpretación siempre compensará el esfuerzo de su estudio.

LA PARTITURA. Deducción: de lo concreto-particular a lo abstracto-general.

Análisis de datos que aporta la partitura (texto impreso); dos tipos de información: explícita e implícita⁽¹⁾.

- ⊕ Autor, fecha de composición (1965), fecha de edición (1966), datos biográficos (Torbörn Iwan Lundquist, Suecia-1920...); generación a la que pertenece (Bentzon, Copenhagen-1919; Olsen, Copenhagen-1922; Schmidt, Dinamarca-1928 etc.); repertorio existente en ese periodo; antecedentes en los países nórdicos (Dinamarca, Noruega, Suecia, Finlandia) etc.
- ⊕ Título de la obra: posibles connotaciones sobre el concepto de desarrollo “orgánico” (Metamorfosis), propio del periodo romántico (Liszt -*metamorfosis de temas*-, Wagner -*Leit motiv*-, Berlioz-*idée fixe*- etc.), dentro del desarrollo estructural de la obra; otras connotaciones del título..., etc. Ver página 4 de la partitura.
- ⊕ “For Accordion”: especificación del tipo de instrumento; ver, más abajo, las “notas sobre la interpretación” de Ellegaard.
- ⊕ “Comissioned by the A. T. G.”⁽²⁾: aspectos sociales en la función de entidades musicales respecto a la creación de repertorio: encargos, concursos, premios, etc.
- ⊕ Editorial: papel social; relaciones: compositor-editorial, Escuela-editorial, etc.
- ⊕ Prefacio del autor: intención, objetivos, relación con otros prefacios anteriores (Partita Piccola, Hohner 1965), y posteriores, (Bewegungen, Plasticity, etc.).
- ⊕ Notas sobre la interpretación (M. Ellegaard) -página 5/7 de la partitura-: relación compositor intérprete, asesoramientos técnicos, tesituras, notación, registración, aspectos interpretativos, etc.
- ⊕ Factores sociales que propician la creación de la obra. Simbiosis: A. T. G. (encargo)... Lundquist Ellegaard... Ellegaard/Instrumento (Hohner-Baritonbass!). Función social de cada uno de los elementos: Asociación, Compositor, Intérpretes, Instrumento, etc.
- ⊕ La obra (Metamorfosis) en relación con el conjunto integral de su “Obra”: características comunes, personalidad musical implícita en su Obra, relaciones, influencias, etc.

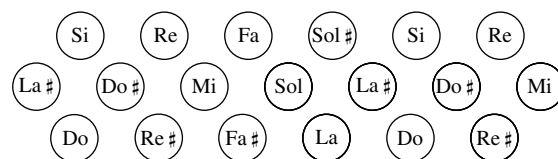
(1) Lewis Rowell: Introducción a la Filosofía de la Música, Gedisa 1985 Ver: Meditaciones sobre un minué (página 20)...

(2) Accordion Teachers Guild, Inc., U.S.A.

EQUILIBRIO LENGUAJE-PENSAMIENTO: Creación de un Lenguaje.

⊕ Punto de referencia en la evolución histórica del repertorio acordeonístico, la *Metamorphosis* de Lundquist representa un verdadero ejemplo de lo que podría considerarse, en una obra musical, como equilibrio entre Pensamiento-Lenguaje: lo que se quiere decir y la forma de decirlo.

Modo 2 1ª, transposición.



2º de los 7 “modos con transposiciones” de Messiaen.

Sistema cromático de botones.

⊕ Superadas aquellas concepciones órgano-pianístico-orquestales en las que el acordeón era adaptado (a veces sometido) a las características del lenguaje específico de tales instrumentos (Pozzoli, Brehme, Seiber-Würthner, Tschaiakin, Volpi, Fugazza etc.) ⁽¹⁾; Lundquist (Suecia 1920), asesorado inteligentemente, sabe intuir con claridad las nuevas posibilidades que el potencial sonoro-expresivo del instrumento le ofrece, reflejando a través de la elasticidad interpretativa de Ellegaard, la invención creadora de su pensamiento musical, en una fusión integradora lenguaje/pensamiento (lenguaje instrumental-pensamiento musical creativo), y situando, a su vez, unas bases de lo que a partir de aquí podríamos denominar como “creación de un lenguaje” ⁽²⁾.

Un comienzo



compás 1

Un final



compás 253

(1) Superadas, no en todos los países, ni en todos los sectores musicales... Aún hoy, podemos encontrar tales concepciones, incluso en determinados estamentos de la enseñanza, intentando desarrollar el instrumento a través de un lenguaje impropio, ya sea identificándolo con otros instrumentos, o bien, proyectando en él concepciones técnicas instrumentales que le son totalmente ajenas.

El acordeón es el instrumento que “es”. Tan poco sentido tiene el preguntarse, con falsa añoranza, si ha nacido tarde (en el caso de que sea correcto plantearse de un instrumento su “nacimiento”), como pensar, con fingida envidia, lo que Bach o Chopin hubieran hecho de haber tenido un instrumento de tales características entre sus manos.

Quienes miran el futuro del instrumento con la cabeza vuelta atrás, deberían tener en cuenta que un acordeón “no es” un órgano... ni a la vista, ni al oído, ni a la historia ... (*); y que un piano, al igual que el vibráfono, es un instrumento de percusión, que nada tiene que ver con el principio sonoro de la lengüeta libre; ni su ataque, ni su mantenimiento, ni su caída dinámica, ni sus características psicológicas o sociales, ni, etcétera.

(*) De la misma forma que la televisión “no es” el cine, a pesar de sus muchas similitudes; pensemos que (y por qué) por mucho cine que veamos en televisión (con la degradación a que éste se ve sometido), poca televisión veremos en el cine...

Querer definir la “personalidad instrumental” del acordeón a través de su identificación con otro instrumento, puede llegar a relegarle al Género Cómico (Imitación como espectáculo cómico). Si bien, su condición instrumental “híbrida” puede condicionar una cierta tendencia hacia la simulación (¡quizás por una especie de identificación histórica con ancestros!), esto no haría

más que poner de relieve la capacidad del potencial expresivo que el instrumento dispone; pudiendo encontrar un cierto sentido (en este “imitar”) sólo como medio para definirse instrumentalmente (por contraposición-comparación) a “sí mismo”.

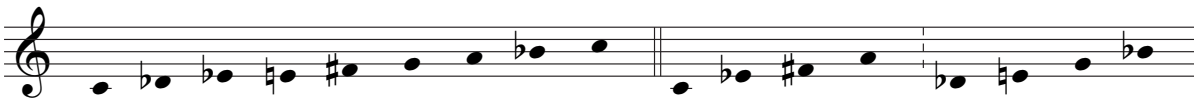
El filme publicitario-televisivo sobre ese “instrumento” que es el cine, es suficientemente explícito y significativo al respecto: ¡...el cine ... en el cine!.

- (2) Tomando el sentido de “lenguaje instrumental” como un conjunto de características interpretativo-musicales, que caracterizan, o que definen, a un instrumento en relación con los demás.

LENGUAJE. Un modo-un acorde: dos “elementos” para una obra. Messiaen-Lundquist: una Influencia fructífera.

⊖ Principios generadores del material temático. Lundquist utiliza en esta obra, de forma sistemática⁽¹⁾, el 2º de los siete “modos a transposiciones limitadas” de Messiaen⁽²⁾: serie de 8 sonidos (ver ejemplo) (dos acordes de 7ª disminuida melódicamente intercalados a distancia de semitono) (A). Este modo admite tres transposiciones (B) de cada una de las cuales pueden extraerse cuatro “células armónicas” (Lundquist utiliza el primero de los dos “acordes tipo” que Messiaen propone para este modo (C) (D). Este acorde (2ª inversión, con la 4ª aumentada añadida, de un acorde mayor), tomado como un germen armónico y tratado bajo distintos aspectos, representará una “constante” (principio unificador) a través de toda la obra⁽³⁾.

A



B



C



D



(1) Aunque este modo ya es utilizado esporádicamente en su primera obra para acordeón (Partita Piccola (1965), Hohner 1965 -página 16, misterioso ma sempre a tempo...-), Lundquist hace sistemático su empleo en la Metamorfosis: ver compases 16 (Tema II), 41, 109, 146-47, 153, 168-71, etc. Ver también otras obras donde ocasionalmente utiliza este 2º modo: Duell (1966), Hohner 1967: páginas 34-35; Bewegungen (1966), Hohner 1966: páginas 7-8 (comienzo); Microscope (1970), Trio-Förlaget 1971: 17 Virvelvind (final) página 14; Botany Play (1968), Waterloo 1969: 5 Cactus (acorde final), 8 Quick-Grass, etc.

(2) Olivier Messiaen: *Technique de man langage musical*, Alphonse Leduc 1944, París: volumen I (capítulo XVI, página 51) y volumen II, página 50. Ver también al respecto: *Historie universelle de la Musique*, de Roland de Candé, Seuil 1979 (Aguilar 1981) IIº Volumen, página 316 (Messiaen); Guillermo Graetzer: *La música contemporánea*, Ricordi 1979, página 37; Michele Revoroy; *L'oeuvre pour piano d'Olivier Messiaen*, A. Leduc 1978, París, páginas 7-8; etc.

(3) Ver página 6.

⊕ Resulta curioso observar la relación existente entre el “lenguaje musical” de este “2º modo con trasposiciones” y el “lenguaje instrumental” propio de la disposición cromática (en hileras de “series disminuidas”) de los manuales MIII (cromático) y MI (botones). ¡Coincidencia casual, premeditación, intuición...! ¿el órgano ha creado la función?, ¿la función ha creado el órgano, o, simplemente, órgano y función han coincidido?, ¿...primero el huevo, ...luego la gallina?⁽⁴⁾. El resultado, lo que importa, es una plena integración de ambos “lenguajes” en una gran obra instrumental.

(4) Ver W. Solotariev: *Kammersuite* (1965!) Musyka 1988 (Schmülling): 5º tiempo (*Traurige Träume*, páginas 16-17, compases 14 (MI) y 31 (MIII). John Holvast: *Sonatine I* (1970), Donemus 1972, y *Sonatine II* (1971) Donemus 1972!; ejemplos evidentes donde es el órgano quien crea la función...

CONSTANTE ARMÓNICA: diversos aspectos de la célula armónica.



compás 235



compás 44



compás 192



compás 24



compás 7



compás 204



compás 251/52



compás 146



compás 61



compás 73

LA OBRA COMO REFLEJO SOCIAL

- ⊕ Desde la perspectiva histórica, la Metamorfosis aparece en el ámbito del repertorio acordeonístico como consecuencia del movimiento generado a comienzos de los años 60 en los países de la Europa Nórdica (Dinamarca, Suecia, Noruega, Finlandia) en torno a la actividad interpretativa de Ellegaard.



compás 181

Pedal rítmico-fondo rítmico.

- ⊕ La simbiosis ⁽¹⁾ Intérprete-Compositor (significativa en su aspecto socio-histórico como fase característica del desarrollo evolutivo del instrumento ⁽²⁾) destaca como factor dominante en la actividad creativa de este periodo, dando como resultado una serie de obras que sintetizarán una nueva concepción, tanto técnica como estética, del instrumento.

Inicio del Tema II.



compás 18/19



compás 139/140



compás 153/154

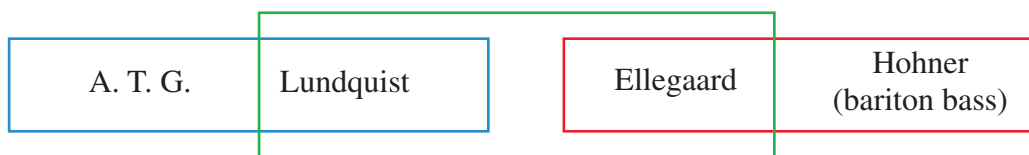
- ⊕ La capacidad creativa de algunos compositores ⁽³⁾, inteligentemente situados en su época y sin ningún tipo de prejuicios racial-instrumentales, que ven en el acordeón de Ellegaard un medio propicio a través del cual proyectar su imaginación creadora, es puesta en acción mediante la función catalizadora de entidades socio-musicales, como la A.T.G. ⁽⁴⁾, propiciando una integración del acordeón en la música de su tiempo, y definiendo unas líneas de acción proyectadas hacia el futuro.

Inicio del Tema III.



compás 95

(1965)



(1) ...f. Biol. Asociación de individuos animales o vegetales de diferentes especies, en las que ambos asociados o simbioses sacan provecho de la vida en común. (Diccionario de la lengua española, R.A.E.)

(2) Al igual que en otros países, y seguramente como consecuencia de la falta de estandarización técnica (y, conceptual... !) del instrumento.

Planteémonos, para entender esta “característica”, o “constante histórica”, que, como intérpretes, un compositor nos pidiera explicación sobre las características técnico-interpretativas del acordeón con el fin de componer una obra “para” el mismo: ...ámbito tonal de los manuales, sistemas técnicos (mecánicos) y características peculiares de los mismos, así como su equilibrio tímbrico-dinámico; problemas como el mantenimiento del sonido, condicionamientos que plantea el empleo de un solo medio de expresión dinámica (fuelle manual), que afecta simultáneamente a los distintos manuales (pérdida de la independencia de expresión dinámica en las partes polifónicas, sometidas a una uniformidad monodinámica...); posibilidad de utilización simultánea de dos ámbitos de igual extensión tonal, que se solapan entre los manuales MI y MIII (aunque con ¡ligeras! diferencias tímbrico dinámicas y articulatorias: ...distintas características tímbricas de las cajas armónicas, así como de empleo del “cassotto” en las mismas; además, y entre otros detalles, no es lo mismo realizar un desplazamiento en el MIII mientras se realiza un trémolo de fuelle (bellow-shake), que hacerlo en el MI; etc. etc.

Quizás nuestra descripción del instrumento (de “nuestro” instrumento) sería diferente de la que Ellegaard hiciera en su momento a Lundquist o Schmidt; o de aquellas que hicieran Lipps en la URSS, Nott en Alemania, Abbott en Francia, Macerollo en Canadá, etc. Los distintos intérpretes ¿hablarían del mismo instrumento al referirse al acordeón?, o quizás este término haya sufrido una transformación (como consecuencia de la propia transformación del instrumento) de un nombre común a una denominación genérica.

Parece ser que, al igual que el concepto de “Música” hemos de pluralizarlo para que adquiriera un sentido concreto, ya tampoco parece tener sentido hablar del acordeón, sino de (distintos...) acordeones.

Quizás también, ya fuera hora de contemporaneizar la transnochada concepción de aquella “Introducción a la composición para acordeón” (*Einführung in die Komposition für Akkordeon*, Hohner 1955) de H. Herrman, actualizándola, de manera que los estudiantes de Composición (y compositores en general) dispusieran de un medio informativo sobre las características técnico interpretativas y compositivas del acordeón/ones. La propuesta está lanzada...

(3) Bentzon, 1919 Copenhague; Olsen, 1922 Copenhague; Lundquist, 1920 Estocolmo; Schmidt, 1928 Dinamarca, etc.

(4) Accordion Teacher's Guild (1941). Ver: *The Accordion* (T. Charuhas), N.Y., Pietro Deiro 1955, página 51, y, *L' Accordeón, Instrument du XXéme Siecle* (P. Gervasoni) Paris, Editions Mazo 1986, página 73.

CONSIDERACIONES RESPECTO AL TEMA I

- ⊕ Importancia por su condición de comienzo; generador de movimiento e inercia rítmica.
- ⊕ Más que como una idea definida, es presentado como un “proceso”, rítmicamente estructurado por el elemento ordenador que representa el silencio de negra (ver su posterior aparición “sonora” en el compás 80).
- ⊕ A pesar de su aspecto móvil/cambiante (definido en/por su propio movimiento), puede argumentarse su condición de “Tema” por dos razones claras: su recurrencia a través de la obra mediante sucesivas transformaciones ⁽¹⁾ y el desarrollo de los núcleos inicial y final del Tema (compases 1 y 7 respectivamente), este último exténsamente desarrollado hacia el final de la obra ⁽²⁾. Compases: 61, 72/73, 177/80, 210/13, 213/14, 214/17, 217/22, 222/27, 227/33.
- ⊕ Puede ser definido como un “proceso generativo” de una célula armónica ⁽³⁾; desarrollada en los 8 primeros compases, rítmica y gradualmente a través de sucesivas fases cromáticas ascendentes, hasta alcanzar una primera definición (acumulación armónica en los compases 7/8) continuando a partir de aquí su proceso de crecimiento hasta alcanzar una vital pulsación motora (pedal rítmico; fondo rítmico), bajo la cual (MIII) se expondrá un segundo tema (Tema II) melódicamente definido y de contrastado carácter respecto al Tema I, y cuyas tres primeras notas, características de su comienzo (compás 18/19), podrían verse figuradas (quizás forzando un poco el análisis, y teniendo en cuenta su relación interválica) en los sonidos Mi $\flat$, Fa $\sharp$ y Fa $\sharp$, correspondientes a los compases 5/6 ⁽⁴⁾.

9

(♩ = ca 200) With a hard beat Torbjörn Lundquist, 1965

(non rit.) sempre

B.B. 3 4 3 2

Tema I: desarrollo de la “célula armónica”.

⊕ **Transformaciones del Tema I:** metamorfosis simple ⁽⁵⁾ ...el ritmo se mantiene... el Tema se reconoce, conserva su “Identidad”, ...auditiva...



compás 1

Cabeza del Tema por m. c. ⁽⁶⁾ MI y MIII al unísono



compás 58

Simultaneidad (especular), en el MI, de m. d. ⁽⁷⁾ y m. c. sobre pedal rítmico. Éste, basado en la alternancia de una nota entre los manuales MII y MIII; reforzando la característica acentuación “métrica” del silencio de negra:



compás 80

Movimiento contrario sobre ritmo pedal. M. r. ⁽⁸⁾ de los compases 121/23 y m. c. de 158/59:



compás 164

M. d. con mutaciones. M. c. de 164/65. Retrogradación por m.c. de 122/23. M. r. de 118/119:



compás 168



compás 223



compás 231

- (1) Ver página 10.
- (2) Ver página 11.
- (3) Ver ejemplo musical, pág. 9.
- (4) Ver página 18.
- (5) Metamorfosis ...3. Zool. Cambio que experimentan muchos animales durante su desarrollo, y que se manifiesta no sólo en la variación de la forma, sino también en las funciones y el género de vida. Llámase sencilla cuando la forma del animal se mantiene constante, pero adquiere nuevos órganos, como las alas en los grillos; complicada, cuando la forma del animal al nacer no tiene ningún parecido con la que tiene en su estado adulto, como las mariposas.
- (6) Movimiento contrario...
- (7) Movimiento directo (original).
- (8) Movimiento retrógado (especular temporal...).

CARACTERÍSTICAS INTERPRETATIVAS

⊖ La obra está escrita para acordeón “integral”: MI (opcional el sistema de botones o teclas) ⁽¹⁾, MII, y MIII (MII y MIII simultáneos, con 9 hileras). Ver las indicaciones interpretativas de Ellegaard (pagina 5/7 de la partitura), suficientemente explícitas: extensión tonal, notación, digitación, registración, etc.



compás 33

Continuidad melódica entre los manuales MI/MIII.

- ⊕ Interfuncionalidad de los manuales: consideración de los manuales MI y MIII como un “continuo” sonoro, tanto en el tratamiento del material melódico, como armónico (fusión tímbrica de los manuales MI y MIII): compases 7, 54/56, 171/72, 203.

compás 110

¡Dos instrumentos!: dos versiones.

- ⊕ Aprovechamiento de los medios interpretativos: utilización de los recursos expresivos extremos del espectro sonoro:

- Dinámica: 38, 56, 65 108/9, 113, 126, 131, 217, 254.
- Tesitura/extensión tonal: 113, 162!, (S. B.), 254.
- Timbre/registración:
 - Empleo exhaustivo de registros: 80!, 113!
 - Desplazamiento en los cambios de registros 55/56, 64, 163, 174/75, 222.
 - Equiparación de registros en los manuales MII/III: 43, 203 ⁽²⁾.
- Carácter/expresión: dulce 95, frenético 119, furioso 125, misterioso 137, etc.
- Rapidez/velocidad de ejecución: 33/34, 109, 119 → , 146, 254.
- Problemas técnicos de ejecución (dependiendo del “tipo” de instrumento):
 - MI: 23 → , 109, 194 →.
 - MII: 160 → .
 - MIII: 33/34, 110 (b. b.), 191 → , 217 → .
 - Combinación MII/MIII (S. b./b. b.): desplazamiento por cambio de manual: 43/44, 55/56, 80, 129/31, 169.
- Fraseo, articulación, matices etc.: dificultades derivadas del antagonismo Ritmo/Compás; escritura detallada del fraseo, articulación, matices, etc.: 156 → .

- ⊕ Espectro tonal.

Extensión total

⊖ Equilibrio entre el pensamiento musical “abstracto” y su adaptación técnico/instrumental: 26/29, 48/51, 84 →, 169/71.



compás 149

Interfuncionalidad de los manuales: “paso” del MIII al MI...

(1) A tener en cuenta la posición integradora respecto a la concepción sobre los distintos sistemas...

(2) $\odot = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \end{array}$ y $\ominus = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \end{array}$

ASPECTOS TEMPORALES

⊖ Tiempo/Forma: De aproximadamente unos 7 minutos escasos de duración, la obra puede considerarse dividida por un eje central (situado entre los compases 136/137) en dos partes, cada una da las cuales da comienzo con uno de los dos *Tempos* básicos en que es desarrollado todo el proceso musical: ♩ = ca. 200, With a hard beat (comienzo)-meno mosso, ♩ = 160 (!) (compás 95) (*misterioso meno mosso*) ♩ = ca.160 (compás 137)-Tempo I (compás 181) *a tempo (meno mosso)*, (compás 237).



compás 30

Insistencia / prolongación rítmica de un acorde.

⊖ Carácter rítmico: marcada preponderancia del aspecto rítmico a través de toda la obra.



compás 36

Reposo rítmico sobre una nota.

⊖ Antagonismo Ritmo/Compás: sistemática irregularidad rítmica (compás 5/4 -isometría asimétrica-⁽¹⁾ a través de toda la obra): desplazamiento continuo de la acentuación regular del compás: diseños rítmicos “pares” dentro de una métrica “impar”, dando como consecuencia un importante juego a la matización dinámica, como elemento ordenador en el fraseo⁽²⁾.



compás 164

Antagonismo Ritmo/Compás.

15

⊖ Continuidad. Ausencia de silencios prolongados (sólo dos compases de silencio -40 y 253- en toda la obra): continuo flujo musical (característica de su desarrollo orgánico⁽³⁾, en un proceso inductivo de inercia rítmica, únicamente alterado por graduales cambios de Tempo ($\text{♩} = 160 / \text{♩} = 200$): compases 93, 177, 231/35.



compás 88

Reposo rítmico sobre dos sonidos.

⊖ Equilibrio Movimiento/Reposo. Características:

- Reposos rítmicos (polarización rítmica): 29 → , 35 → , 91 → .
- Breves frases o diseños rítmicos sobre notas o acordes pedales (bordones): 24!, 35, 44!, 55, 91/95, 101/13, 222/23, 227.
- Fondos rítmicos (pedales rítmicos, ostinatos): 16, 80!, 137, 152, 164, 197.

- Repeticiones incisivas; diseños armónicos: 29, 214/17; desarrollos de las figuraciones rítmicas los Temas: núcleos inicial y final del Tema I; elementos rítmicos (isorritmo ♩ ♩ ♩) del Tema II etc.
- Variaciones rítmicas sobre dos notas: 29!, 76, 80!, 88/90, 101, 107/8, 113/14.



compás 101

Dos notas, un final: resolución de una inercia rítmica...

- ⊕ Ruptura de la regularidad/uniformidad rítmica de la “cadenza” (compás 119) metamorfosis compleja ⁽⁴⁾ por retrogradación: ligera elasticidad temporal en función de la “expresividad” (contenido expresivo que puede perfilarse a partir del Tema III (compás 95, *meno mosso -dolce-*): *sostenuto, frenético, risoluto*, etc.



compás 119

Un comienzo que se acaba

(1) Ana María Locatelli de Pégamo: La música Tribal, Oriental y de las Antiguas Culturas Mediterráneas (historia de la Música, Tomo I) Ricordi Americana, 1980 (página 33).

(2) La concepción del ritmo como factor estructural y elemento ordenador del desarrollo musical, ya prefigurado a partir del “Ars Nova” francesa (Vitry, Machaut, noción de isorritmia -talea/color-, etc.), y llevado a sus extremos por Messiaen y la posterior generalización del método serial, es tenido en cuenta por Lundquist en el desarrollo estructural de su Metamorfosis de la siguiente manera: si combinamos simultáneamente, por ejemplo, una serie de dos elementos en un compás de cinco tiempos (5/4) nos dará como resultado un ciclo completo de dos compases, durante el transcurso de los cuales los (dos) elementos de la serie (y por tanto, ésta) serán continuamente renovados por el desplazamiento de su acentuación rítmica: compases 31/32, 36, 92, 164 (MIII), 197, 215/16, 227/29. Si los elementos son tres, el ciclo se repetirá cada tres compases; si seis ^(*), cada seis compases etc. ¡La fórmula es fácil!: $K \cdot c = s$ (K = menor número natural, c = compás (número de elementos), s = serie (número de elementos)).

(3) Organicismo, ver página, 17.

(4) Metamorfosis, ver página, 12.

(*) Duell (1966) Hohner 1967, página 17 (serie de 6 elementos distribuidos en 5 tiempos).

UNIDAD. Principios estructurales: factores que contribuyen a la percepción unitaria de la obra.

- ⊖ Tratamiento cíclico del Tema I mediante sus diversas transformaciones ⁽¹⁾.
- ⊖ Uniformidad métrica, como elemento coesionador rítmico: compás 5/4, red métrica unificadora.
- ⊖ Unidad en el lenguaje: “2º modo con transposiciones”; serie básica de 8 sonidos generadora de la “célula armónica”, principio unificador armónico/modal.
- ⊖ Tratamiento reexpositivo de la segunda mitad de la obra (compás 136/37).
- ⊖ Continuidad, propia del desarrollo orgánico de la obra, como principio estructural ⁽²⁾.



Dos versiones (MI y MII) de una misma idea: dos maneras de decir/una forma de pensar.

- (1) Ver página, 10.
- (2) El organicismo sostiene que las obras de arte son análogas a las cosas vivas en tanto presentan los mismos procesos naturales y se desarrollan conforme a los mismos procesos naturales.
- Toda la materia se halla en continuo pasaje por una serie de metamorfosis en las que cada etapa sucesiva es a la vez un resumen de su historia y la semilla de su futuro. (Lewis Rowell: Introducción a la Filosofía de la Música (gedisa 1985). The University of Massachussets Press, Amherst 1983 *Thinking about Music*).

PLANTEAMIENTOS COMPOSITIVOS/PROCEDIMIENTOS TÉCNICOS.

- ⊖ Economía de medios: abundancia de procedimientos; variedad de planteamientos/procedimientos técnicos en la composición de la obra, lo que implica variedad de planteamientos/procedimientos técnicos en la interpretación.

Simetría especular (movimiento contrario).



- ⊖ Explotación sistemática de cada una de las características sonoras propias del instrumento: Timbre/registro, Entonación/extensión tonal, Intensidad/expresión dinámica, Espacialidad/distribución topográfica entre los distintos manuales del material musical, etc. (ver características interpretativas, página 12).

Un problema de percepción para el oído...



compás 113

- ⊖ Unidad de los elementos del Tema II.



compás 9



compás 139/40



compás 18/19



compás 12



compás 54/55



compás 42



compás 48



compás 189



compás 146



compás 153



compás 198



compás 36

⊖ Artificiosidad en el procesamiento del material temático: m. c.: 58, (80), 171/72, 197; m. r.: 116/171. Equilibrio entre la percepción auditiva (transformaciones sencillas del Tema I ⁽¹⁾) y la percepción conceptual, donde desaparece la “identidad” auditiva: transformaciones complejas del solo “cadencial” (116/29), como m. r. del desarrollo temático (153/71); estricto desde la nota “Re”, compás 117, hasta la misma nota, en el compás 170 ⁽²⁾.



compás 203

La música habla por si misma...

⊖ Diferenciación de las funciones estructurales: exposiciones (Temas: Tema I, inicio de la obra, 1/5; Tema II: 18 →; Tema III: 95 →; Frases melódicas: 26, 41, 65, 103, 109 →, 119 →, 153), separaciones/ transiciones (12/15, 65), progresiones (48 →, 84 →, 169/70, 213 →), separaciones/uniones (177 →), prolongaciones (30, 35, 223), repeticiones/reexposiciones (Tema I, 137 →), combinaciones (65) etc.



compás 144

Reversibilidad



compás 23

¡Digitación...! ¿y el 5º?

⊖ Movimientos melódicos: ascenso/descenso (tensión/distensión); rápido ascenso en el desarrollo arpegiado por cuartas (26/27, 90/91, 234/36); repetición descendente de un motivo en tres octavas (52/54, 128, 219 →, 235, 248); movimientos melódicos descendentes en “solos” y “cadenza” 108/13, 119/132, etc.



compás 235

Ascenso



compás 125

Ver "furia" en Diccionario de la lengua española,
R. A. E. : ¡ ...7 posibles interpretaciones... !

- ⊕ Equilibrio de contrastes: carácter de los Temas; Timbres (113/15, 130/31); Tesituras; Dinámicos; de texturas; rápido/lento; movimiento/reposo (109 →, 113 →, 95 →); etc.

De/generación: imagen especular/temporal.



compás 117



compás 168

- ⊕ Características estructurales derivadas de su desarrollo orgánico: generación/degeneración de temas, continuidad, constantes: modo/germen armónico, diseños rítmicos etc.



compás 127

Re/de/generación: generación de un final.



compás 104

- ⊕ Armonías: tratamiento armónico/modal: armonía de cuartas (26, 101, 237), procesos armónicos: terceras menores (48, 62, 77), cromatismos (85, 104, 170, 199, 212), etc.

- ⊕ Texturas:

- Monofónica (1 →, 118, 245), fragmentada (distribuida entre los manuales): 33/34, 109/13, 117/36, 245/50, unísono (homorítmica): 58/59, 150, 171/76, 203/29.
- Homofonías modales (fondos rítmicos, armónicos etc.):
 - frases melódicas sobre (o bajo) fondo rítmico: 18 → , 139 → .

- frases melódicas sobre (o bajo) fondo armónico: 26 → , 41 → , 45, 55/57.
- frases melódicas sobre nota(s) pedal (bordón): 24/25, 95!, 113.
- frases melódicas sobre ritmo pedal (ostinato): 80!, 95, 197 → .
- Ritmos sobre nota pedal: 35 → , 222 → .
- Polifónicas: 60 → , 65 → , 73 → , 194/96!.
- Rítmico/ armónicas: 29 → , 12! → , 29 → , 48 → , 203!, 210 → !.



compás 235

Textura

⊕ Proceso de fragmentación (segmentación, disgregación, disolución, de-generación, etc.) melódica: generación de un final.



compás 117



compás 119



compás 245

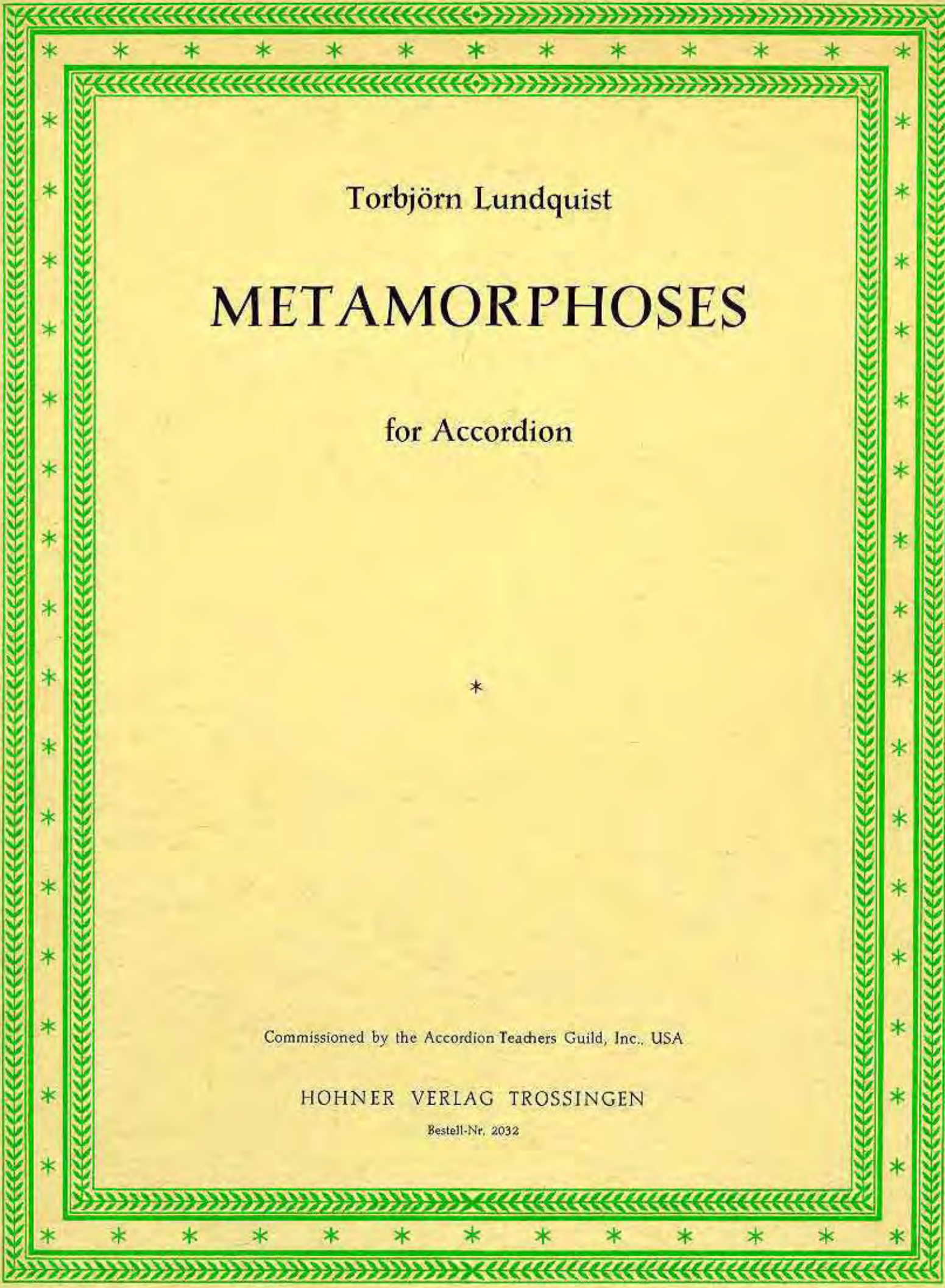
(1) Ver página 10.

(2) Lundquist vuelve a emplear aquí otro procedimiento que podemos retrotraer históricamente al periodo del “Ars Nova”: la retrogradación (ver, como ejemplo característico, la estructura polifónica retrogradable (simetría especular en el Tiempo) del rondó “Ma fin est mon commencement” de G. de Machaut: R. de Candé página 296; volumen Iº de su historia de la música. Ver también el capítulo 17, página 128 (y página 16) de 40.000 años de música, Luis de Caralt 1970 (Plon 1961) de J. Chailley.

OBRA

• Partita Piccola	Hohner	1965	(1965)
• Metamorphoses	Hohner	1966	(1965)
• Bewegungen (oc. cuarteto de cuerda)	Hohner	1966	(1966)
• Concerto da camera (oc. orquesta)	Sue.	1966	(1965) W. H.
• Plasticity	T. F.	1967	(1967)
• Duell (ac. percusión)	Hohner	1967	(1966)
• Neunzweistimmige Inventionen	Hohner	1967	(1966)
• Stereogramm I	Ms.		(1968)
• Allerlei	Hohner	1968	
• Stereogram II (ac. guit. el. perc.)	SISM		(1968)
• Therr archaics (2 ac.)	Ms.		(1968)
• Sonatina piccola	Hohner	1969	(1967)
• Botany Play	W.M.	1969	(1968)
• Stereogramm III (ac. gui. el. perc.)	P. K. W.	1969	
• Intarzia (ac. orqu. de cuerda)	Ms.		(1968)!
• Microscope	T. F.	1971!	
• Lappri	Ms.		(1972)
• Stockholm-music (ac. orgue. cuerda)	T. F.		(1972)
• Bailad (2 ac.)	T. F.	1973	(1968)
• Sextett (6 ac.)	T. F.	1973!	
• Sonata	Ms.		(1978)
• Bellows symphony (2 ac.)	Ms.		(1979)
• Musik fur Anfanger-Schule (orqu. ac.)	Ms.		(1980)
• Assoziationen.	Hohner	1983	(1981)

TITO MARCOS



Torbjörn Lundquist

METAMORPHOSES

for Accordion

*

Commissioned by the Accordion Teachers Guild, Inc., USA

HOHNER VERLAG TROSSINGEN

Bestell-Nr. 2032

Torbjörn Lundquist

METAMORPHOSES

for Accordion

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Bestell-Nr. 2032



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My "METAMORPHOSES" for solo accordion were commissioned by the Accordion Teachers' Guild, Inc., (USA) - and written in intimate co-operation with MOGENS ELLEGAARD and his Free Bass Accordion.

After I had composed the "Partita Piccola", which was my first attempt to write for the accordion, I wanted to further exploit the potentials of the instrument in a more explosive, more modern idiom. I also wished to utilize its great flexibility and adaptability to the varied forms of musical expression.

I wanted to write a relatively short piece that would cover as rich a range as possible from ppp to fff; from *dolcissimo* to *frenetico*; from dansant vitality to gracious gentility and serious contemplation. For this challenge, the Metamorphosis-form seemed to be the perfect medium.

Whether I was successful, is not for me to say. But of this I am certain: In the hands of Ellegaard, the Free Bass Accordion has fulfilled my every intention, and has convinced me that it is definitely capable of surviving in the field of serious music.

Meine „Metamorphosen“ für Solo-Akkordeon sind eine Auftragsarbeit für den Amerikanischen Akkordeonlehrer-Verband (Accordion Teachers' Guild, Inc. USA) und wurden in enger Zusammenarbeit mit Mogens Ellegaard und seinem Akkordeon mit Bariton-(Melodie-)Baß-Manual komponiert.

Nachdem ich die „Partita Piccola“ geschrieben hatte, die mein erster Kompositionsversuch für das Akkordeon war, wollte ich die Möglichkeiten des Instruments weiter ergründen, und zwar in einer explosiveren, moderneren Form. Dabei wollte ich mir die hohe Flexibilität und Anpassungsfähigkeit des Instruments an die verschiedenen musikalischen Ausdrucksformen zunutze machen.

Ich beabsichtigte, ein verhältnismäßig kurzes Stück zu schreiben, das jedoch einen möglichst großen Bereich umfassen sollte - vom ppp bis fff; von *dolcissimo* bis *frenetico*; gleichzeitig voller Vitalität und graziöser Leichtigkeit ebenso wie ernster Kontemplation. Für diese Aufgabe schien die Form der Metamorphose am besten geeignet.

Es kann nicht meine Aufgabe sein, zu entscheiden, ob ich Erfolg hatte. Eines kann ich jedoch mit Sicherheit sagen: In den Händen von Mogens Ellegaard hat das Akkordeon mit Bariton-(Melodie-)Bässen allen meinen Anforderungen vollkommen entsprochen und mich davon überzeugt, daß es ohne Zweifel die Fähigkeiten hat, auf dem Gebiet der ernsten Musik zu überleben.

J'ai composé mes «Métamorphoses» pour accordéonistes solistes sur commande de l'association des professeurs d'accordéon américaine (Accordion Teachers' Guild, Inc.). J'ai collaboré avec Mogens Ellegaard, accordéoniste utilisant les basses baritons.

Après avoir composé la «Partita Piccola», mon premier essai d'écriture pour accordéon, je désirais élargir les possibilités de cet instrument par une forme plus percutante et plus moderne. Je profitais de la grande souplesse et des différentes expressions musicales de cet instrument.

J'avais l'intention de composer une petite œuvre mais d'une grande étendue - du ppp jusqu'au fff; du *dolcissimo* jusqu'au *frenetio*; en même temps pleine de vitalité et interprétation sérieuse. Pour ce, la forme de la métamorphose me semblait la plus convenable.

Ce n'est pas à moi de décider si c'est un succès. Mais une chose est certaine: L'accordéon à basses baritons joué par Mogens Ellegaard remplit toutes mes exigences et je suis persuadé qu'il a sans doute les capacités de survivre dans le domaine de la musique classique.

NOTES ON THE PERFORMANCE

TORBJÖRN LUNDQUIST's "Metamorphoses" were written for the FREE BASS ACCORDION, and a correct execution of the music requires an instrument with both 120 Standard Bass (Stradella) and a manual of single bass notes with at least this tonal range:



Notation

To indicate which bass system should be applied, one will find these signs:

B.B. = BARYTONE (Bassetti, or FREE) Bass

S.B. = STANDARD (Stradella) Bass

Where **S.B.** is indicated, the American standard bass notation of chord symbols and bass notes has been used. Thus, M = Major Bass Chord, m = Minor Bass Chord, 7 = Dominant Seventh Chord, and d = Diminished Seventh Chord.

Where **B.B.** is wanted, every note and chord must be played as written. The bass fingering is for the CONTINENTAL FREE BASS SYSTEM (Bassetti).

Registers

Some new switch symbols have been contrived for the B.B., assuming that the system contains two sets of reeds. These symbols will present no problems to anybody who is familiar with the standard switch notation.

⊖ = One Reed - Sounds as written

⊕ = One Reed - Sounds an octave higher

⊗ = Two Reeds - Octave Coupling

An 8va or 8va bassa sign over or under a switch symbol (in treble or bass) means that the passage following the symbol should be played an octave higher or lower than the written pitch - until a change is indicated by another switch symbol WITHOUT any signs (or a LOCO sign). Every change of register was carefully planned by the composer in his strive for tonal variation, colouring, or balancing of treble and bass. The registration is therefore to be regarded as an important part of the interpretation.

It has, indeed, been a privilege to be allowed to participate in the creation of the present exciting offering. And not only is the composer to be congratulated on a brilliant contemporary accordion composition - the ACCORDION TEACHER's GUILD, Inc. must be thanked for yet another welcome contribution to the scarce literature of good original music. It is to be hoped that the accordion world will demonstrate its appreciation by adopting the "Metamorphoses" in the future standard repertoire.

MOGENS ELLEGAARD

ANMERKUNGEN FÜR DEN SPIELER

TORBJÖRN LUNDQUIST's „Metamorphoses“ wurden für Akkordeon mit Bariton-(Melodie-)Baß-Manual geschrieben. Zur korrekten Wiedergabe des Werkes ist ein Instrument mit 120 Standardbässen und Baritonbässen mit mindestens folgendem Tonumfang erforderlich:



Notation

Folgende Zeichen geben an, welches Baßmanual gespielt werden muß:

B.B. = Bariton-(Melodie-)Baß-Manual

S.B. = Standardbaß-Manual (120 Bässe)

Für das S.B.-Manual wurde zur Bezeichnung der Akkordsymbole und Baßtöne die amerikanische Standardbaß-Notation angewandt. So bezeichnet „M“ den Durakkord, „m“ den Mollakkord, „7“ den Dominantseptakkord und „d“ den verminderten Septakkord.

Wo das B.B.-Manual gefordert ist, muß jede Note und jeder Akkord so gespielt werden wie notiert. Der Baßfingersatz ist für die Hohner-Baritonbass-Anordnung gedacht.

Registrierung

Für die 2-chörigen Baritonbässe wurden einige neue Registersymbole entwickelt, die jemandem, der mit den üblichen Symbolen vertraut ist, keine Schwierigkeiten machen sollten

 = einchörig - Grundreihe (8')

 = einchörig - hohe Oktave (4')

 = zweichörig - Grundreihe und hohe Oktave (8' = 4')

Ein „8va“- oder „8va-bassa“-Zeichen über oder unter einem Registersymbol (im Diskant oder Baß) bedeutet, daß so lange eine Oktave höher oder tiefer gespielt werden muß, bis Aufhebung erfolgt durch ein weiteres Registersymbol **ohne** einen „8va“- oder „8va bassa“-Vermerk (oder durch „loco“). Jede Registeränderung wurde vom Komponisten sorgfältig durchdacht in dem Bestreben, Tonvariation, Klangfarbe und Balance zwischen Diskant und Bass zu erzielen. Die Registrierung muß daher als wichtiger Bestandteil der Interpretation angesehen werden.

Es war in der Tat ein Vorzug, an der Schöpfung dieses neuen, begeisternden Werkes teilnehmen zu dürfen. Man muß nicht nur dem Komponisten zu diesem brillianten, zeitgenössischen Werk gratulieren, ebenso ist dem Amerikanischen Akkordeonlehrer-Verband (Accordion Teacher's Guild, Inc.) für diese willkommene Bereicherung des ohnehin knappen Repertoires an guter Originalmusik zu danken. Man kann nur hoffen, daß die Akkordeonwelt ihre Anerkennung zeigen wird durch Aufnahme der „Metamorphoses“ in das künftige Standardrepertoire.

MOGENS ELLEGAARD

REMARQUES POUR LE JOUEUR

Les «Métamorphoses» de TORBJÖRN LUNDQUIST ont été écrites pour accordéon à basses baritons. Pour pouvoir jouer correctement cette œuvre il faut un instrument à 120 basses standards et basses baritons avec l'étendue suivante:



Notation

Les marques suivantes disent quel système de basses doit être utilisé:

B.B. = bariton

S.B. = standard (120 basses)

Pour le clavier S.B. la notation standard américaine a été utilisée pour les basses et les accords. «M» signifie l'accord majeur, «m» l'accord mineur, «7» l'accord de septième dominante et «d» l'accord de septième diminuée. Là où le clavier B.B. est précisé, il faut jouer chaque note et chaque accord comme indiqué. Le doigté est prévu pour les basses Hohner-Bariton (doigté italien).

Registres

Pour les basses baritons à 2 voix quelques nouveaux symboles de registres ont été employés, mais qui ne causent aucune difficulté pour ceux qui sont déjà habitués aux autres symboles.

 = une voix - rangée fondamentale (8')

 = une voix - octave aiguë (4')

 = deux voix - rangée fondamentale et octave aiguë (8' = 4')

Le symbole «8va» ou «8va bassa» au-dessus ou en-dessous d'un symbole de registre (côté chant et côté basses) signifie que l'on doit jouer une octave plus haute ou plus basse jusqu'à ce qu'un autre symbole de registre suive **sans** «8va» ou «8va bassa» (ou par «loco»). Chaque changement de registres a été soigneusement étudié par le compositeur avec le but, d'atteindre le meilleur résultat en variation de ton, timbre et balance entre côté chant et côté basses. L'utilisation des registres représente donc une partie importante de l'interprétation.

C'était en effet un honneur de participer à la création de cette œuvre exaltante. La gratitude pour cette œuvre brillante et moderne ne va pas seulement au compositeur, mais également à l'association des professeurs d'accordéon américaine (Accordion Teachers' Guild, Inc.) pour cet enrichissement du répertoire rare de musique originale pour accordéon. Il reste à espérer que les accordéonistes montrent leur compréhension en adoptant les «Métamorphoses» dans leur répertoire standard.

MOGENS ELLEGAARD

Commissioned by the
Accordion Teachers' Guild
Inc., USA

Metamorphoses

(♩ = ca 200) With a hard beat
8va

Torbjörn Lundquist, 1965

The musical score for "Metamorphoses" is written for piano accordion. It consists of six systems of music. The first system is in 5/4 time, marked *f* and *8va*. The second system is in 4/4 time, marked *(non rit.)* and *sempre*. The third system is in 4/4 time, marked *in tempo*. The fourth system is in 4/4 time, marked *mp* and *mf*, with *loco* markings and a circled *loco* symbol. The fifth system is in 4/4 time, marked *f*. The sixth system is in 4/4 time, marked *solo*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics, and fingerings.

*) Only for piano accordion

*) Nur für Pianoakkordeon

*) Seulement pour accordéon à touches piano

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2032

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This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in a minor key given the prevalence of flats. It consists of six systems of staves. The first five systems each have a treble and bass staff. The sixth system has a treble staff with a complex chordal texture and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. Dynamics include 'diminuendo' and 'pp' (pianissimo). The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

p

8va bassa

S.B.

mp

B.B.

mf

f

pp

sempre intensivo

*) 8va --- Only for piano accordion
 *) 8va --- Nur für Pianoakkordeon
 *) 8va --- Seulement pour accordéon à touches piano

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with various note values and rests, including a long melisma line. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Below the bass staff, there are fingerings (3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4) and a final measure with a 4. A key signature of one flat (B-flat) is indicated at the beginning. A common time signature (C) is also present.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which is a simple, catchy tune. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style, with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The accompaniment is also simple, using chords and single notes. The score is presented in a clear, legible format, with the notes and staff lines clearly visible.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The melody consists of several phrases, some of which are repeated. The accompaniment includes chords and single notes. The score is written in a standard musical notation style.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef. The piano accompaniment is on two staves, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is in 3/4 time. The piano part features a prominent bass line with fingerings 2, 3, 4, 5. The melody is simple and catchy, with a chorus that repeats. The score includes a key signature change from one sharp to one flat (Bb) in the second system.

[illegible]

*) Play the „F“ alternately on B.B. and S.B. manuals - to obtain changes in tonal quality and „weight“.

) „F“ ist abwechselnd auf dem **B.B.- und **S.B.**-Manual zu spielen, wodurch ein Wechsel in Tonfarbe und -volumen erzielt wird.*

*) Le „Fa“ est à jouer en changeant du clavier **B.B.** sur le clavier **S.B.** ce qui change le timbre et la puissance du son.

(☺)

crescendo

(cresc.)

legato sempre

ff

poco a poco ritenuto a - - - - -

diminuendo

meno mosso

mp dolce

diminuendo

4 2 5 2 4 2 5 2 4 2 5 2

pp

4 3 2

4 3 2 5 3 2 4 3 2 5 3 2 4 3 2

ff non legato

Piano accordion

4 3 2 5 4 2 4 3 2 3 2 4

Button-Key accordion

R. H. L. H.

4 3 2 3 2 4

pp

p

un poco sostenuto

R. H.

f frenetico

mf risoluto

mp un poco sostenuto

ff furioso

mf

misterioso (meno mosso)
(♩ = ca. 160)

L. H.

(B.B.) *p*

S. B. *ff*

diminuendo

pp

*) Change switch while holding the note.

*) Ton aushalten, während das Register gewechselt wird.

*) Changez le registre pendant qu'une note est soutenue.

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Debussy, Op. 27, No. 1. The score is in G-flat major (three flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of 16 measures across eight staves. The first four staves (1-4) feature a complex piano introduction with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (5) has a "poco a poco" marking and a "crescendo" instruction. The sixth staff (6) is marked "Tempo I" and "Solo". The seventh and eighth staves (7-8) continue the piano part with sustained chords and moving lines. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings like "mf" and "crescendo".

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a study or exercise. It consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements:

- Staff 1:** Treble staff has a series of chords and single notes. Bass staff has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2.
- Staff 2:** Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 4-2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4.
- Staff 3:** Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 5, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3.
- Staff 4:** Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 3, 4.
- Staff 5:** Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 4, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3.
- Staff 6:** Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 4, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 2.
- Staff 7:** Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 4, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 2.

Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *S. B.* (Sforzando). The notation also includes various musical symbols such as accidentals, slurs, and articulation marks.

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 2/4.

The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Features a complex melodic line in the right hand with many slurs and ties. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Labels "B. B." and "S. B." are present below the staves.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic development. A "cresc." (crescendo) marking is placed above the right hand. The left hand continues with eighth notes.
- System 3:** The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The left hand has a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.
- System 4:** The right hand has a series of chords and moving lines. A "fff" (fortissimo) dynamic marking is present. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 5:** The right hand has a series of chords and moving lines. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 6:** The right hand has a series of chords and moving lines. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 7:** The right hand has a series of chords and moving lines. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, accents, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The page number 18 is in the top left corner.

2 3 4

ritenuto - - - - - *molto* *Lunga* *poco a*

sempre fff *dim.* *f*

poco - - - - - *a tempo (meno mosso)*

mp dolce

p

8va

mf poco energico *p*

pp *mp* *poco rit.* *a tempo* *Risoluto*

8va bassa



Printed in Germany

TORBJÖRN IWAN LUNDQUIST

Metamorphoses

für Akkordeon

HV 43b

1965/1997

ISMN M-50010-055-3

AUGEMUS MUSIKVERLAG
Ralf Kaupenjohann, Bleckstraße 1a, 44809 Bochum

Vorwort

Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist komponierte die *Metamorphoses* 1965 im Auftrag der *American Accordion Teachers' Guild* für ein Akkordeon, dessen Baßastatur aus einer Kombination von Standardbaßmanual und Einzeltonmanual bestand.

Die vorliegende Version der *Metamorphoses* entstand 1997 für ein Akkordeon, dessen Baßastatur nur aus einem Einzeltonmanual besteht und in ihrer Lage zur Hand sowie ihrer Größe weitgehend der Knopftastatur der Diskantseite angeglichen ist. Das bedeutet: Spiel mit fünf Fingern, gleicher Fingersatz und gleiche Möglichkeiten bei Mehrstimmigkeit und Artikulation wie auf der Diskanttastatur sowie ein größerer gleichzeitig erreichbarer Ambitus als auf den Einzeltonmanualen der Kombi-Instrumente.

Ursprünglich beabsichtigte ich lediglich, die Aussetzung der Standardbaßstellen und mir schlüssiger scheinende Stimmführungen von Lundquist autorisieren zu lassen sowie einige Fragen zu klären. Er begegnete meinem Ansinnen überaus aufgeschlossen und zeigte sich in der Folge in dankenswertem Umfang zur neuerlichen Beschäftigung mit dem Werk bereit. Zur Erläuterung seiner Intentionen sandte er mir die 1996 auf Wunsch des schwedischen Pianisten Tom Ernst entstandene Klavierversion des Stückes, da sich das Manuskript der Erstfassung nicht mehr in seinem Besitz befand. Die Beschäftigung mit dieser Version führte letztlich zu einer Überarbeitung des Werkes, die, wie sich zeigte, Lundquists ursprünglichen Intentionen entgegenkam.

So wurden beispielsweise einige Lagen der 1965 veröffentlichten Ausgabe korrigiert, da vom Herausgeber ohne Rücksprache mit dem Komponisten oktavierende Register über den Notentext gezeichnet wurden. Weiterhin entstand mit der Klavierversion zusätzliches Material, das teilweise auch für die Akkordeonversion eine Bereicherung darstellt und eingearbeitet wurde.

Allerdings bestand durch den Sachverhalt, daß die Klavierversion und nicht das Manuskript der Erstfassung die Grundlage der Überarbeitung darstellte, ein gewisses Risiko, daß eines der wichtigsten frühen Werke für Einzeltonakkordeon quasi zu einer zweiten Klavierversion mutiert. Deswegen bestand zwischen uns Konsens darüber, daß im Zweifelsfall die 1965 erschienene Ausgabe maßgeblich wäre. Vor diesem Hintergrund ist die Veröffentlichung der in Klammern gesetzten Artikulationszeichen für das Kopfmotiv und das erste Baßthema zu sehen. Sie wurden von Lundquist in den letzten von ihm durchgesehenen Entwurf zur vorliegenden Version eingetragen und entsprechen denen der Klavierversion. Bei dem Kopfmotiv ist mir die Übertragung der Marcato-Zeichen auf die Akkordeonversion nicht nachvollziehbar. Die Verwendung der Tenuto-Zeichen für den Auftakt des ersten Baßthemas als zusätzliche, sich auf die Intensität beziehende Angabe wäre unproblematisch, hätte Lundquist nicht außerdem den Legatobogen gestrichen. Da diese Stellen vor seinem Tode nicht mehr geklärt wurden und er hierzu in unseren Gesprächen auch nichts geäußert hatte, schien diese Form der Veröffentlichung am sinnvollsten.

Lundquists mit den Marcato-Zeichen verdeutlichte Vorstellung des Kopfmotives klärt aber wohl die Diskussion zwischen den Vertretern eines jazzig-rhythmischen Interpretationsansatzes und jenen Interpreten, welche die energetisch vorwärts drängende Entwicklung im Vordergrund sehen, im Sinne letzterer. Ergänzend hierzu seine Antwort auf die Frage, ob das Werk Beziehungen zu Paul Desmonds „Take five“ aufweist: ... „Take five“ kam leider zu spät in mein Leben, um mich inspirieren zu können. Das Stück ist ja schön in seinem „lazy“ wiegenden Stil. Schon hier haben wir die größte Verschiedenheit - meine Musik bohrt sich frenetisch aufwärts, immer aufwärts in einer fast sinfonischen Entwicklung. An anderer Stelle: „Take five“ fällt immer zurück - die „Metamorphosen“ steigern immer weiter...

Der Änderungsvorschlag zum Schlußtakt wurde von Lundquist sehr begrüßt, da das 16'/4'-Register als Klangfarbe und die Diskantseite als Klangquelle zusätzlich zum Tonmaterial weitere Anknüpfungspunkte an den Anfang des Stückes sind. Bekanntermaßen ist dieser Takt mit Beteiligung des 16'-Registers der Diskantseite in dieser Lage und mit der angestrebten Dynamik auf Grund der Anspracheprobleme auf den meisten Instrumenten nicht realisierbar, weshalb hier die tiefen Töne ad libitum in der linken Hand mitgespielt werden können. Interpreten, die über ein Instrument mit entsprechender Ansprache verfügen, handeln vollkommen im Sinne Torbjörn Iwan Lundquists, wenn sie den Takt ausschließlich im Diskant spielen.

Es bleiben noch folgende Hinweise:

- Der Notentext steht in klingender Höhe, so daß die Interpreten bei der Registrierung für die Tastaturlage verantwortlich sind.
- Die in Klammern gesetzten Register sowie die Angabe „m. d. 8^{va} al divisi ad lib.“ sind für Instrumente mit kleinerem Tonumfang gedacht.

Volker von Ohlen

Metamorphoses

Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist

With a hard beat (♩ = 208)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in 5/4 time. The right hand features a series of eighth notes with accents (>) and slurs. The left hand is mostly silent, with a few notes in the final measure. The dynamic is marked *f* (forte).

Measures 5-8. The right hand continues with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand has a few notes in the final measure. The tempo is marked *sempre in tempo*.

Measures 9-12. The right hand continues with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand has a few notes in the final measure. The dynamic is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Measures 13-15. The right hand continues with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand has a few notes in the final measure. The dynamic is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measures 16-19. The right hand continues with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand has a few notes in the final measure. The dynamic is marked *f* (forte).

19

(- -)

22

(⊕)

25

(⊕)

28

31

mf

34

8

diminuendo - - - - -

37

8

p

3/4 5/4

41

8

p

44

loco

8va

8va

47

mp

50

< mf

f

53

pp

56

f

59

sempre intensivo

62

65

pp

p

68

71

8va

74

8va

77

80

mf

83

86

crescendo

89

(cresc.)

legato sempre

ff

8

poco a poco ritenuto a

diminuendo

Meno mosso

8
95

mp dolce

8
98

8
101

pp

105

mp *mf*

108

Presto non legato

f *ff* | *unisono*

m. d. 8^{va} al divisi ad lib.

110

($\oplus$) ($\oplus$)

113

divisi *pp*

dolce

($\oplus$)

118

mp *unisono*

un poco sostenuto

p

pp *divisi f*

frenetico

($\oplus$) ($\oplus$)

121

un poco sostenuto

mf *p*

($\oplus$)

124

risoluto

mf

6

($\oplus$)

126 *furioso* *ff*

128 *mf*

131 *p* *fff* *p*

138 *Meno mosso* (♩ ≈ 160) *misterioso ma ritmico* *p*

141

144

crescendo

147

f

150

153

p *mp*

156

8
159

8
162

poco a poco - - - - - *a poco* - - - - -

165

pp

- - - *a poco* - - - - - *accelerando* - - - - -

168

p

8 - - - *molto a* - - - - - *Tempo I* (♩ ≈ 208)

171

crescendo molto

f



8
174

p *crescendo*

177

f *p* *mp*

180

mf *f*

183

(- -) (- -)

186

crescendo

189

ff *f*

192

ff *f*

195

ff *f*

198

pp *f*

201

pp *f*

204

204

207

207

210

210

crescendo

213

213

crescendo sempre

ff

216

216

crescendo molto

fff

219 ⁸

fff sempre

222

fff sempre

225

fff sempre

228 *in tempo sempre e frenetico*

fff sempre

231 *ritenuto* *molto*

fff sempre

234 *longa* ⊖ ⊖ ⊖ *senza gravità* ⊖

con tutta forza ⊖ *pp non legato*

237 *Meno mosso*

p

241 *tr.* *tr.* *pp*

246 *poco energico* ⊖

mp *unisono* *p* *pp*

250 ⊖ *poco rit.* *a tempo* *risoluto* ⊖

divisi *mp* *pp* *m. s. ad lib.*

Torbjörn Lundquist

SONATINA PICCOLA

für Akkordeon

✱

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Bestell-Nr. 0/133/330

SONATINA PICCOLA

für Akkordeon

Vigorso (♩=78)

I.

Torbjörn Lundquist
(1967)

f *espressivo*

8va

B.B.

ten.

8va bassa

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of chords and eighth notes. Bass staff contains a triplet of eighth notes. A circled '3' is below the first measure of the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with a half note, followed by eighth notes. Bass staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. A circled '8va' with a circle containing a minus sign is above the treble staff. A circled '4 3 2' is below the first measure of the bass staff. The text *non legato* is written below the treble staff. A circled '4 3 2' is below the last measure of the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a circled '4 3 2' below the first measure. A circled '8va' with a circle containing a minus sign is above the treble staff. The text *f marcato* is written below the treble staff. A circled '3' is below the last measure of the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Both staves contain eighth notes with triplet markings. A circled '4' is below the first measure of the bass staff. A circled '3 5' is below the second measure of the bass staff. A circled '4 2 3' is below the third measure of the bass staff. A circled '4 2 3' is below the fourth measure of the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Both staves contain eighth notes with triplet markings. A circled '5 3' is below the first measure of the bass staff. A circled '4 2 4' is below the second measure of the bass staff. A circled '3 2' is below the third measure of the bass staff. A circled '2 3 4' is below the fourth measure of the bass staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a circled '3' above the first measure. Bass staff has a circled '2-4' below the first measure. The text *pesante* is written below the bass staff. A circled '3' is below the second measure of the bass staff. A circled '2' is below the third measure of the bass staff. A circled '3 2' is below the fourth measure of the bass staff. The text *fff* is written below the treble staff.

Cantando (♩ = 96)

8^{va}

8^{va}

p

3 4 3 2-4 3 2-4

8^{va}
bassa

mp espressivo

3 2 3 4 5 4 3 4

(un poco rit.)

dim.

4 3 2

p poco crescendo

mf Intensivo sempre

2 3 4 2 3 4 5 2 4 2 5 4 3 2 2

(sempre *mf*)

mp

4 2 4 2 5 4 3 2 4

p

pp

4 3 2

III.

Ritmico (♩ = 120)

8^{va}

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a circled symbol with a horizontal line through it. Bass staff has a circled symbol with a horizontal line through it. Dynamics: *f*. Fingering: 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4.

8^{va}

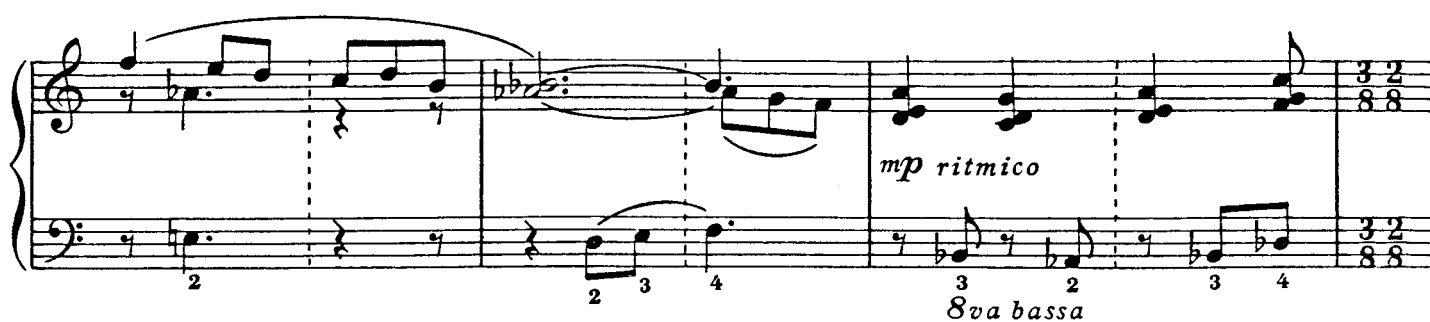
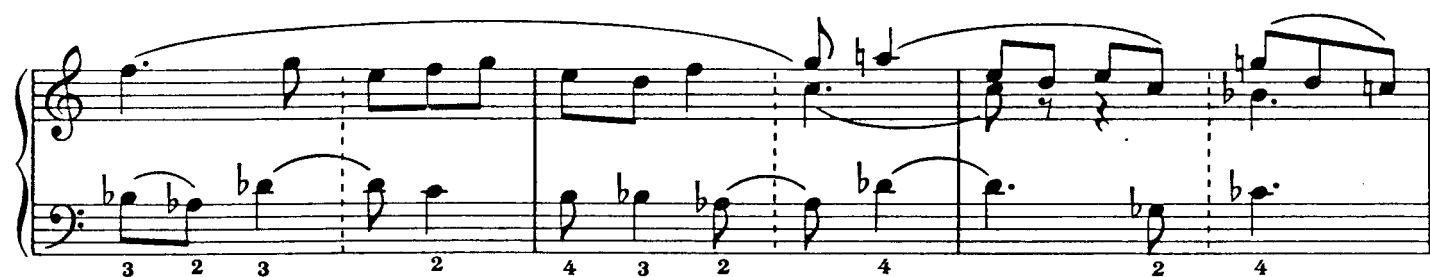
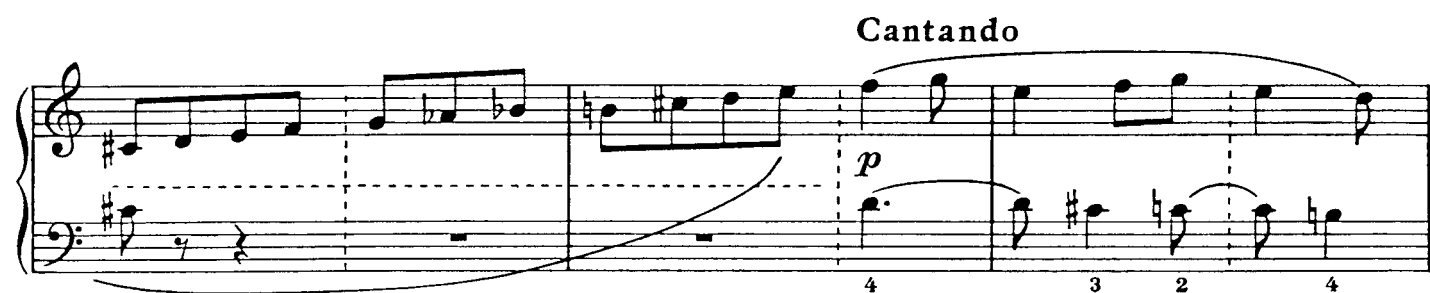
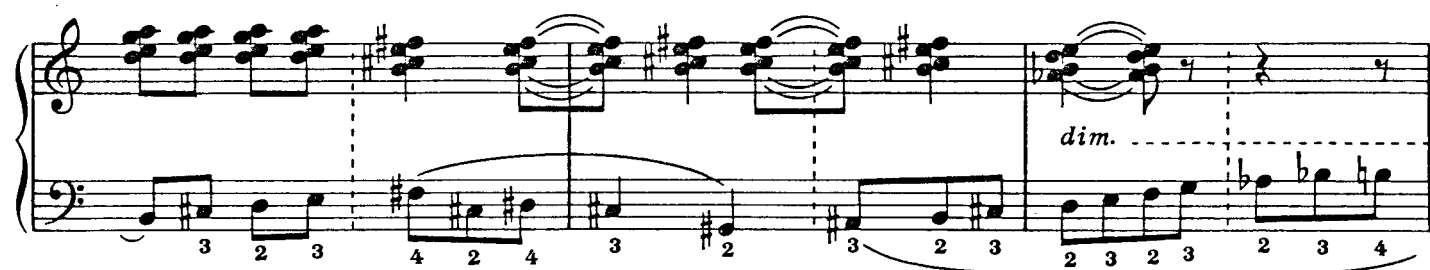
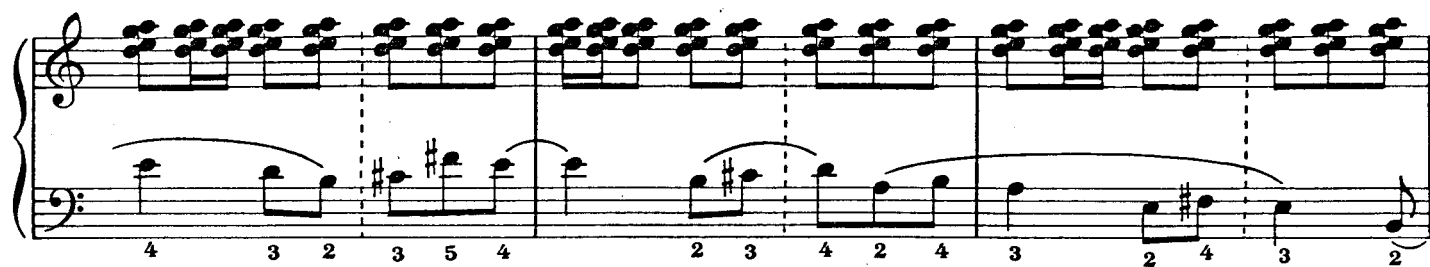
bassa ad lib.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a circled symbol with a horizontal line through it. Bass staff has a circled symbol with a horizontal line through it. Dynamics: *ff*. Fingering: 3, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4. *loco* marking.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a circled symbol with a horizontal line through it. Bass staff has a circled symbol with a horizontal line through it. Fingering: 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2, 4, 3, 2.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a circled symbol with a horizontal line through it. Bass staff has a circled symbol with a horizontal line through it. Dynamics: *mp*. Fingering: 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4. *8va bassa* marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a circled symbol with a horizontal line through it. Bass staff has a circled symbol with a horizontal line through it. Dynamics: *f*. Fingering: 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 3, 2. *loco* marking.



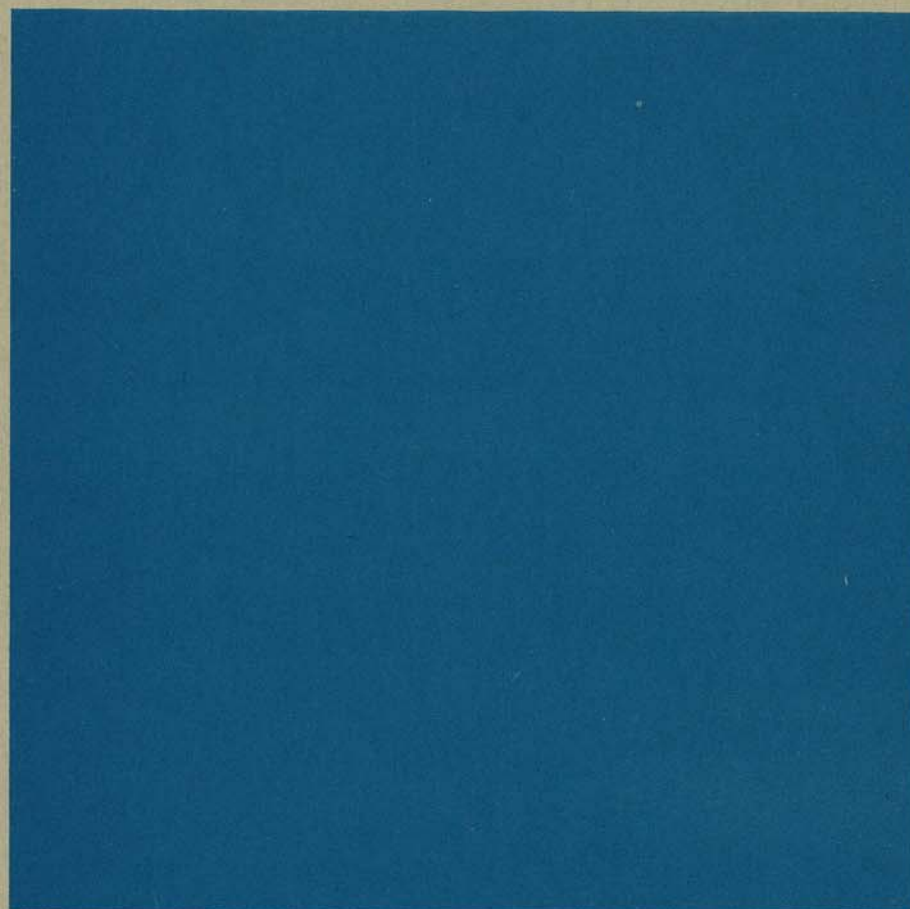
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Time signature 3/8. Key signature one flat. Dynamics include *mf*. Fingering numbers 3 and 4 are present in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Time signature 3/8. Key signature one flat. Dynamics include *f*. Fingering numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 are present in the bass staff. The word *loco* is written below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Time signature 3/8. Key signature one flat. Dynamics include *mf*. Fingering numbers 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3 are present in the bass staff. The word *8va bassa* is written below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Time signature 3/8. Key signature one flat. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. Fingering numbers 4, 5, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2 are present in the bass staff. The word *loco* is written below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Time signature 2/8. Key signature one flat. Dynamics include *mp* and *ff*. Fingering numbers 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 2 are present in the bass staff.



TORBJÖRN IWAN LUNDQUIST

Lappri

für Akkordeon

AUGEMUS

S / 15.179

Korrektur zu Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist: Lappri

Auf Seite 7 sind in den Takten 91 und 93 zwei Fehler im unteren System.
Bei der hier abgebildeten richtigen Version sind die entsprechenden Stellen
durch Pfeile gekennzeichnet.

The image shows a musical score for three measures (91, 92, and 93) of a piece titled 'Lappri' by Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist. The score is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 91 starts with a treble staff containing a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with chords. Measure 92 continues the treble staff with eighth notes and the bass staff with chords. Measure 93 features a treble staff with a crescendo hairpin and a forte 'f' dynamic marking, and a bass staff with chords. Two upward-pointing arrows are placed below the bass staff: one under the first chord of measure 91 and another under the first chord of measure 93, indicating corrections to the original version.

TORBJÖRN IWAN LUNDQUIST

Lappri

für Akkordeon

AUGEMUS MUSIKVERLAG

Ralf Kaupenjohann, Bleckstraße 1a, 44809 Bochum

Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist, 1920 in Schweden geboren, war in seinem Heimatland bereits ein anerkannter Komponist der Avantgarde, als er 1963, angeregt durch das faszinierende Spiel von Mogens Ellegaard, das Akkordeon als neues Ausdrucksmittel seiner Musik entdeckte und als erstes Akkordeonwerk die „Partita Piccola“ komponierte. Auf Anregung von Ellegaard schrieb Lundquist in den folgenden Jahren bedeutende Kompositionen für das Einzeltonakkordeon und trug damit zur Etablierung und Anerkennung des noch jungen Instruments bei.

Eine der Tourneen, die Ellegaard veranstaltete, um für das künstlerische Akkordeonspiel zu werben, führte ihn im Winter 1972/73 durch viele schwedische Schulen. Ellegaard teilte dazu mit, er habe Lundquist gebeten, ihm „ein kleines, für Jugendliche attraktives Stück zu schreiben. Ich habe bei mir das Originalmanuskript, datiert 1972. Ich nehme an, daß ich ganz kurz danach das Werk spielte, entweder Ende 1972 oder vielleicht eher Anfang 1973. Wo? - Keine Ahnung. Es könnte Jönköping, Tranås, Huskvarna, Göteborg oder eine andere Stadt sein“ (Brief an Ralf Kaupenjohann vom 21.9.1992).

Während der Arbeit von Bärbel Hölzing am Werkverzeichnis von Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist (erschienen im Augemus-Musikverlag) wurde diese Gelegenheitskomposition entdeckt. Ralf Jung stellte freundlicherweise eine Kopie des Originalmanuskripts zur Verfügung. Im Manuskript hat Lundquist im Takt 9 die Anweisung „S.B.“ eingefügt, weitere Manualwechsel jedoch nicht gekennzeichnet. Die vom Komponisten revidierte Druckfassung ist im Gegensatz zur Manuskriptfassung durchgängig auf dem Einzeltonmanual spielbar. Deshalb wurde bei Passagen, die ursprünglich eindeutig für das Standardbaßmanual gedacht waren, der Grundbaß oktaviert. Die originale Standardbaßfassung wurde exemplarisch auf der ersten Notenseite in Stichnoten hinzugefügt.

Das schwedische Wort „Lappri“ bedeutet „Lappalie“. Lundquist wählte „Lappri“ als Titel des Werkes, „weil es ein Ausdruck ist, den ich von einem Zeitgenossen Johann Sebastian Bachs übernommen habe, nämlich vom schwedischen König Karl XII. („Carolus Suecorum Rex“). Er ging oft auf Bärenjagd, nur mit einem Stock bewaffnet, und wenn ihn der Bär mal ‚gekrallt‘ hatte, dann war sein einziger Kommentar ‚Lappri‘“ (Brief an Ralf Kaupenjohann vom 31.7.1992).

Ralf Kaupenjohann

Lappri

Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist

Swinging Tempo (quasi perpetuum mobile)

pp

5

9

mf

14

p

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18

f

22

25

29

f *tr* *frenetico*

34

38

42 *poco dolce*

mp

P

48

P

53

mf *f*

56 *Tempo I*

ff *pp*

61

mf *f*

66

ff

70

70

75

75

mf *pp* *mf*

82

82

ff *f* *P*

poco tenuto *Tempo I*

87

87

mf

91

91

f

95

95

ff

99 *poco dolce*

p *tr* *tr*

106

tr *mf*

110

f *ff*

113 *Tempo I*

f *pp*

117

mf

121

f

125

ff

128

p

132

mp

135

mf *f* *mf*

139

mp *cresc.*

142

ff

147 *Tempo I*

mp *mf*

151

f *cresc.*

156

ff

160

ff *ff* *ff* *ff* *vibrato*

HEP!

Bestellnummer: 02012/12000

Partita Piccola

Torbjörn Lundquist (1965)

8^a
Fluente ♩ = 96

Ejemplo de codificación

codificación semántica → serie: 2/2 (de tonos) serie 1/2 serie 2/1 serie 2/2 enlace serie 2/2 serie 2/1 mixolidio...! serie 2/1

codificación motora → 2 2 2 2 2 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 3 4 3 3 3 4

enlace/transposición: C-Am/D-Bm

2 2 2 5 2 2 2 4 4 4

recodificaciones motoras

series mixtas: 2/2, 1/2, 2/1...

posibles recodificaciones en función de su integración rítmica con el Tema del MI...

2 2 3 5 3 2 4 4 4

nuevas recodificaciones motoras: los números indican inicios de agrupaciones y los colores similitud de las mismas

Partita Piccola

Procedimientos

Torbjörn Lundquist (1965)

8^a
Fluente ♩=96

First system of the musical score, measures 1-6. The music is in 3/4 time, marked *p* (piano). The treble staff has a yellow highlight over measures 1-4. The bass staff has a circled 8^a (octave) symbol below it.

Second system of the musical score, measure 7. The treble staff has a circled 8^a (octave) symbol above it and a circled 8^{va} (octave) symbol below it. The bass staff has a circled 8^a (octave) symbol below it.

compas 7

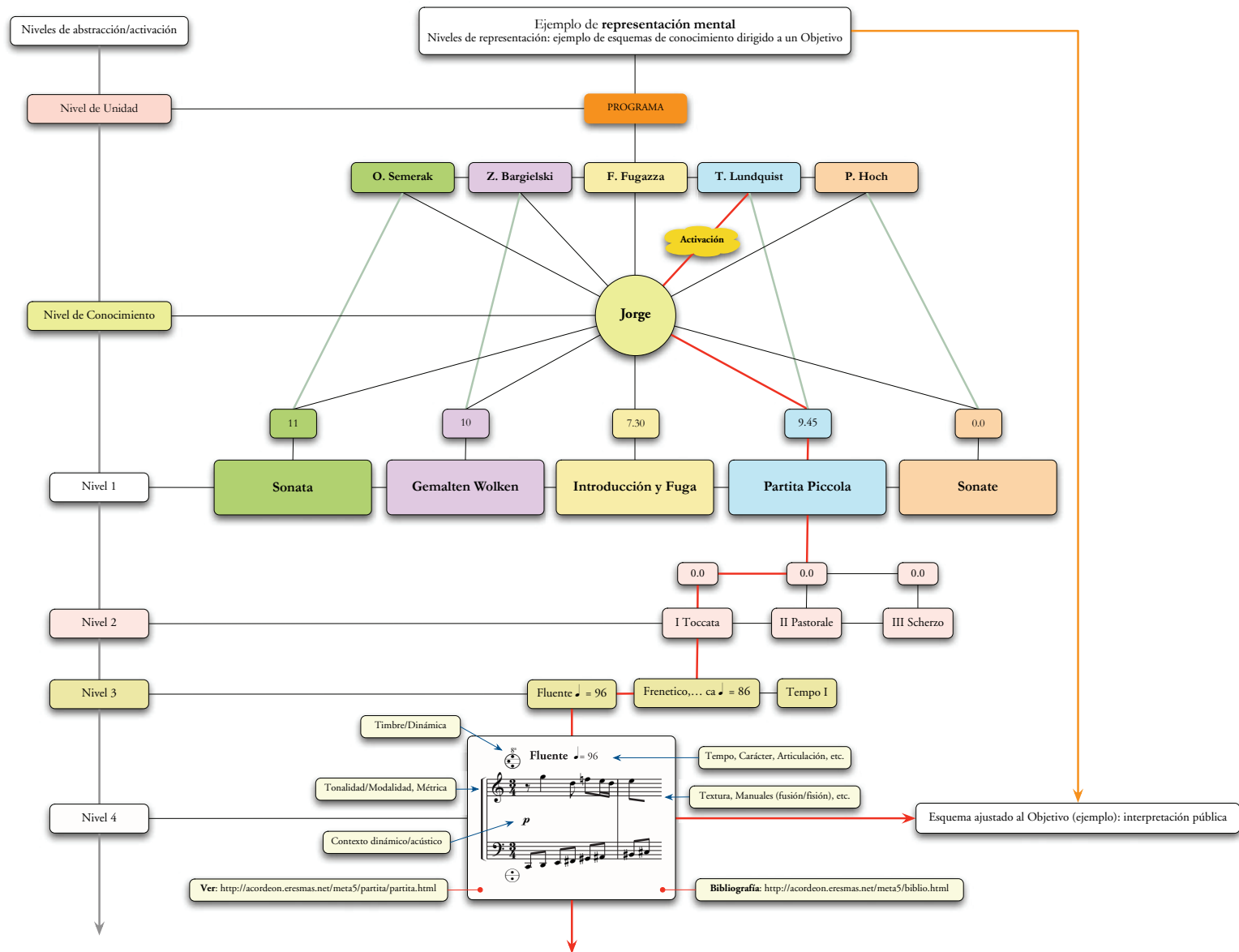
compases 1/4

First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. The treble staff has a circled 8^a (octave) symbol above it and a circled 8^{va} (octave) symbol below it. The bass staff has a circled 8^a (octave) symbol below it.

Inversión

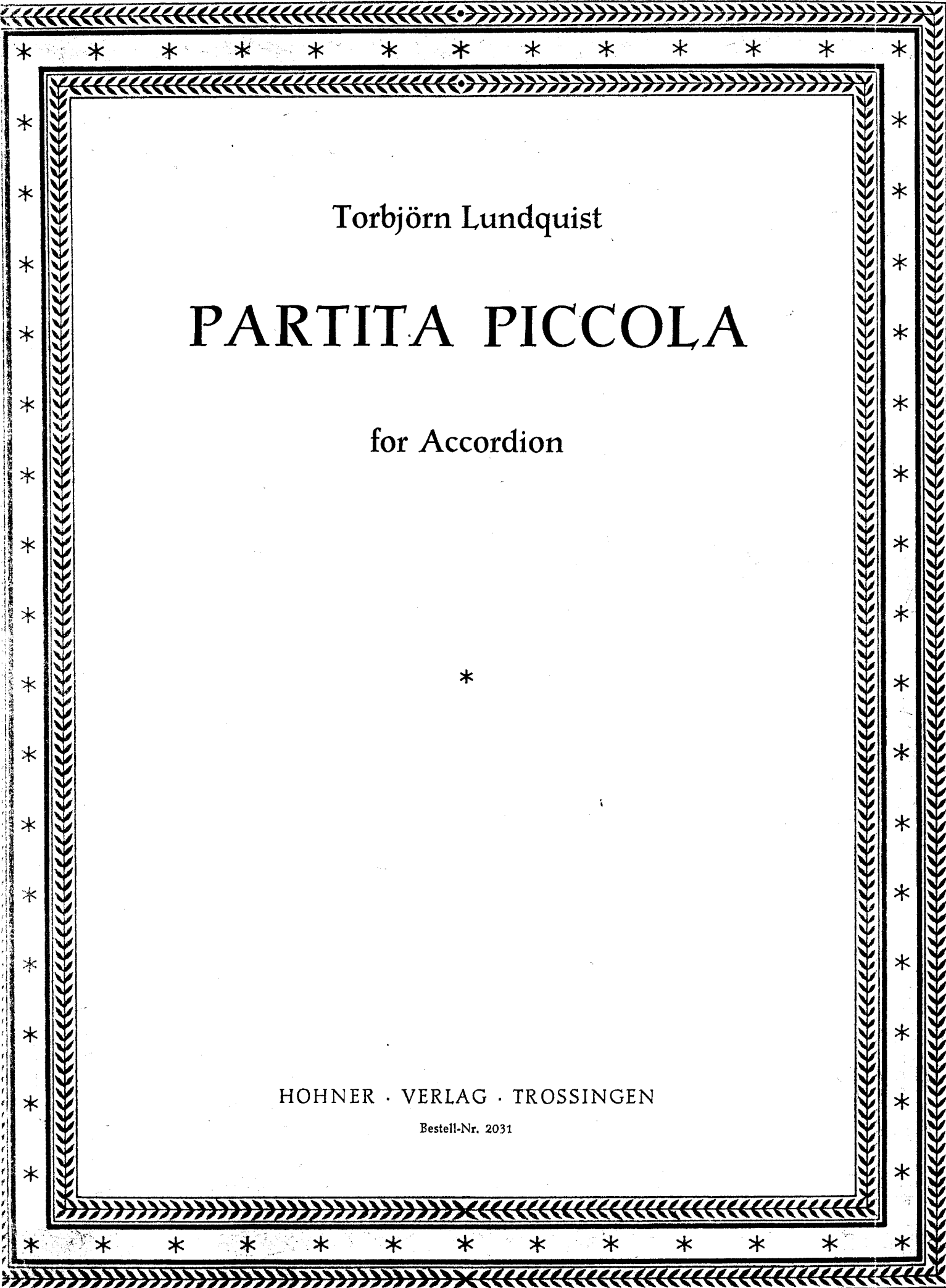
compases 7/10

Second system of the musical score, measures 7-10. The treble staff has a circled 8^a (octave) symbol above it and a circled 8^{va} (octave) symbol below it. The bass staff has a circled 8^a (octave) symbol below it.



Conceptos:

- Análisis de la estructura musical (sintaxis musical de la obra), concebida como un conjunto integrado y unificado de parámetros sonoros y reglas de generación musical, como medio para su expresión comprensiva (intérprete) o su comprensión expresiva (oyente).
- Proceso de reducción/elaboración estructural: aplicación de las derivaciones musicales de las teorías lingüísticas de Chomsky (Gramática Generativa Transformacional, 1957): Sloboda, 1985; Aiello, 1994; Schenker/Chomsky, analogía estructura superficial/estructura profunda, ambigüedad del lenguaje musical frente al lenguaje conceptual, concepción de la Frase musical como unidad psicológica y como estructura profunda (Aiello, 1994), jerarquías como estructuras psicológicas: reducción, agrupamiento, etc. (Sloboda 2005), etc.
- Analogía, como recurso para la representación mental, del concepto de "mapa cognitivo" de Lynch (de Vega, 1995 -Tolman, 1948; Lynch, 1960, 1962-): representación conceptual/analógica.
- Etc.



Torbjörn Lundquist

PARTITA PICCOLA

for Accordion

*

HOHNER . VERLAG . TROSSINGEN

Bestell-Nr. 2031

Torbjörn Lundquist

PARTITA PICCOLA

for Accordion

*

I.

Toccata

II.

Pastorale

III.

Scherzo

*

R^o 65.745
14.7.97

Schallplatte: Hohner-Record LP 3004

•Elegant Ellegaard•

revidierte Auflage 1982

HOHNER · VERLAG · TROSSINGEN

Bestell-Nr. 2031



Mogens Ellegaard's way of handling his accordion was an experience to me - equally shocking and enchanting. Realizing that the accordion filled a vacuum in the modern instrumentarium, I suddenly discovered new and untrodden paths for my musical imagination. Thoughts and ideas which had, hitherto, appeared unrealizable - being unsuitable for the strings, winds, piano or any other of the available instruments - now turned out to be perfectly natural and extremely powerful when played by Ellegaard on the accordion. Especially explosive phrases and very complex passages were completely transparent - even in the utmost rapidity. All these characteristics of the instrument impressed me and inspired me to write my "Partita Piccola".

Wie Mogens Ellegaard mit seinem Akkordon umgeht, war für mich ein Erlebnis besonderer Art, gleichermaßen schockierend und begeisternd. Es wurde mir klar, daß das Akkordeon eine Lücke im modernen Instrumentarium ausfüllt, und plötzlich entdeckte ich neue und unbeschränkte Wege für die Verwirklichung meiner musikalischen Vorstellungen. Gedanken und Ideen, die ich auf den traditionellen Instrumenten für undurchführbar hielt, klangen auf einmal vollkommen natürlich und überzeugend, wenn Ellegaard sie auf dem Akkordeon spielte. Besonders explosive Phrasen und sehr komplexe Passagen wurden vollkommen transparent - selbst bei schnellstem Tempo. Alle diese Eigenheiten beeindruckten mich und regten mich an, meine „Partita Piccola“ für das Akkordeon zu schreiben.

La façon dont Mogens Ellegaard traite son accordéon était pour moi un événement tout à fait spécial, à la fois choquant et enthousiasmant. Je me rendais compte que l'accordéon comblait une lacune dans les instruments modernes et tout à coup j'ai découvert des voies jusqu'à présent peu connues pour la réalisation d'idées musicales. Des pensées et des idées que je ne trouvais pas réalisables sur les instruments traditionnels, devenaient tout naturel et concluant quand Ellegaard les jouait sur l'accordéon. Surtout des phrases explosives et des passages complexes devenaient tout à fait transparents même avec le plus rapide tempo. Toutes ces particularités m'impressionnaient beaucoup et m'animèrent pour écrire mon „Partita Piccola“ pour accordéon.

TORBJORN LUNDQUIST

Stockholm, 1965

NOTES ON THE PERFORMANCE

Torbjörn Lundquist's "PARTITA PICCOLA" was composed for chromatic button accordion with Standard 120 Bass + an additional FREE BASS manual. A correct execution of the work requires single bass tones with at least this tonal range:



Notation

To indicate which bass manual should be applied, the following signs will be found throughout the work:

B.B. = Barytone Bass (Free Bass)

S.B. = Standard Bass (120 Stradella)

The player should keep on playing on the bass manual indicated at the beginning of each movement, until another manual is indicated by one of the above-mentioned signs. The standard bass notation is used for the **S.B.** manual. Where the **B.B.** manual is indicated, every note and chord must be played as written. The bass fingering is for the HOHNER BARYTONE BASS (Bassetti Bass).

Registration

The internationally accepted switch symbols have been applied for treble and standard bass registration. Some new switch symbols have been contrived for the **B.B.** manual, which is assumed to contain two sets of reeds. These symbols should present no problems to anybody who is familiar with the standard switch notation:

⊖ = One Reed - sounds as written

⊕ = One Reed - sounds an octave higher

⊙ = Two Reeds - octave coupling

An 8va or 8va BASSO sign over or under a switch symbol (treble or bass) means that the passage following the symbol should be played an octave above or below the written notes - until a change is indicated by another switch symbol WITHOUT an 8va or 8va BASSO sign.

Every printed switch symbol represents the composer's carefully prepared answers to questions of tonal colour and balance. It is therefore urgent that the player should solve the difficulties of registration with no less accuracy and diligence than any of those other technical and musical problems posed in the present work.

MOGENS ELLEGAARD

└ Open Bellows > Close Bellows



ANMERKUNGEN FÜR DEN SPIELER

Torbjörn Lundquists „PARTITA PICCOLA“ wurde geschrieben für chromatisches Knopfgriff-Akkordeon mit 120 Bässen und zusätzlichen Bariton-(Melodie-)Bässen. Folgender Tonumfang ist zur korrekten Wiedergabe des Werkes erforderlich:



Notation

Die folgenden Zeichen geben an, welches Baß-Manual jeweils verwendet werden soll:

B.B. = Bariton (Melodie-) Baß-Manual

S.B. = Standardbaß-Manual (120 Bässe)

Bis zum nächstfolgenden Zeichen ist das am Anfang des Stückes angezeigte Baß-Manual beizubehalten. Als S.B.-Notierung wurde die amerikanische Standardnotenschrift verwendet. Wo das B.B.-Manual gefordert ist, muß jede Note und jeder Akkord gespielt werden wie notiert. Der Baßfingersatz ist für die Hohner-Baritonbaß-Anordnung (C-Griff) gedacht.

Registrierung

Für die Registrierung von Diskant und Standardbaß wurden die international anerkannten Registersymbole verwendet. Für die 2-dörigen Baritonbässe wurden einige neue Registersymbole entwickelt, die jemandem, der mit den üblichen Symbolen vertraut ist, keine Schwierigkeiten machen sollten.

 = einhörig - Grundreihe (8')

 = einhörig - hohe Oktave (4')

 = zweidörig - Grundreihe und hohe Oktave (8'+4')

Ein „8va“- oder „8va bassa“-Zeichen über oder unter einem Registersymbol (im Diskant oder Baß) bedeutet, daß solange eine Oktave höher oder tiefer gespielt werden muß, bis Aufhebung erfolgt durch ein weiteres Registersymbol **ohne** einen „8va“ oder „8va bassa“-Vermerk.

Jedes eingedruckte Registersymbol ist eine vom Komponisten sorgfältig durchdachte Antwort auf Fragen der Klangfarbe und -balance. Daher ist es wichtig, daß der Spieler der Registrierung die gleiche Aufmerksamkeit widmet, wie den technischen und musikalischen Problemen des Werkes.

MOGENS ELLEGAARD

┐ Öffnen des Balges > Schließen des Balges

REMARQUES POUR LE JOUEUR

La «Partita Piccola» de Torbjörn Lundquist a été écrite pour accordéon chromatique à touches boutons, 120 basses et basses baritons. L'étendue suivante est nécessaire pour pouvoir jouer correctement cette oeuvre:



Notation

Les marques suivantes disent quel système de basses doit être utilisé:

B.B. = bariton

S.B. = standard (120 basses)

Jusqu'à la prochaine marque l'on doit garder le système qui est désigné au début. La notation S.B. signifie la notation standard américaine. Là où le clavier B.B. est précisé, il faut jouer chaque note et chaque accord comme demandé. Le doigté est prévu pour les basses Hohner-Bariton (doigté italien).

Registres

Pour les registres côté chant et basses, les symboles internationaux et reconnus ont été utilisés. Pour les basses baritons à 2 voix quelques nouveaux symboles de registres ont été développés, mais qui ne causent aucune difficulté pour ceux qui sont déjà habitués aux autres symboles.

 = une voix - rangée fondamentale (8')

 = une voix - octave aiguë (4')

 = deux voix - rangée fondamentale et octave aiguë (8'+4')

Le symbole «8va» ou «8va bassa» au-dessus ou en-dessous d'un symbole de registre (côté chant ou côté basses) signifie qu'on doit jouer une octave plus haute ou plus basse jusqu'à ce qu'un autre symbole de registre suit sans «8va» ou «8va bassa».

Chaque symbole de registre imprimé est une réponse au timbre et accord, soigneusement étudié par le compositeur. Pour cette raison il est très important que le joueur apporte la même attention aux symboles de registre qu'aux problèmes techniques et musicaux de l'oeuvre.

MOGENS ELLEGAARD

 soufflet ouvert  soufflet fermé

Partita Piccola

I. Toccata

Fluente (♩ = 96)

Torbjörn Lundquist (1965)

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Fluente' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The score is divided into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A 'B.B.' marking is present in the first system. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

8^{va}

ff

diminuendo

mp

mf sempre legato

p

crescendo

legato

ff

secco

8va

pp

p

*) (Bellows Articulation)

f Natural Bellows

Bellows Shake

8va

Frenetico, ma non troppo allegro (ca ♩ = 88)

Natural Bellows

*) Repeat Chord by reversal of the bellows - not by finger touch.

*) Akkord-Wiederholung durch Balgwechsel (Finger liegen lassen!).

*) Répétition de l'accord par changement du soufflet (ne pas bouger les doigts).

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features sixteenth-note runs with triplets and sextuplets. Bass staff features eighth-note runs with triplets and sextuplets. Fingering numbers (2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features sixteenth-note runs with triplets and sextuplets. Bass staff features eighth-note runs with triplets and sextuplets. Fingering numbers (2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated below the bass staff. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present above the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features sixteenth-note runs with triplets and sextuplets. Bass staff features eighth-note runs with triplets and sextuplets. Fingering numbers (2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated below the bass staff. A *ff* (fortissimo) marking is present above the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features sixteenth-note runs with triplets and sextuplets. Bass staff features eighth-note runs with triplets and sextuplets. Fingering numbers (2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated below the bass staff. A *simile* marking is present above the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features sixteenth-note runs with triplets and sextuplets. Bass staff features eighth-note runs with triplets and sextuplets. Fingering numbers (2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated below the bass staff. A *grv* (grave) marking is present above the bass staff.



Tempo I

8va

p

8va bassa

f

ff *f* *mf* *mp*

dim. *p* a tempo sempre *ppp*

4
2

II. Pastorale



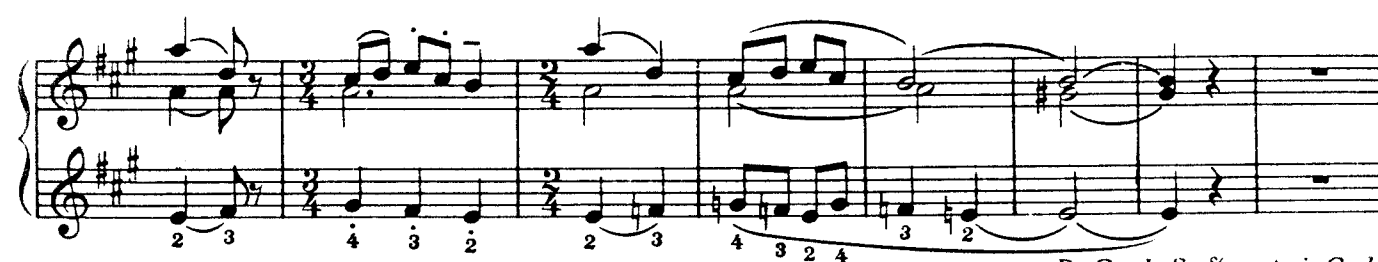
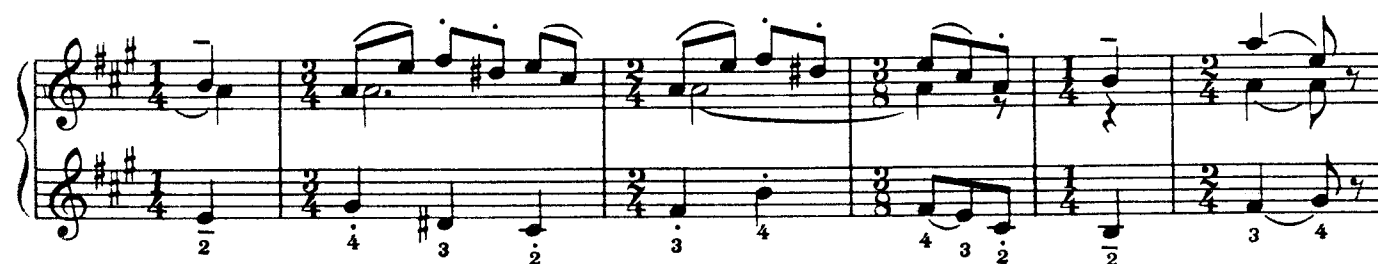
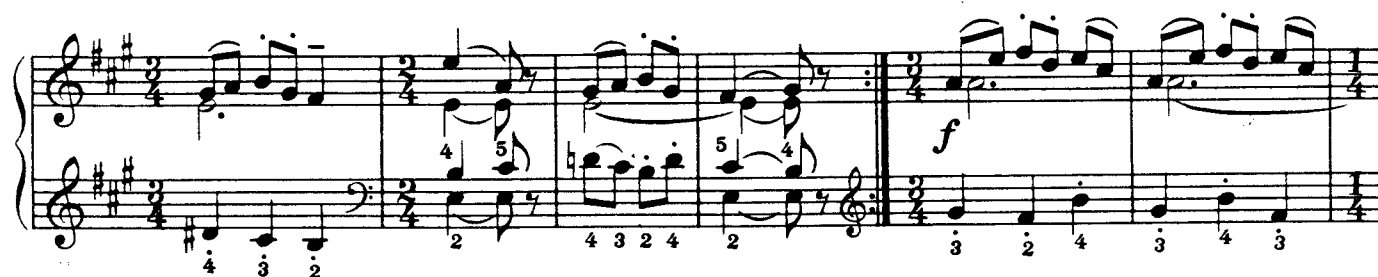
II. Pastorale

Andantino e dolcissimo (♩ = 72)

First system of the musical score for 'II. Pastorale'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 5/4 time signature. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and contains a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The lower staff is in bass clef, also with a key signature of two sharps and a 5/4 time signature. It contains a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. A box labeled 'B.B.' is present in the lower staff, with the text '8va basso' written below it. The tempo is marked 'Andantino e dolcissimo' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute.

poco Allegro (♩ = 144)

Second system of the musical score for 'II. Pastorale'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 5/4 time signature. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The lower staff is in bass clef, also with a key signature of two sharps and a 5/4 time signature. It contains a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The tempo is marked 'poco Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 144 beats per minute.

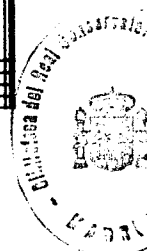


D. C. al S. 8 e poi Coda

⊕ **Coda poco Allegro** (♩ = 144)



⊖ **Andantino e dolcissimo** (♩ = 72)



III. Scherzo

Allegro (♩. = 70-80)

B. B.  8va bassa



8va

f con spirito

mp poco dolce

ff

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piece begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. A fermata is placed over the first measure. Below the staff, a series of fingerings are indicated: 4, 3 2, 3 2 3, 2 3 4, 4 3, 2.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active role with eighth notes. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Fingerings are indicated below the staff: 4, 3 2, 3 2 3, 2 3 4, 4 3, 2, 2 3 4 5, 4 3 4.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a more complex melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp*. Fingerings are indicated below the staff: 2, 2 3 4 5, 4 3 4, 2 2 3 4 5, 3 4 3, 2 4, 3 2, 2 4 3, 2 3, 2 4, 3 2.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a more active role with eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mp*. Fingerings are indicated below the staff: 3, 2 3 4 5, 4 3 2, 2 4, 3 2 4, 3 2 3, 2, 4 3 2.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active role with eighth notes. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated below the staff: 3, 4 3 2, 3, 4 3 2, 3 4 3 4 3 4, 2.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a more active role with eighth notes. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo). A *8va* (octave) marking is present above the right hand. Fingerings are indicated below the staff: 4 2, 5 3, 5 3, 4 2, 2 3 4, 2, 2 4.

misterioso ma sempre a tempo

8va



pp

Fingerings: 3 2, 3 2, 4 2, 3 2, 5 2, 4 2, 5 2, 4 2

Fingerings: 5 2, 4 2, 4 3, 3 2, 4 2, 4 3, 4 2, 5 2, 4 3, 2 4, 2 3, 2 2

ff *p* *mp*

Fingerings: 2 3 2, 4 2 3, 4 2 3, 4 3, 2 3, 4 5, 3 2, 3 2 4 3

8va

Fingerings: 2 3, 4 5 4 5, 2

8va

mp *fff*

Fingerings: 2 4, 3 2, 4 2, 3 4, 4 2, 3 4, 4 3, 2 4

S. B. B. B.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and a fermata. The bass staff contains a complex accompaniment with many triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *ff* and *mp*. A circled fermata symbol is present above the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features dense chordal textures and triplets. Dynamics include *ff* and *mp*.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with a fermata. The bass staff has a complex accompaniment with many triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *ff*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with a fermata. The bass staff has a complex accompaniment with many triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *ff*. A circled fermata symbol is present above the treble staff. A box labeled "S. B." is located below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with a fermata. The bass staff has a complex accompaniment with many triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *subito p* and *ff*. Text annotations "Bellows Shake" and "Natural Bellows" are present. A box labeled "B. B." is located below the bass staff.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- m.d.** (moderato) at the top of the first system.
- mf** (mezzo-forte) in the first system.
- B. B.** (Basso) and **8va bassa** (8va bassa) in the first system.
- p** (piano) in the third system.
- f** (forte) in the third system.
- mp** (mezzo-piano) in the fourth system.
- mf** (mezzo-forte) in the fourth system.
- f** (forte) in the fifth system.
- ff** (fortissimo) in the fifth system.
- mp poco dolce** (mezzo-piano poco dolce) in the fifth system.
- f con spirito** (forte con spirito) in the sixth system.
- ff sec.** (fortissimo seconda) in the sixth system.

The notation also includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



CHA 3035



Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist
metamorphoses
works for accordion

Helmut C. Jacobs



Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist metamorphoses

01 Botany Play (HV 63)

- 01 Sonnenblume / Sunflower 1:42
 - 02 Bilsenkraut / Henbane 2:03
 - 03 Löwenzahn / Dandelion 2:12
 - 04 Wacholder / Juniper 1:33
 - 05 Kaktus / Cactus 0:15
 - 06 Distel / Thistle 0:46
 - 07 Trauerweide / Weeping Willow 2:04
 - 08 Quecke / Quick-Grass 0:55
 - 09 Schwarzdorn / Blackthorn 3:27
 - 10 Bergahorn / Sycamore 1:31
- (Waterloo Music Company Limited, Waterloo/Ontario)*

11 Neun zweistimmige Inventionen (HV 47)

- 11 Invention in E (Largo) 1:16
 - 12 Invention in D (Corrente) 1:03
 - 13 Invention in F (Grazioso) 1:04
 - 14 Invention in G (Giocoso) 0:41
 - 15 Invention in D (Vivo) 1:19
 - 16 Invention in A (Marziale) 1:10
 - 17 Invention in C (Serioso) 1:53
 - 18 Invention in D (Fluente) 2:00
 - 19 Invention in A (Con spirito) 1:49
- (Hohner Verlag, Trossingen)*

20 Sonatina Piccola (HV 58)

- 20 Vigoroso 2:15
 - 21 Cantando 2:19
 - 22 Ritmico 1:32
- (Hohner Verlag, Trossingen)*

23 Partita Piccola (HV 35)

- 23 Toccata 3:02
 - 24 Pastorale 3:59
 - 25 Scherzo 3:20
- (Hohner Verlag, Trossingen)*

26 Lappri (HV 19) 3:57

(Augemus Musikverlag, Bochum)

27 Plasticity, Theme and Variations (HV 56)

- 27 Tema (Plasticamente e cantando) 0:55
 - 28 Variation 1 (Largo e vigoroso) 1:20
 - 29 Variation 2 (Allegro ritmico) 0:43
 - 30 Variation 3 (Adagio espressivo ma semplice) 1:44
 - 31 Variation 4 (Vivace fluente) 0:37
 - 32 Variation 5 (Stretto quasi Finale) 0:47
 - 33 Epilog (Grazioso e cantando) 1:02
- (Trio-Förlaget, Stockholm)*

34 Assoziationen (HV 105) 9:39

(Hohner Verlag, Trossingen)

35 Metamorphoses (HV 43b) 9:19

(Augemus Musikverlag, Bochum)

Gesamtzeit / Total time 75:31



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Helmut C. Jacobs, accordion

The Composer Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist

The Swedish composer and conductor Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist was born on September 30th 1920 in Stockholm. Between 1945 and 1950 he studied composition with Dag Wirén, counterpoint with Hans Leygraf, piano with Yngve Flyckt and singing and choral conducting with Hugo Hammarström, simultaneously reading history of music at Uppsala University. In the 70's further conducting studies followed with Otmar Suitner in Salzburg and Vienna. He was conductor

and musical director at the Drottningholm Theatre (Stockholm) from 1949-56, concentrating from 1970 onwards on conducting. A freelance composer since 1960, Lundquist produced a many-sided oeuvre: an opera, a number of symphonies and solo-concertos and chamber music for varied instrumentation. Music for film, theatre and radio-plays make up an important aspect of his work. Lundquist died in Grillby on July 1st, 2000.



Bärbel Hölzing: *Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist. Werkverzeichnis und Diskographie. Anhang: Guido Wagner: Partita Piccola für Akkordeon. Versuch einer Kurzanalyse.* Bochum: Augemus Musikverlag 1994 (= Texte zur Geschichte und Gegenwart des Akkordeons, 4).

The numbering of Lundquist's works follows that in this listing (HV = Hölzing-Verzeichnis).

Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist and the accordion

One of the most versatile and original 20th-century Swedish composers, Lundquist granted the accordion an important place within his oeuvre, in particular the free-bass accordion, the left-hand manual of which allows correctly registered melodic playing over several octaves. Lundquist learned about the immense tone and expression potential of the instrument from the Danish accordionist Mogens Ellegaard (1936-1996) after hearing him by chance in a radio studio. From this moment the accordion became for Lundquist an absorbing compositional challenge. The casual meeting led to a deep and fruitful cooperation between composer and player lasting for years.

Lundquist wrote many pieces for accordion solo, particularly during the 60's and 70's, which captivate through their rhythmic, sometimes jazzy character, through the melodic construction which sometimes comes from northern folklore, sometimes from baroque models, and through their basically polyphonic structure. Apart from the works presented here further collections of accordion-solo pieces exist, designed for teaching: *Allerlei* (HV 65) and *Microscope* (HV 75). Lundquist's works for accordion solo



make up however only one aspect of his rich output for this instrument. *Concerto da Camera* for accordion and symphony orchestra (HV 40) was written in 1965, his second composition for accordion. *Intarzia* (HV 64, 1967) and *Stockholm Music* (HV 76, 1976) followed, for accordion and string orchestra. Lundquist also wrote important pieces for various chamber-groupings with accordion. He initiated a really high-contrast Duo with *Duell*, written in 1966 for accordion and percussion (HV 49); for this instrumentation there now exist over 50 pieces with various styles and technical difficulties. In the same year he wrote *Bewegungen* for accordion and string quartet (HV 50). In

1969 Lundquist composed *Stereogramm III* for accordion, electric guitar and percussion

(HV 68). Further works exist for accordion duo and accordion sextet.



The Works

All the pieces in this recording are performed on a free-bass accordion with chromatic button manuals on either side, allowing the use of all five fingers of each hand. This facilitates the correct performance of Lundquist's accordion music.

Lundquist wrote his musical herbarium **Botany Play** in 1968 as a commission from the Canadian Accordion Teachers' Association. Here he extends the tradition of flower-pieces, but with a pinch of humour and irony, as not every growth is classified on the attractive side of Flora. Though he begins with the *Sunflower*, which seems to sway in the sunshine in regularly alternating 3/4 and 4/4 bars, the second piece *Henbane* belongs to the dark night-side of *Botany Play*. The black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) from

the Nightshade family (Solanaceae) was used in the past as a narcotic or hallucinogenic, earlier also in heavier doses as a malicious, deadly poison, as in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. The mysterious fascination and the lurking danger of the Henbane, also known as Witches Herb are made clear in the contrast of emotions within the musical portrait. Each listener can decide for himself whether or not reference is made to Joy, beautiful spark of the Gods in *Dandelion*. In *Misterioso* of *Juniper* we find a moment of calm whilst the plant literally breathes out its seeds (opening the air button of the accordion). *Cactus* requires less concentration, but its effect leaves nothing to be desired... After this one finds the contemplation of *Thistle* truly relaxing. *Weeping Willow* evokes pained melancholy. *Quick-*

Grass shows how fast and unrestrained it can spread in spite of slow initial growth. The rapid note-repetitions of *Quick-Grass* are possible with a technique specific to the accordion: the so called bellows shake. In contrast the *Blackthorn* invites meditation, interrupted only by the happy Allegretto of the central section. The *Sycamore* makes an anthemic and harmonious close to Lundquist's florilegium.

The collection **Neun zweistimmige Inventionen** (*Nine Two-Part Inventions*, dedicated to Mogens Ellegaard) was written during the Summer of 1966 on the island of Gotland. Each invention is conceived around a tonal centre, but in the last two pieces, full of élan and esprit, the composer's inventiveness takes the polyphonic structure far away from the particular tonal centre and only returns to this after surprising developments. The *Neun zweistimmige Inventionen* are inspired by the baroque model as defined by Johann Sebastian Bach in his *Inventionen*, but Lundquist succeeds in modernising the traditional form with his personal language and his originality. Additionally, the accordion can demonstrate its ability to present polyphonic structures as clearly as the harpsichord or piano.

The three-movement **Partita Piccola** is Lundquist's first piece for accordion, dedicated to Mogens Ellegaard. The work was composed in 1963 in three phases: first the third movement

Scherzo as a re-writing of another piece for accordion originally conceived for harpsichord, then – the first genuine composition for accordion – the second movement *Pastorale*. Lundquist wrote the first movement last, the *Toccata*. In the 1965 foreword to the published *Partita Piccola* Lundquist wrote: „Realising that the accordion filled a vacuum in the modern instrumentarium, I suddenly discovered new and untrodden paths for my musical imagination“.

Plasticity is a series of variations on a melancholic, folksy melody, written in Summer 1967 during a trip to Gotland. Mogens Ellegaard gave the first performance on July 16th, 1968 in Trossingen.

A controversial discussion (which today seems rather odd) at the Trossinger Osterarbeitswoche 1967 about first lessons on the free-bass accordion led Lundquist to compose his **Sonatina Piccola**. Mogens Ellegaard refers to this in the 1969 foreword to the edition: „No participant at this seminar will ever forget how Lundquist stood up and dismissed all objections to the development of small accordions with free-bass manual for children, thus opening absolutely new didactic doors. Certain sceptics implied that there was no repertoire for such instruments. Lundquist's reply: 'Give me one and I will write a piece for it tomorrow.' Easy to imagine the laughter as a small accordion with free-bass manual, which had stood unnoticed

in a corner, was handed over to Lundquist. The story continues: during the following two days he composed the *Sonatina Piccola* in his hotel-room in Trossingen, the first piece for a small free-bass accordion from a respected and serious composer.“ The three short movements are a microscopic compendium, a quintessence of Lundquist’s music. They are dedicated to Dr. Armin Fett (1911-1993), from 1960 to 1974 director of the Trossingen music-school.

During the Winter 1972/73, because Mogens Ellegaard was touring Swedish schools and demonstrating serious music for the accordion, he asked Lundquist for a piece which young audiences would find attractive. The composer wrote **Lappri** for him. The title means *Bagatelle* and refers to a favourite saying of the Swedish King Karl XII (1682-1718): armed only with a stick he loved hunting bears, and, having polished one off, would remark drily „Lappri“.

Assoziationen is Lundquist’s last work for accordion, composed in Saltsjöbaden in 1981, a commission from the German Accordion Teachers’ Association, first performed by Werner Glutsch in a concert of the *Trossinger Musiktage für zeitgenössische Akkordeonmusik* 1983. In *Assoziationen* Lundquist develops out of the material of the first bars a fascinating spectrum of musical evolution and variation, full of contrasts and suspense.

Metamorphoses was commissioned by the American Accordion Teachers’ Guild and written in 1965. It is dedicated to Mogens Ellegaard, who gave the first performance in the same year in Toronto. The Greek title *Metamorphoses* means Change of Form, and the artistic principle of the metamorphosis has a long tradition in the Arts, beginning in ancient times with Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*. The piece was originally written for an accordion with a bass-manual which combined stradella-bass with free-bass manual. Lundquist considered this one of his most important compositions and wrote a version for piano in 1984. A further new version for accordion was made for and with the accordionist Volker von Ohlen, completely re-worked for the purely free-bass accordion. This last version was published as a new edition in 2001.

In the foreword to the first edition of *Metamorphoses* (1966) Lundquist wrote of his work: „I wanted to write a relatively short piece that would cover as rich a range as possible ... from ppp to fff; from dolcissimo to frenetico; from dansant vitality to gracious gentility and serious contemplation. For this challenge, the Metamorphosis-form seemed to be the perfect medium“. The piece has one particular characteristic: from the first bar to the last it is written in 5/4.

Helmut C. Jacobs

1957 in Bonn geboren. Erster Akkordeonunterricht mit zehn Jahren, zunächst bei verschiedenen Lehrern. Solistische Ausbildung bei Guido Wagner. Preisträger bei nationalen und internationalen Wettbewerben. Für ihn sind zahlreiche Solo- und Kammermusikwerke komponiert worden (u.a. von Jürg Baur, Claes Biehl, Herbert Callhoff, David P. Graham, Christoph J. Keller, Giselher Klebe, Martin Christoph Redel).

Helmut C. Jacobs befaßt sich außer mit der zeitgenössischen Akkordeonmusik auch mit der heute weitgehend vergessenen Literatur für Instrumente wie die englische Concertina oder das Harmonium, die wie das Akkordeon die durchschlagende Zunge als Tonerzeugungsprinzip besitzen. Seit 1997 ist Helmut C. Jacobs Professor für Romanische Philologie/Literaturwissenschaft an der Universität Duisburg-Essen.



Mehrere CD-Produktionen: 1988 *Recital* mit Werken von Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Joseph Haydn, Max Reger, Sigfrid Karg-Elert, Jürg Baur und Hans Brehme. – 1989 *Sigfrid Karg-Elert. Compositions for harmonium*. – 1994 zusammen mit Hermann-Josef Tillmann (Schlagzeug) als *Duo Duellante* Einspielung von Giselher Klebes *Der Schrei* für Akkordeon und Schlagzeug auf der von der Akademie der Künste in Berlin herausgegebenen CD *Giselher Klebe. Warum hat die Sonne einen Aschenrand*. – 2006 *Giulio Regondi (1823-1872). Souvenir d’amitié. Compositions for concertina and baritone concertina*.

Aktuelle Buchpublikationen: *Der Schlaf der Vernunft. Goyas ‚Capricho 43‘ in Bildkunst, Literatur und Musik* (Basel: Schwabe 2006). – *Der Komponist und Pianist Hans Brehme (1904-1957). Biographische Aspekte und die Werke für Akkordeon solo im Spannungsfeld von Tradition und Innovation* (Bochum: Augemus Musikverlag 2007).

Helmut C. Jacobs

was born in Bonn in 1957. He took his first accordion lessons at the age of ten and was trained as a soloist by Guido Wagner. Helmut C. Jacobs has won prizes at national and international competitions. Numerous solo and chamber works have been written for him by composers including Jürg Baur, Claes Biehl, Herbert Callhoff, David P. Graham, Christoph J. Keller, Giselher Klebe and Martin Christoph

Redel. In addition to the contemporary accordion repertoire, Helmut C. Jacobs is also involved with largely forgotten music for instruments like the English concertina and the harmonium which, like the accordion, are free-reed instruments. Since 1997 he has been Professor for Romance Philology at the University of Duisburg-Essen.

Several CD productions: *Recital* (1988), with works by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Joseph Haydn, Max Reger, Sigfrid Karg-Elert, Jürg Baur and Hans Brehme. – *Sigfrid Karg-Elert. Compositions for harmonium* (1989). – Together with Hermann-Josef Tillmann (percussion) in the *Duo Duellante*, he recorded Giselher Klebe's *Der Schrei* for accordion and percussion on the CD entitled *Giselher Klebe. Warum hat die Sonne einen Aschenrand* (1994), released by the Berlin Academy of Arts. – *Giulio Regondi (1823-1872). Souvenir d'amitié. Compositions for concertina and baritone concertina* (2006).

Current book-publication: *Der Schlaf der Vernunft. Goyas 'Capricho 43' in Bildkunst, Literatur und Musik* (Basel: Schwabe 2006). – *Der Komponist und Pianist Hans Brehme (1904-1957). Biographische Aspekte und die Werke für Akkordeon solo im Spannungsfeld von Tradition und Innovation* (Bochum: Augemus Musikverlag 2007).

metamorphoses

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Torbjörn Lundquist

Neun zweistimmige Inventionen

für Akkordeon

Nine two-part inventions

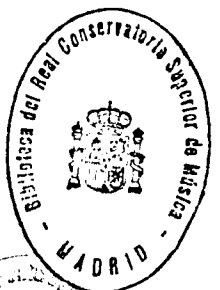
Neuf inventions à deux voix

*

Die Inventionen 5-9 (Vivo - Martiale - Serioso - Fluente - Con spirito) sind
- von Mogens Ellegaard gespielt -
auf HOHNER-RECORD-Schallplatte LP 3008
(Accordeon da Camera) erschienen.

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R. 60.046
11-sept.-1991



Für Mogens Ellegaard

Neun zweistimmige Inventionen

1. Invention in E

Torbjörn Lundquist

Largo $\text{♩} = 60$
8va

8va bassa



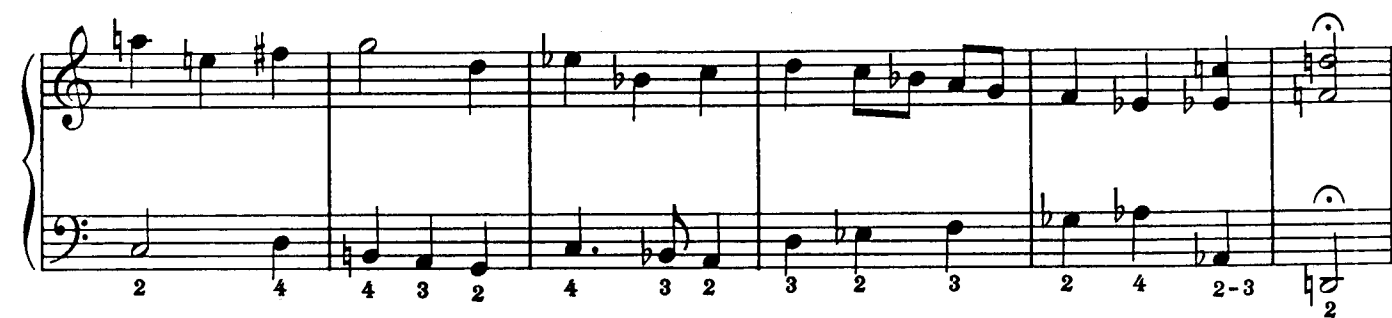
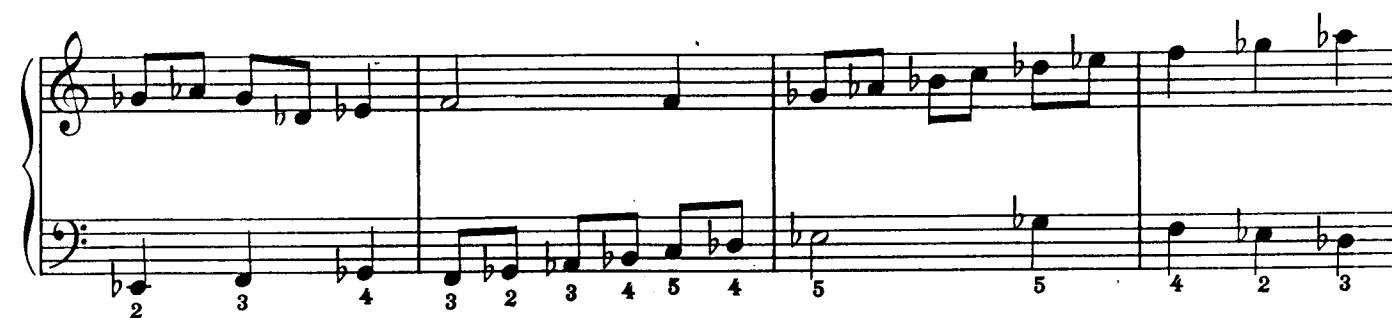
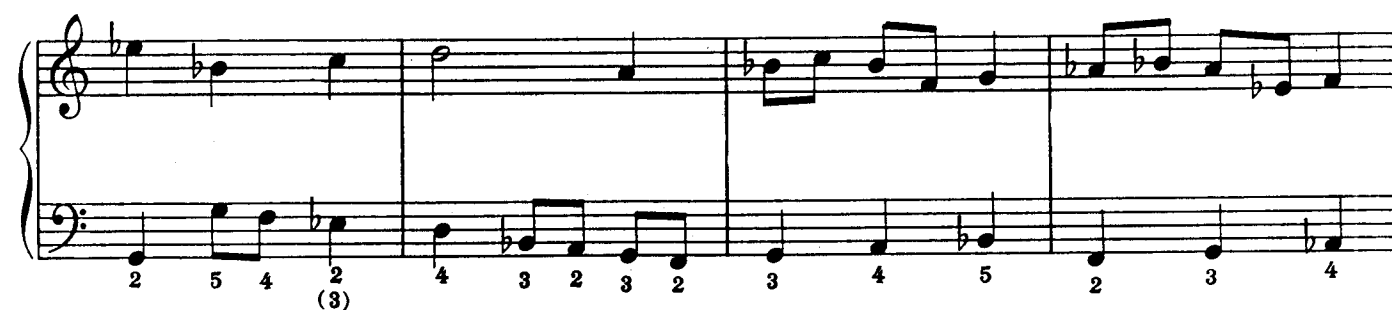
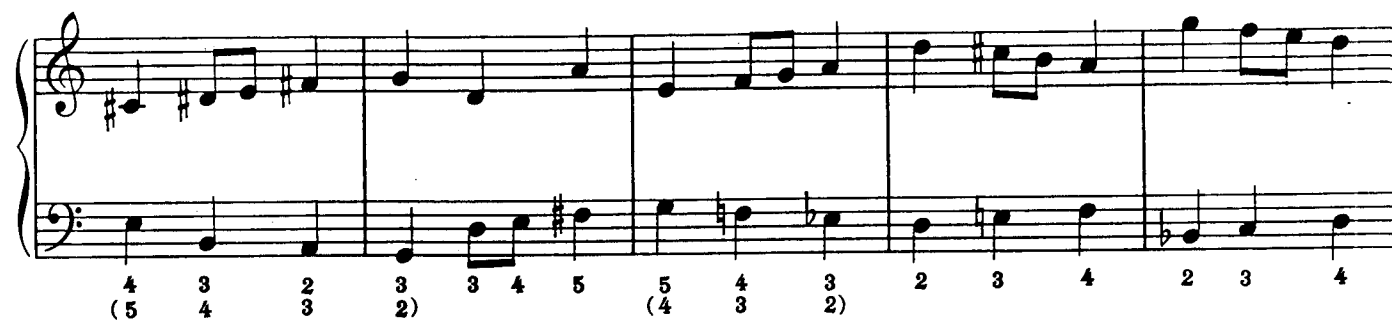
2. Invention in D

Torbjörn Lundquist

Corrente ♩ = 176

8^{va}

B. B.



3. Invention in F

Torbjörn Lundquist

Grazioso ♩ = 80



Handwritten musical score for "3. Invention in F" by Torbjörn Lundquist. The score is in 2/2 time, marked "Grazioso" with a tempo of ♩ = 80. It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into five systems. The first system includes a box labeled "B.B." and a tremolo symbol. The second system includes first and second endings. The score concludes with a double bar line.

*) For instruments only with "flat or dry" tremolo, otherwise:

*) Nur für Instrumente mit „flachem“ Tremolo, sonst:

*) Seulement pour instruments avec trémolo faible, autrement

4. Invention in G

Torbjörn Lundquist

Giocoso $\text{♩} = 112$

 8va *)

 8va bassa



*) Piano-Akkordeon:  loco



5. Invention in D

Vivo $\text{♩} = \text{ca. 116}$

Torbjörn Lundquist

*) $\odot$ 8va

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of 18 measures, grouped into six measures per line. The notes are as follows: Line 1: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). Line 2: C4 (half), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half), C3 (half), B2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F#2 (quarter), E2 (quarter), D2 (half), C2 (half), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), F#1 (quarter), E1 (quarter), D1 (half). Line 3: C1 (half), B0 (quarter), A0 (quarter), G0 (quarter), F#0 (quarter), E0 (quarter), D0 (half), C0 (half), B-1 (quarter), A-1 (quarter), G-1 (quarter), F#-1 (quarter), E-1 (quarter), D-1 (half), C-1 (half), B-2 (quarter), A-2 (quarter), G-2 (quarter), F#-2 (quarter), E-2 (quarter), D-2 (half). Line 4: C-2 (half), B-3 (quarter), A-3 (quarter), G-3 (quarter), F#-3 (quarter), E-3 (quarter), D-3 (half), C-3 (half), B-4 (quarter), A-4 (quarter), G-4 (quarter), F#-4 (quarter), E-4 (quarter), D-4 (half), C-4 (half), B-5 (quarter), A-5 (quarter), G-5 (quarter), F#-5 (quarter), E-5 (quarter), D-5 (half). Line 5: C-5 (half), B-6 (quarter), A-6 (quarter), G-6 (quarter), F#-6 (quarter), E-6 (quarter), D-6 (half), C-6 (half), B-7 (quarter), A-7 (quarter), G-7 (quarter), F#-7 (quarter), E-7 (quarter), D-7 (half), C-7 (half), B-8 (quarter), A-8 (quarter), G-8 (quarter), F#-8 (quarter), E-8 (quarter), D-8 (half). Line 6: C-8 (half), B-9 (quarter), A-9 (quarter), G-9 (quarter), F#-9 (quarter), E-9 (quarter), D-9 (half), C-9 (half), B-10 (quarter), A-10 (quarter), G-10 (quarter), F#-10 (quarter), E-10 (quarter), D-10 (half), C-10 (half), B-11 (quarter), A-11 (quarter), G-11 (quarter), F#-11 (quarter), E-11 (quarter), D-11 (half), C-11 (half). The score is written in a simple, clear style with a single melodic line. The notes are placed on the staff lines, and the key signature and time signature are clearly indicated.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of several measures, some of which are grouped by a large bracket. Below the staff, there are fingerings and bowings indicated by numbers and symbols. The numbers 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 2, 4 are placed below the staff. The symbols (5) and (4) are placed below the staff. The symbols 3 2 3 2 3 are placed below the staff. The symbols 2 3 4 5 3 2 4 are placed below the staff.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment, primarily using quarter and eighth notes. Below the bass staff, there are fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall style is that of a simple, accessible musical score for a children's song.

*¹ Piano-Akkordeon  loco

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the sixth system.

6. Invention in A

Martiale ♩ = ca. 104

Torbjörn Lundquist

*)  8va bassaB. B.  8va bassa
 8va bassa'. Below the first system, there is a boxed instruction 'B. B.  8va bassa'. The score is divided into four systems, each with two staves. The first system has 12 measures, the second has 12 measures, the third has 12 measures, and the fourth has 12 measures. The key signature changes to two flats (Bb, Eb) in the third system." data-bbox="64 95 924 830"/>

*) piano accordion with "flat or dry" tremolo / Piano-Akkordeon mit schwachem Tremolo 
 piano accordion with "German" tremolo / Piano-Akkordeon mit starkem Tremolo 
 Accordéon à touches piano avec trémolo fort 
 Accordéon à touches piano avec trémolo faible 

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 3 4 2 4 3 2 (bass), 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 (bass).

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 2 3 4 3 4 5 4 (bass), 2 3 4 5 4 4 5 (bass), 2 3 4 5 4 5 (bass).

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 2 2 5 (bass), 2 4 3 4 2 (bass), 3 4 5 4 5 4 (bass).

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 3 2 3 4 2 4 3 2 (bass), 3 2 3 4 3 4 5 (bass).

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 4 2 3 2 3 (bass), 4 2 3 4 3 2 3 2 3 (bass), 2 3 2 (bass). Includes the instruction *poco rit.*



7. Invention in C

Serioso ♩ = 132

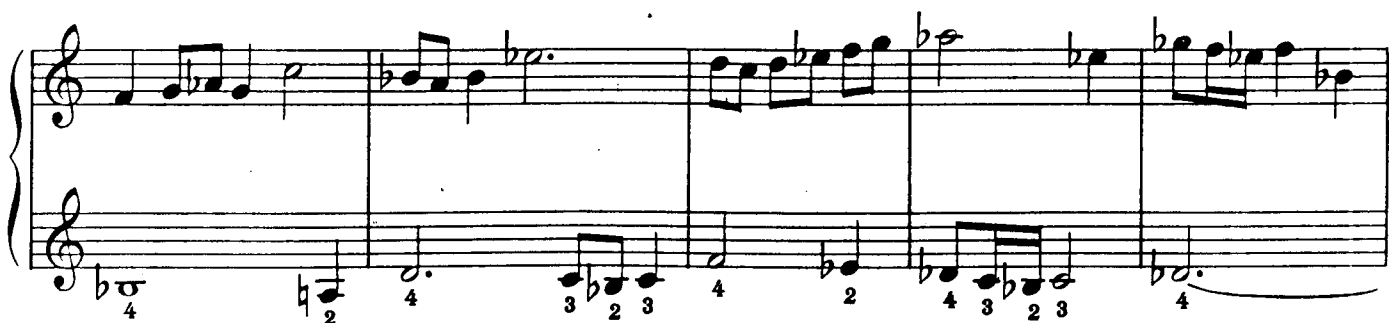
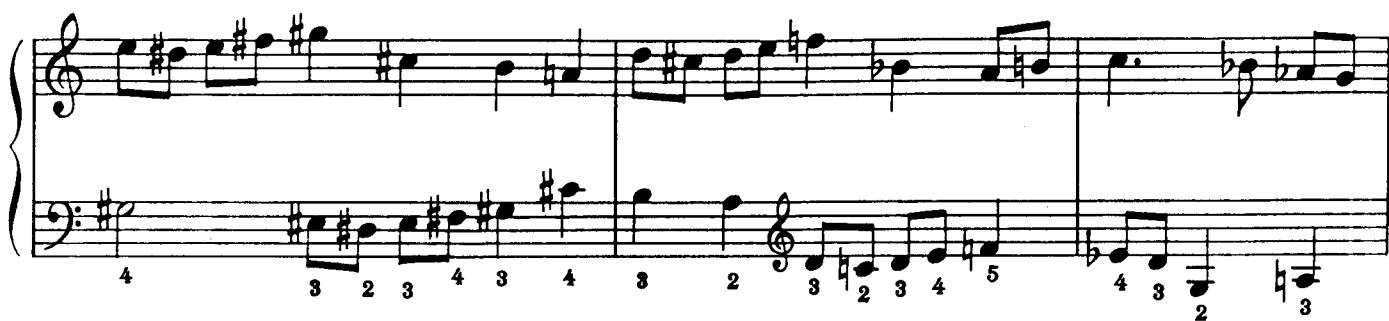
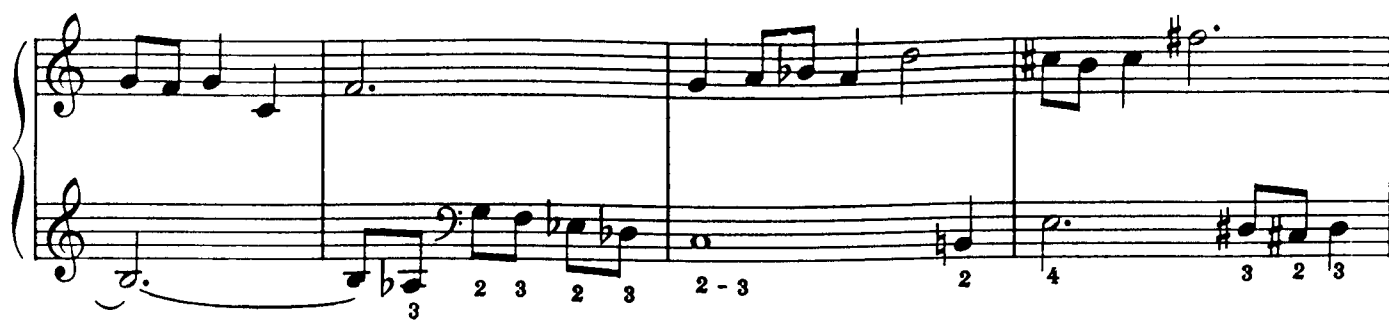
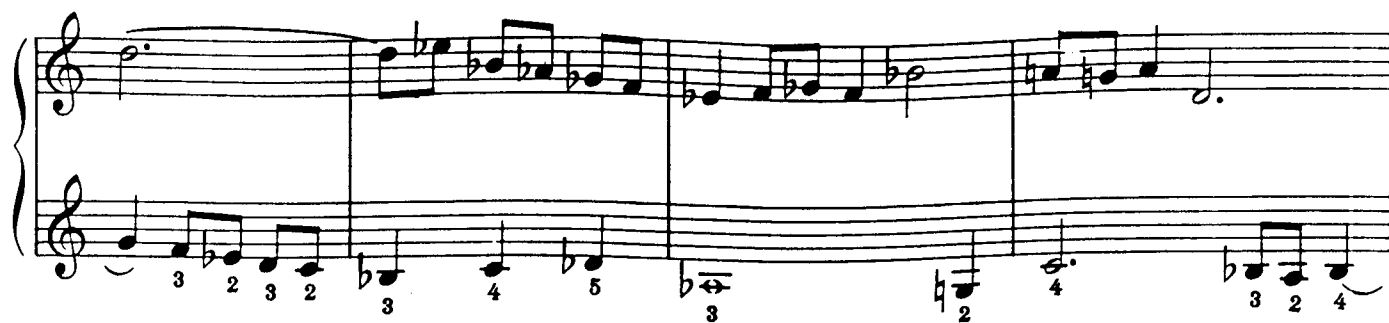
Torbjörn Lundquist

⊖ 8va *)

B. B.

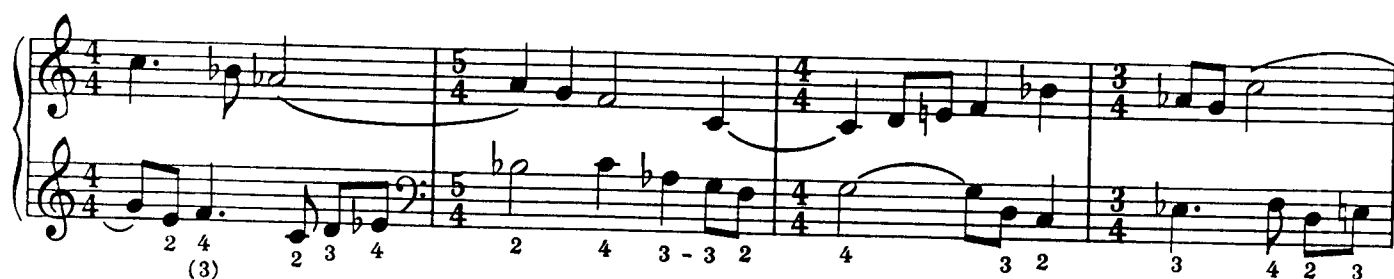
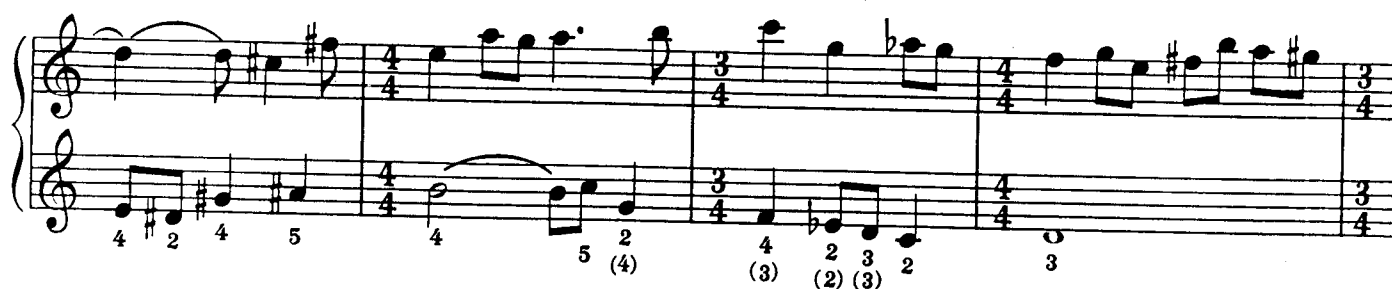
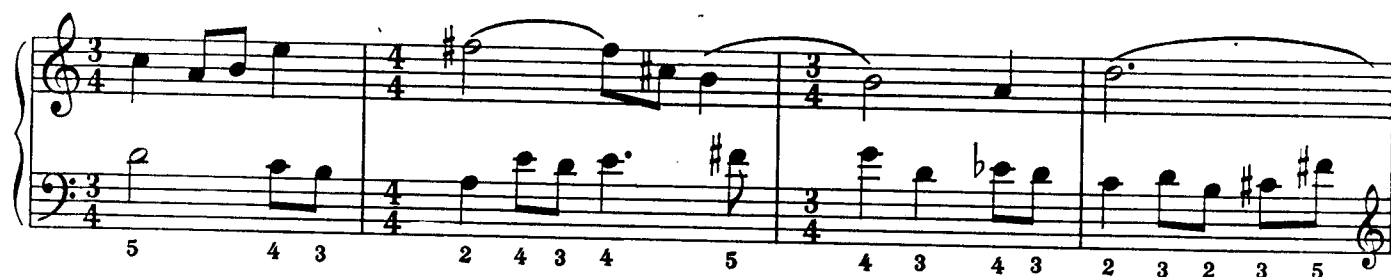
The musical score is written for Piano and Piano-Akkordeon. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'Serioso' with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The key signature is C major. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures (3/4 and 4/4), notes, rests, and fingerings. There are also specific performance instructions like 'B. B.' and '⊖ 8va *)'.

*) Piano-Akkordeon: ⊖ loco



8. Invention in D

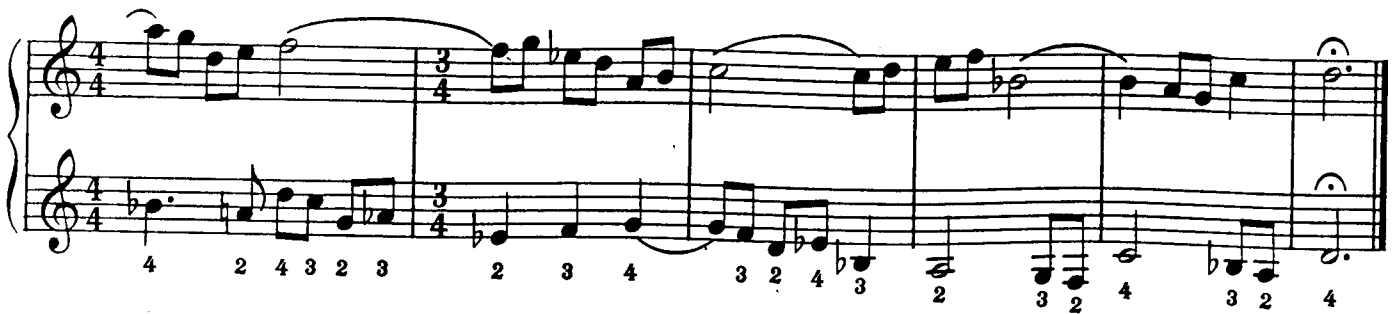
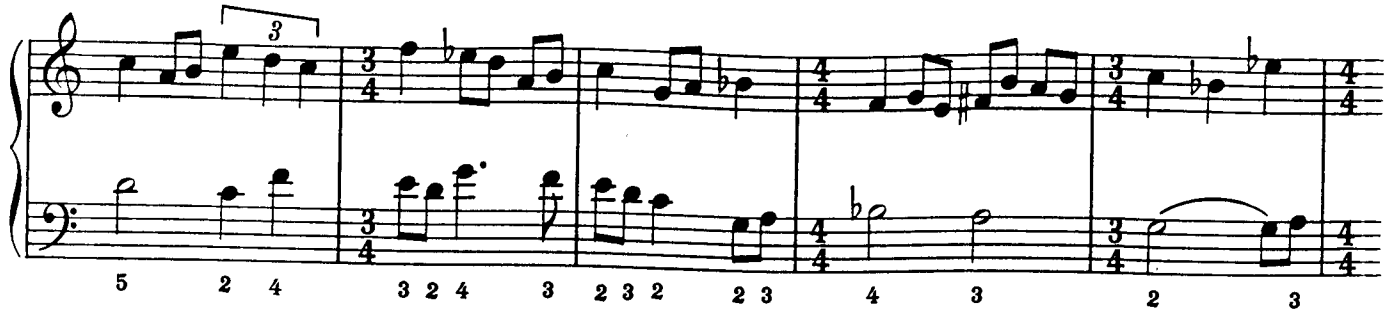
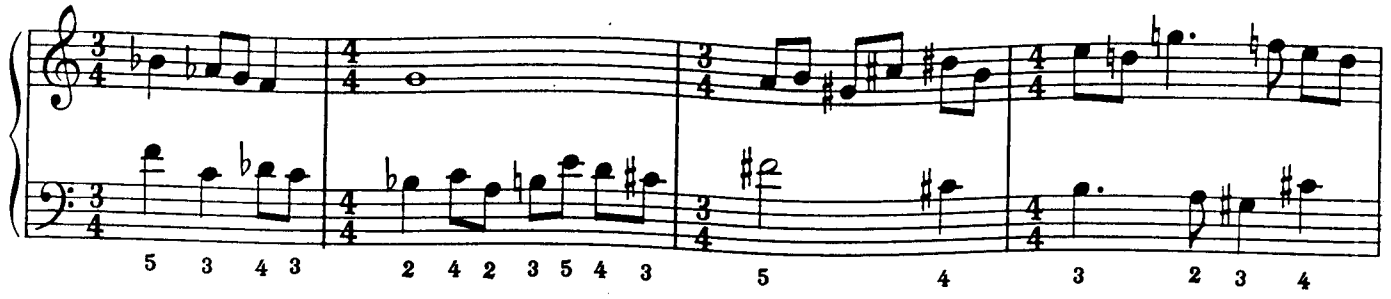
Torbjörn Lundquist

Fluente ♩ 200 $\oplus$ 8va*) $\oplus$ 8va bassa*) Piano-Akkordeon: $\oplus$ loco

The image displays a page of musical notation for piano, consisting of six systems of staves. Each system typically includes a treble staff and a bass staff, with some systems having a single staff. The notation includes various time signatures (3/4, 4/4, 5/4) and complex rhythmic patterns. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 and parentheses, such as (3), (4), (5), and (3). The key signature is mostly one sharp (F#), with some flats (Bb) appearing in later systems. The notation is written in a standard musical style with notes, rests, and accidentals.



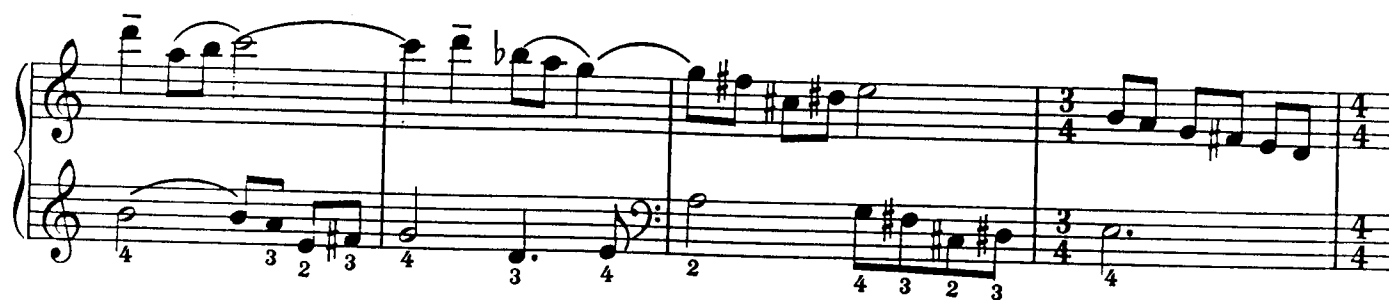
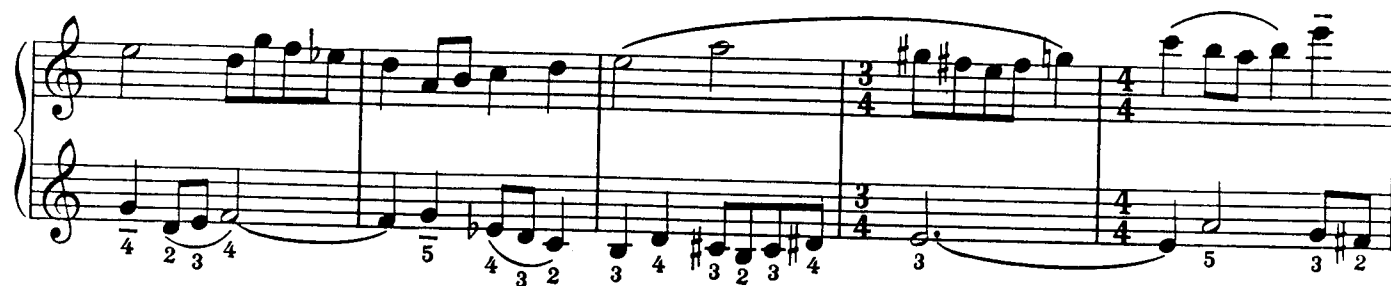
This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The time signature is 3/4 for the first system and 4/4 for the subsequent systems. The key signature is B-flat major, indicated by one flat (B-flat) in the key signature. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. The first system has a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The second system has a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The third system has a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The fourth system has a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The fifth system has a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.



9. Invention in A

Con spirito ♩ = 176

Torbjörn Lundquist

B. B.  8va bassa

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) and a half note (B). Bass staff has a half note (F#), a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B), and a half note (C). Fingering numbers 5, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 5, 4, 2 are written below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a half note (B), a half note (A), and a half note (G). Bass staff has a half note (F#), a half note (E), and a half note (D). Fingering numbers 4, 2, 4, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 5, 3, 4 are written below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a half note (G), a half note (F), and a half note (E). Bass staff has a half note (D), a half note (C), and a half note (B). Fingering numbers 4, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 4 are written below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a half note (E), a half note (D), and a half note (C). Bass staff has a half note (B), a half note (A), and a half note (G). Fingering numbers 5, 4, 3, 5, 3, 5, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 4, 4 are written below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a half note (F), a half note (E), and a half note (D). Bass staff has a half note (C), a half note (B), and a half note (A). Fingering numbers 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 3, 5, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3 are written below the bass staff. The word "8va" is written above the treble staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a half note (E), a half note (D), and a half note (C). Bass staff has a half note (B), a half note (A), and a half note (G). Fingering numbers 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4 are written below the bass staff. The word "(8va)" is written above the treble staff.



This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various time signatures (2/4, 3/4, 4/4), key signatures (one flat, one sharp), and numerous fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and ties. The systems are arranged vertically, with the first system at the top and the last system at the bottom. The notation is clear and legible, with standard musical symbols and clefs.

Torbjörn Lundquist

MICROSCOPE

21 Pieces

For Accordeon-Solo

FOR THE CHROMATIC FREE BASS

PREFACE

TORBJÖRN LUNDQUIST is one of Sweden's foremost composers. His works include 2 symphonies, chamber- and choral music, in addition to music for film and theatre, etc. Lundquist was also the first Swedish composer who wrote serious music for the free bass accordion.

"MICROSCOPE" contains 21 short pieces in a folkloristic idiom. Some of them are in fact old, familiar folksongs. A correct performance of them requires a free bass manual. The title "Microscope" came about when Mogens Ellegaard asked Torbjörn Lundquist to write a series of shorter pieces, each one presenting one or some technical and musical problems - built into the music itself. Seen through the composer's musical microscope these problems might perhaps then appear more attractive.

The publisher wants to express his warm thanks to Torbjörn Lundquist, who dared and was able to write worthwhile music for the free bass accordion. His work has contributed largely to making the music world begin to accept the accordion as a concert instrument - even in Sweden. Also, in this connection, thanks to Mogens Ellegaard and Lars Holm for their energetic work to demonstrate and prove the qualifications of our instrument. not least through their superb performances of Torbjörn Lundquist's music.

Stockholm, November 1970



Lennart Wärmell
Publisher

NOTES TO THE PERFORMER

REGISTRATION

The internationally accepted switch symbols have been applied for the treble registration. Some new switch symbols have been contrived for the **B.B.** manual /free bass/, which is assumed to contain two sets of reeds. These symbols should present no problems to anybody who is familiar with the standard switch notation:

 = One reed - sounds as written /8' /

 = One reed - sounds an octave higher /4' /

 = Two reeds - octave coupling /8' + 4' /

An 8va or 8va bassa sign over or under a switch symbol /treble or bass/ means that the passage following the symbol should be played an octave above or below the written notes - until a change is indicated by another switch symbol WITHOUT an 8va or 8va bassa sign. Every switch symbol represent the composer's carefully prepared answers to questions of tonal colour and balance. It is therefore urgent that the player solves the difficulties of registration with no less accuracy and diligence than any other of those technical and musical problems posed in the present collection.

FINGERING

The fingering in the treble is for the chromatic button keyboard. A small line under a number /3, 4 etc. / means that the 4th or 5th /auxiliary/ row should be used. Try also the alternative fingerings. The fingering in the left hand is for the 3 row chromatic free bass /C-Griff arrangement/.

BELLOWSYMBOLS

 = Open bellows.

 = Close bellows.

MOGENS ELLEGAARD LARS HOLM

VORWORT

TORBJÖRN LUNDQUIST ist einer der bekanntesten seriösen Komponisten Schwedens. Er hat 2 Symphonien, Kammermusik, Chormusik, Filmmusik, Musik für das Rundfunktheater, Musicals u. a. geschrieben, und er ist der erste schwedische seriöse Komponist, der seriöse Musik für Akkordeon geschrieben hat.

"MICROSCOPE" enthält 21 kurze Stücke in schwedischem Volkston. Einige sind wohlbekannte schwedische Volksweisen. Alle sind für Akkordeon/Ziehharmonika mit Melodiebass geschrieben. Der Name "Microscope" entstand, als Mogens Ellegaard Torbjörn Lundquist bat, eine Reihe kurzer Stücke zu schreiben, wo jedes einzelne Stück ein oder einige technische Probleme enthalten sollte, die reingezüchtet werden konnten. Wenn man diese dann durch ein "Microscope" sah, würden sie noch deutlicher hervortreten, was der Sinn des Ganzen war.

Ich möchte hier gleichzeitig einen grossen Dank an Torbjörn Lundquist richten, der "gewagt" und gewollt hat, Originalmusik für Akkordeon zu schreiben. Das hat u. a. zum Ergebnis gehabt, dass das Akkordeon in den 60iger Jahren begann, als vollwertiges seriöses Konzertinstrument auch hier in Schweden akzeptiert zu werden. Und hier darf man die unermüdliche Arbeit von Mogens Ellegaard und Lars Holm nicht vergessen, die in der Verbreitung von Kenntnis über die Qualitäten dieses Instrumentes bestand und nicht zuletzt auch ihre Art, all die vornehme Musik zu spielen, die für Akkordeon von Torbjörn Lundquist geschrieben worden ist.

Stockholm, im November 1970

Lennart Wärmell
Lennart Wärmell
Verleger

REGISTER, FINGERSATZ, BALGZEICHEN

REGISTRIERUNG

Die international angenommenen Registerzeichen finden Anwendung auf die Registrierung von Diskant und Bass. Einige neue Registerzeichen sind für das Manual geschaffen worden. **B. B.**, das voraussichtlich zwei Zungensätze enthält. Diese Zeichen dürften dem keine Schwierigkeiten bereiten, der die Bezeichnungen der Standardregister gut kennt.

BASS-REGISTER

-  = 8' Fuss-Register, klingt wie notiert.
-  = 4' Fuss-Register, klingt eine Oktave höher als notiert.
-  = 8' + 4' Fuss-Register, Oktavkoppel.

Die Bezeichnung 8va oder 8va bassa über oder unter einem Registerzeichen/Diskant oder Bass/ bedeutet, dass das, was auf das Zeichen folgt, eine Oktave höher oder niedriger gespielt werden soll, als was notiert angibt, bis eine Änderung mit einem anderen Registerzeichen oder dem Zeichen LOCO angegeben wird.

Jedes angegebene Registerzeichen stellt die genaue Abwägung des Komponisten in bezug auf die tonale Variation, das Kolorit oder die Balance zwischen Diskant und Bass dar. Es ist daher sehr wichtig, die Registerschwierigkeiten mit derselben Genauigkeit und Energie zu lösen, wie man alle anderen technischen und musikalischen Probleme löst.

FINGERSATZ

Fingersätze sind ausgearbeitet für eine 5-reihige Tastenklaviatur für die rechte Hand und einen 3-reihigen chromatischen Melodiebass für die linke Hand. Ein Strich unter einer Ziffer/4, 3 usw./an der rechten Hand bedeutet, dass man die 4. oder 5. Reihe anwenden soll. Probieren Sie auch die alternativen Fingersätze.

BALGZEICHEN

Balgwendezeichen:  = den Balg öffnen.  = den Balg schliessen.

MOGENS ELLEGAARD LARS HOLM

8va Andantino 1. Same-visa

p mp pp

2. Hasselgren Folkvisa

mp mf pp

3. Bondspelman

⊕ 7 Moderato sensibile 2 (1) (3) (4) (3) (4) (3) (2) 1 3

poco f

⊖ 2

8va bassa

V 1 2 3 2 (1) (3) (4) (3) (1) 4 3 2 4 2 3 4

p

2 3 4 2 3 4 3 4 3 2 3 V 2 2 3 4 2 2 3 4

pp

2 3 4 3 4 3 4 5 3 4 2 3 7 1 2 3 2 1 2 3 4 (1) (3) (4) (3) (4) (3) (2) 5 4 3 2 1

f

1 3 V 1 1 2 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 (1) (3) (4) (3) (4) (1) 4 3 2 1

4. Jul-polska

Folkvisa

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line, likely for a voice or a single instrument, in 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major or B minor. The score is divided into four systems, each with a treble staff and a bass staff. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a single note. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff, with the bass staff showing a series of notes. The third system features a treble staff with a series of notes and a bass staff with a series of notes. The fourth system concludes the piece with a treble staff containing a series of notes and a bass staff with a series of notes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings, and is labeled with the title "The Rose Tree" at the top.

5. Djävulspolska

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Vigoroso" by Giuseppe Verdi. It is arranged in three systems, each featuring a vocal line (Soprano and Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "Vigoroso".

System 1:

- Soprano:** The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is marked with a forte dynamic (*ff*). The lyrics "Vigoroso" are written below the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.
- Bass:** The vocal line begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is marked with a forte dynamic (*ff*). The lyrics "Vigoroso" are written below the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.
- Piano:** The piano accompaniment begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

System 2:

- Soprano:** The vocal line continues with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is marked with a forte dynamic (*ff*). The lyrics "Vigoroso" are written below the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.
- Bass:** The vocal line continues with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is marked with a forte dynamic (*ff*). The lyrics "Vigoroso" are written below the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.
- Piano:** The piano accompaniment continues with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

System 3:

- Soprano:** The vocal line continues with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is marked with a forte dynamic (*ff*). The lyrics "Vigoroso" are written below the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.
- Bass:** The vocal line continues with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is marked with a forte dynamic (*ff*). The lyrics "Vigoroso" are written below the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.
- Piano:** The piano accompaniment continues with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

6. Klarälven

8va Medium swing waltz (4) (3) V (3) (4)

p

8va bassa (3) (2) (3) mp

mf

f

(V) 3 2 1

The musical score is written for two staves. The top staff is labeled '8va' and the bottom staff is labeled '8va bassa'. The time signature is 3/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into six systems, each with two staves. The first system starts with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The second system has an 'mp' (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The third system has an 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The fourth system has an 'f' (forte) dynamic. The fifth system has a 'f' (forte) dynamic. The sixth system has a 'f' (forte) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system has a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The second system has an 'mp' (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The third system has an 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The fourth system has an 'f' (forte) dynamic. The fifth system has a 'f' (forte) dynamic. The sixth system has a 'f' (forte) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

7. Träskodans

8va Allegro assai (3)

The musical score is written for a single melodic instrument, likely a violin or flute, with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble staff and a bass staff. The first system includes a '8va' marking and a 'V' (Vibrato) marking. The second system includes a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) marking. The third system includes 'p' (piano), 'mp' (mezzo-piano), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), and 'f' (forte) markings. The fourth system includes 'ff' (fortissimo) markings. The fifth system includes 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'ff' (fortissimo) markings. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (1-5), slurs, and breath marks. The tempo is marked 'Allegro assai' and the meter is '(3)'. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

8. *Ut med domarn!*

Folkvisa

8va

Burlescomente

Folkvisa

f

p

ff

p

ff

9. *Äppelblom*

8va Andante 4/5

P espressivo

V

f

pp

10-13 Siciliano

I Cantando semplice *p*

8va bassa

II (à la gigue) Gaiement *f* (non legato)

III (à la gigue) Malicieusement *con sord.* *ff* (non leg.)

15. Lekdans

Allegretto₂ mp

(5) 4 3 4 3 2 2 3 4 3 4 2 3 (5) V 1

2 2 3 3 (5) 4 3 4 3 2 2 3 4 3 4 2 3 2 1 4 1 2 2

f

3 (h) 3 2 3 1 1 2 3 2 3 1 2 4 V 1 4 1 2 2 3 3 2 3 2

p

(3)(4)(3)(4)(2) (1) (1)(2) (4)(2)(4) 2 2 3 3 (5) 4 3 4 3 2 2 3 4 3 4 2

f

(5) V 1 2 2 3 3 (5) 4 3 4 3 2 2 3 4 3 4 2 3 2

poco rit.

2 4 2 3 2 (3 2-2)

The musical score is written for piano and violin. The piano part is in the upper staves, and the violin part is in the lower staves. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto₂' and the initial dynamics are 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamics like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The piece concludes with a 'poco rit.' (poco ritardando) marking and a final cadence.

16. Höstlöv

8va
⊖ 7/3 Malinconico

pp

8va bassa

V 3

7 4

V 4

7 4

V 4 poco rit.

7 a tempo

The musical score is written for two staves. The top staff is marked '8va' and the bottom staff is marked '8va bassa'. The piece is in 7/8 time and features a variety of musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into several measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The tempo markings 'poco rit.' and 'a tempo' are present. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line.

17. Virvelvind

Presto possibile

[illegible]

18. Kull

(3+3+2) - - - -

Allegro aggressivo

8va bassa

Handwritten musical notation for '18. Kull'. The score is for a single system with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is 'Allegro aggressivo'. The time signature is 7/8. The score includes various dynamic markings: p, f, mp, and V. There are also handwritten fingerings and slurs. The bass staff is labeled '8va bassa'.

19. Idé

Allegretto dolce

8va bassa

Handwritten musical notation for '19. Idé'. The score is for a single system with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is 'Allegretto dolce'. The time signature is 7/8. The score includes various dynamic markings: pp, p, mf, f, and V. There are also handwritten fingerings and slurs. The bass staff is labeled '8va bassa'.

”

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the control group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the control group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group and the experimental group.

Das Akkordeon

HOHNER




olo

Torbjörn Lundquist

Allerlei

for accordion solo
pour accordéon seul



HOHNER VERLAG MAINZ

Torbjörn Lundquist

ALLERLEI

20 kleine Stücke für Anfänger

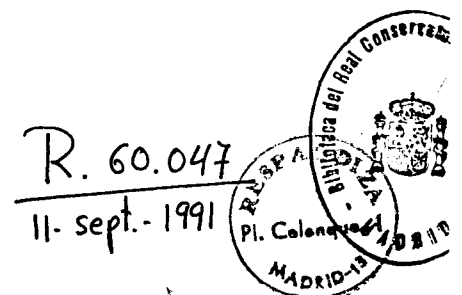
MISCELLANY

FAITS-DIVERS

*

HOHNER · VERLAG · TROSSINGEN

Bestell-Nr. 2039



Notices pour le joueur

La composition „Faits-Divers” de Torbjörn Lundquist a été écrite pour l'accordéon à basses chromatiques. Nous sommes heureux de pouvoir enrichir ainsi notre littérature pour l'enseignement de l'accordéon.

Pour l'exécution de l'oeuvre l'étendue suivante est suffisante:

chant

clavier B. B.



Pour les instruments plus grands on donne des instructions pour tous les morceaux afin de pouvoir se servir des possibilités plus variées. Ces instructions sont mises entre parenthèses.

Notation

Pour tous les morceaux on n'utilise que des basses chromatiques marquées comme suit:

B. B. = Basses chromatiques (Basses baritons)

Le doigté proposé est prévu pour la disposition de basses baritons Hohner (système international). Mais les compositions peuvent également être jouées avec les autres systèmes de basses chromatiques.

Registres

Pour le chant nous avons employé la notation internationale de registres. Pour les basses chromatiques (Basses baritons) à 2 voix nous avons utilisé une nouvelle notation. Cette notation symbolique ne sera certainement pas difficile à interpréter pour celui qui s'est familiarisé avec la notation normale.

-  une voix = voix fondamentale (8')
-  une voix = octave aigue (4')
-  deux voix = voix fondamentale + octave aigue (8' + 4')

La notation "8va" ou "8va bassa" au-dessus ou au-dessous du symbole de registre (dans le chant ou dans les basses) signifie que la partie suivant le symbole, devrait être jouée une octave plus aigue ou plus grave jusqu'à la suppression marquée par un autre système de registre sans la notation "8va" ou "8va bassa".

MOGENS ELLEGAARD



ALLERLEI

20 kleine Stücke für Anfänger

1. Piccolissima Sonatina

Allegro

Torbjörn Lundquist

f $\ominus$ ($\oplus$)

B.B. ($\ominus$)

Lento
8va
pp $\ominus$ oder $\oplus$

B.B. ($\ominus$)

Allegretto scherzando

f $\ominus$ ($\oplus$)

B.B. ($\ominus$ 8va bassa)

Commodo (ma non lento)

8^{va}

8^{va}

p

B.B. (⊖)

Fine

2. Mittelalterliches Lied

8^{va} 8^{va}

8^{va} 8^{va}

f *p*

B.B. (⊖ 8^{va} bassa)

p *f* *ritardando*

3. Altes Tanzlied

Musical score for '3. Altes Tanzlied'. The piece is in common time (C) and features a piano (p) dynamic. The notation is for a single melodic line on a grand staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of two systems of four measures each. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5. A box labeled 'B.B.' with a circled plus sign is present below the first system.

4. Blues

Musical score for '4. Blues'. The piece is in common time (C) and features a forte (f) dynamic. The notation is for a single melodic line on a grand staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of two systems of four measures each. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5. A box labeled 'B.B.' with a circled plus sign is present below the first system. A 'gva' (grace note) is marked above the first measure of the second system.

5. Grazioso

Musical score for '5. Grazioso'. The piece is in common time (C) and features a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The notation is for a single melodic line on a grand staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of two systems of four measures each. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5. A box labeled 'B.B.' with a circled plus sign is present below the first system. A 'gva bassa' (grace note, low) is marked above the first measure of the second system.

6. Espressivo

Musical score for '6. Espressivo'. The piece is in 2/4 time, marked 'Espressivo'. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system continues with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The third system features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system returns to mezzo-piano (*mp*) and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

B.B. (⊖) ⁴

7. Gajo

Musical score for '7. Gajo'. The piece is in 2/4 time, marked 'Gajo'. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system continues with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The third system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system returns to mezzo-forte (*mf*) and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

B.B. (⊖) ^{8va}

Vier schwedische Volkslieder

8. Sommer - Wind

Musical score for '8. Sommer - Wind'. The piece is in 6/8 time, marked 'Sommer - Wind'. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system returns to mezzo-forte (*mf*) and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

B.B. (⊖) ^{8va} *bassa*

10. Fröhlich singen die Vögelein

Legato

2039

11. Die Elster am Kirchendach

Musical score for 'Die Elster am Kirchendach'. The piece is in 3/4 time, key of G major. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The piece is marked with dynamics: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).

B.B. (⊕)

12. Imitation

Musical score for 'Imitation'. The piece is in 3/4 time, key of G major. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The piece is marked with dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). The score includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).

B.B. (⊕)

13. Langsamer Walzer

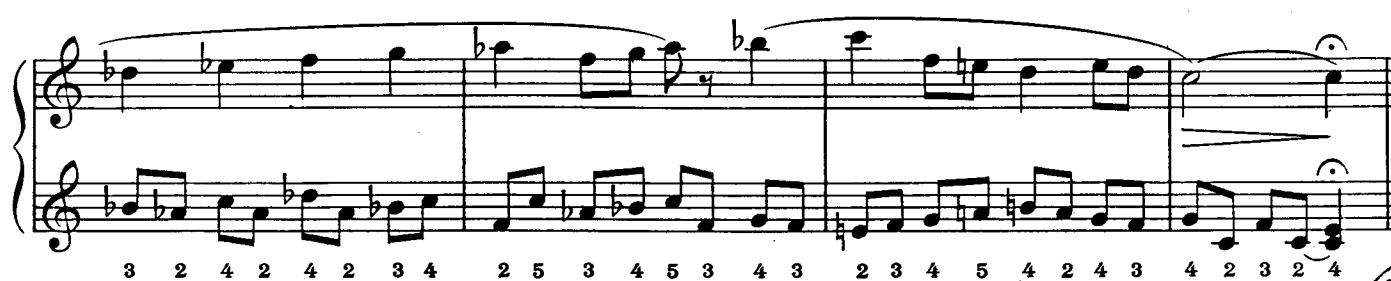
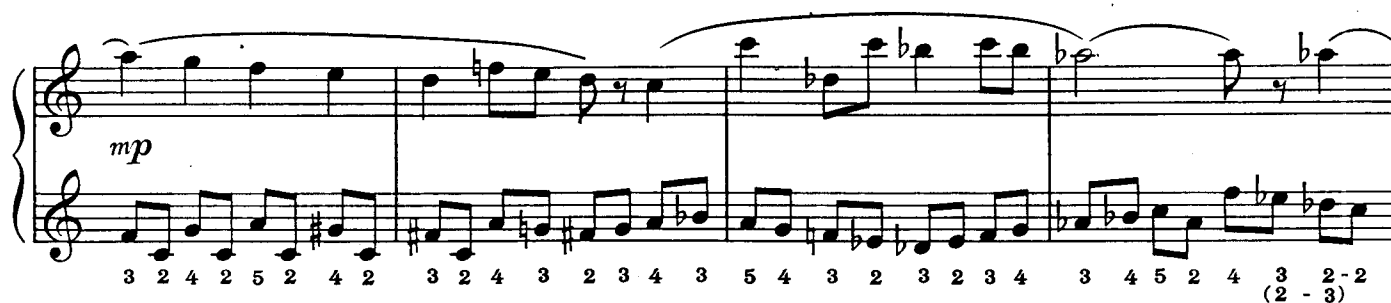
8va
B.B. (8va)
+) p
+) pp
B.B. (8va)

(8va bassa ad lib.)

+) Die unterschiedliche Dynamik ergibt sich aus der Registrierung bei größeren Instrumenten

14. Legato e semplice

B.B. (8va bassa)



15. Valse douce

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Key signature: one sharp (F#). The melody is marked *mf dolce*. The bass line consists of chords, with the first measure marked *pp sempre*. Fingering numbers 3, 2, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 2 are indicated below the bass line.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody continues. The bass line has chords with fingering numbers 4, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody is marked *dim.* and *mf*. The tempo changes from *poco rit.* to *a tempo*. The bass line has chords with fingering numbers 4, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 4, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody continues. The bass line has chords with fingering numbers 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody is marked *pp* and *mf*. The bass line has chords with fingering numbers 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5. The system ends with a double bar line and the instruction *(8va bassa ad lib.)* and the number 4.

16. Polska (*allegro*)

8va
f

B. B. (⊕)

ff

f

allargando
ff

4 Orientalitäten

17. Die Karawane

⊖ (⊖ 8va bassa)

p

B. B. (⊖)

mp

mf

f

mp

18. Ritual

Grazioso

19. Im Hof des Tempels

Serenamente⊖ (⊕) *Legato ed espansivo*

pp *mp* *(pp)*

B.B. (⊖) $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ (3)

$\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$

$\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ (3)

poco ritenuto

$\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$

20. Tanz der Fakire

Vivo (accelerando sempre)

First system of musical notation. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a *mf* dynamic and a tempo marking of *Vivo (accelerando sempre)*. The first staff is a treble clef, and the second is a bass clef. The bass line includes fingerings: 2, 4, 3, 4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 2. A first ending bracket with a '3' is shown above the treble staff. A *f* dynamic marking appears at the start of the second system. Above the first system, there is a circled symbol containing a cross and a plus sign.

B. B. (⊕ oder ⊖ 8va bassa)

Second system of musical notation. It continues the piece with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings in the bass line. A first ending bracket with a '3' is present in the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. The piece continues with consistent rhythmic patterns. A first ending bracket with a '3' is present in the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The piece continues with consistent rhythmic patterns.

Coda (stretta)

Fifth system of musical notation, beginning the Coda section. The tempo is marked as *stretta*. It features a first ending bracket with a '3' in the treble staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. The piece continues with consistent rhythmic patterns. Fingerings 2, 4, 3, 4, 2 are indicated in the bass line.

Seventh system of musical notation. The piece concludes with a final flourish in the treble staff.

Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist

METAMORFOSER

för pianosolo

Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist

M E T A M O R F O S E R

för piano solo

Till Bengt Forsberg

METAMORFOSER

Torbjörn Iwan Lundquist

(♩ = ca 208) With a hard beat

PIANO

The first system of musical notation is for the piano. It features a grand staff with a treble clef and a 5/4 time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady bass line. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

The second system continues the piano part. It maintains the 5/4 time signature and key signature. The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The left hand continues with a consistent bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.

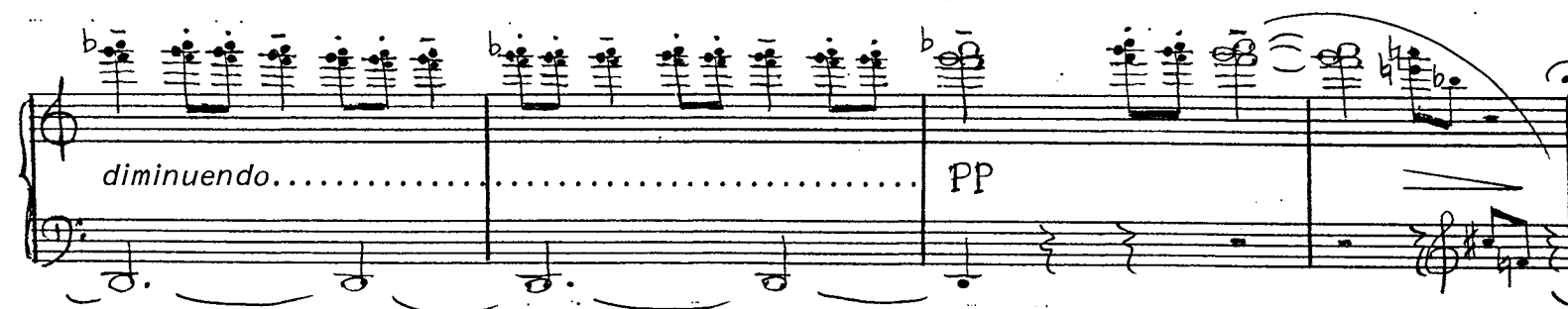
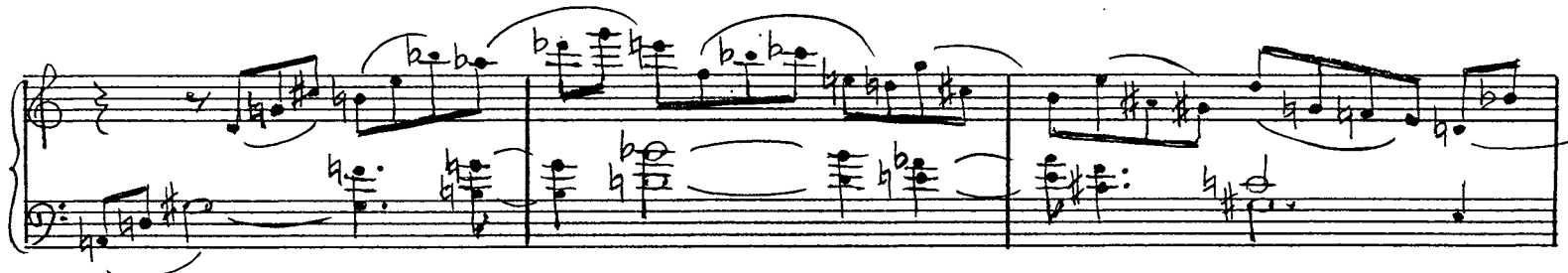
(non rit.) sempre in tempo

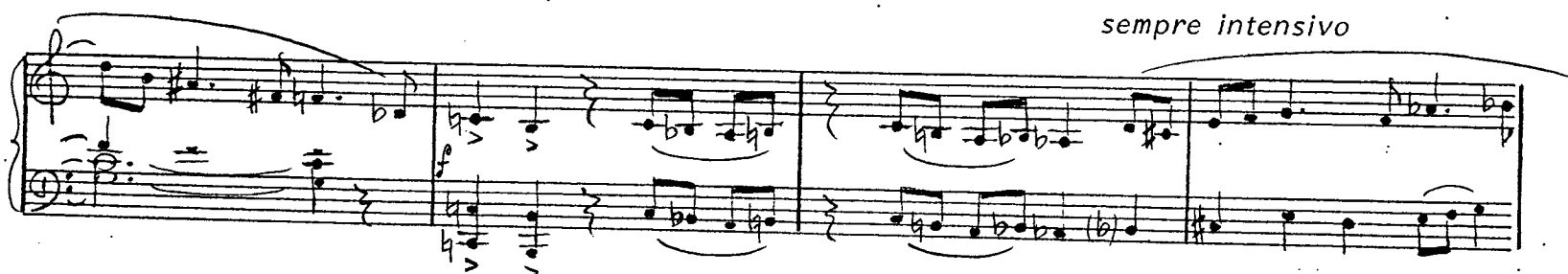
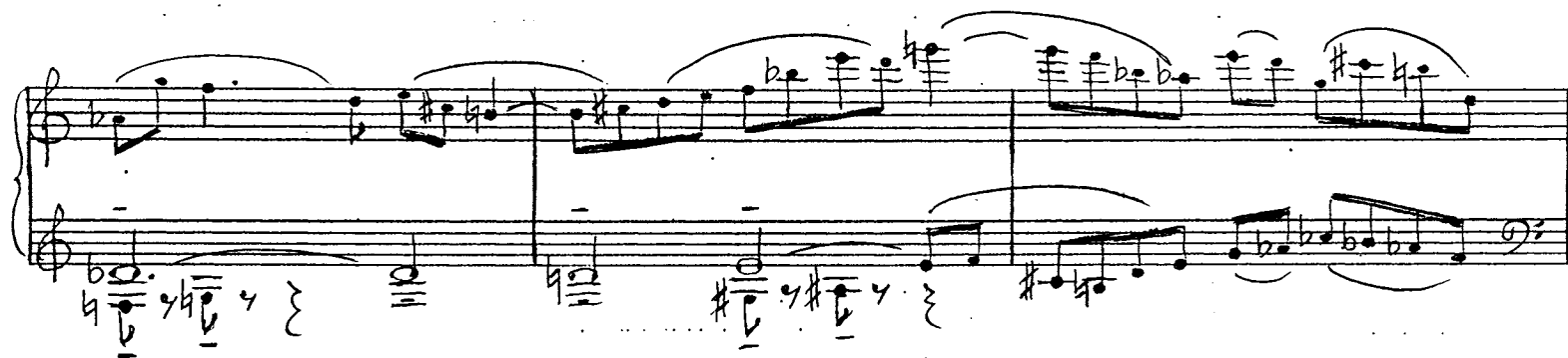
The third system introduces a new section of the piano part. The time signature changes to 4/4. The tempo marking "(non rit.)" and "sempre in tempo" is present. The right hand has a more melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a rhythmic bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.

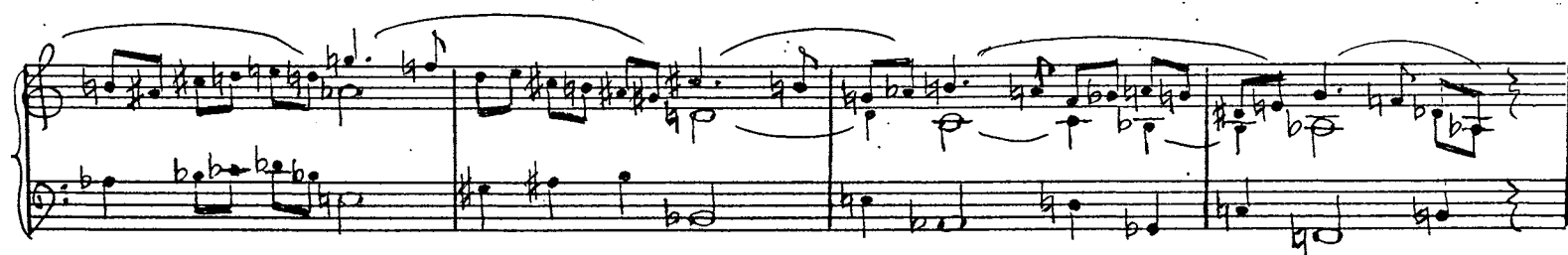
The fourth system continues the piano part in 4/4 time. It includes dynamic markings of piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf). The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a rhythmic bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The fifth system continues the piano part. It features a forte (f) dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a rhythmic bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The sixth system is the final system on the page. It continues the piano part. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a rhythmic bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.







First system of a piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with a crescendo marking. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment.

crescendo

Second system of the piano score. The right hand continues the melodic line, marked with *legato sempre*. The left hand has a *(cresc.)* marking and ends with a *ff* dynamic.

(cresc.) *legato sempre* *ff*

Third system of the piano score. The right hand has a *poco a poco ritenuto a* marking. The left hand has a *diminuendo* marking.

poco a poco ritenuto a *diminuendo*

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand has a *meno mosso* marking. The left hand has a *mp dolce* marking.

meno mosso *mp dolce*

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand has a *diminuendo* marking. The left hand continues the harmonic accompaniment.

diminuendo

Sixth system of the piano score. The right hand has a *pp* marking. The left hand continues the harmonic accompaniment.

pp

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamic markings include *mp* and *mf*.

*Presto.
non legato*

Second system of musical notation. Both hands play rapid, sixteenth-note passages. The right hand starts with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The left hand plays a continuous stream of sixteenth notes. The dynamic marking is *ff*.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand plays a continuous stream of sixteenth notes. The dynamic marking is *pp*. The tempo marking *dolce* is present.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand plays a continuous stream of sixteenth notes. The dynamic marking is *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand plays a continuous stream of sixteenth notes. The dynamic marking is *pp*. The tempo marking *un poco sostenuto* is present.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand plays a continuous stream of sixteenth notes. The dynamic marking is *pp*. The tempo marking *un poco sostenuto* is present. The system concludes with a *risoluto* marking and a *mf* dynamic.

(risoluto)

furioso

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with complex rhythmic patterns and triplets. Dynamics include 'ff' (fortissimo).

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with complex rhythmic patterns and triplets.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with complex rhythmic patterns and triplets. Dynamics include 'f' (forte) and 'P' (piano).

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with complex rhythmic patterns and triplets. Dynamics include 'fff' (fortississimo) and 'diminuendo'.

CADENZA *ad libitum*

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with complex rhythmic patterns and triplets. Dynamics include 'pp' (pianissimo) and '8va...' (octave).

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves with complex rhythmic patterns and triplets. Dynamics include '5' (quinta).

Handwritten musical notation for a piano exercise. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is D major (two sharps). The notation consists of a sequence of chords, each with a slur and a '5' indicating a fifth interval. The chords are: D major (D, F#, A), E major (E, G#, B), F# major (F#, A, C#), G major (G, B, D), A major (A, C#, E), B major (B, D, F#), C major (C, E, G), and D major (D, F#, A). The final chord is D major, and the key signature changes to D major (two sharps) at the end of the piece.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a single page with a large, curved line connecting the two systems. The melody is in G major, and the piano accompaniment includes triplets and a "3va" marking. The score is written on a single page with a large, curved line connecting the two systems.

8va.....

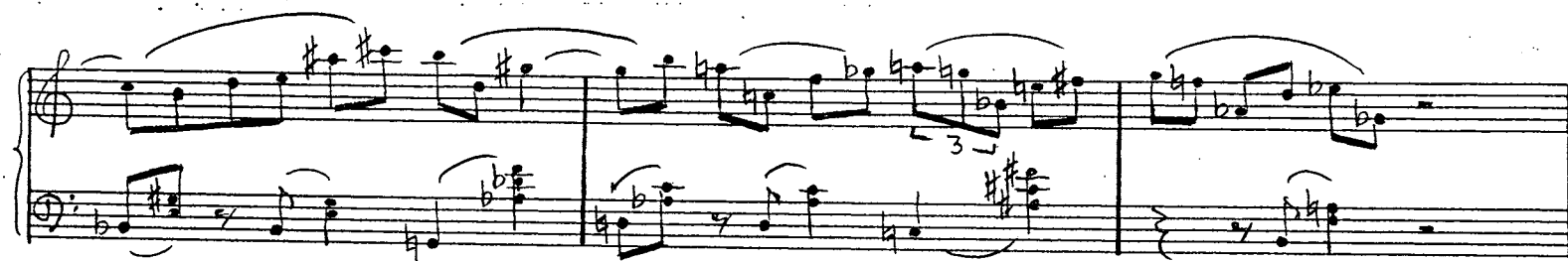
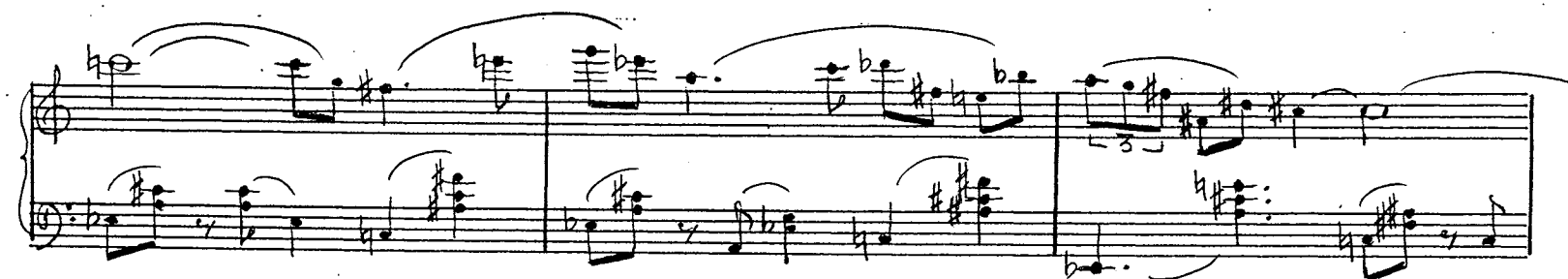
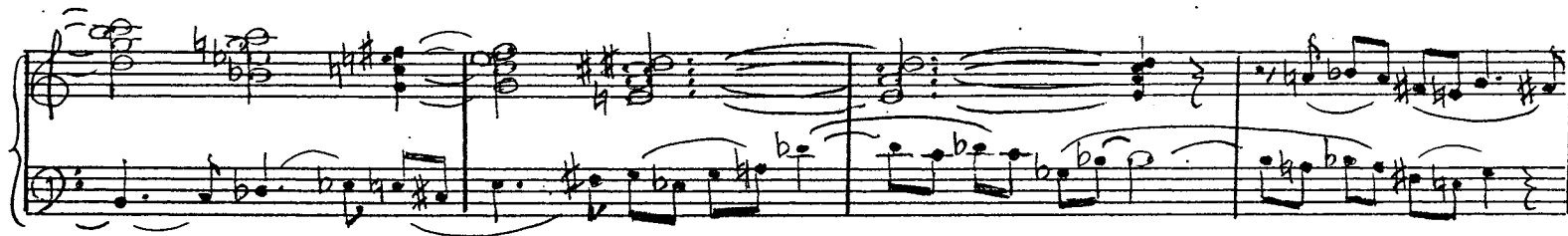
Meno mosso (♩ = ca 160)
P misterioso ma ritmico

5
4

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, using a system of musical notation that includes notes, rests, and bar lines. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The notation is handwritten and appears to be a student exercise or a personal manuscript.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece consists of four measures. The first measure has a treble staff starting with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) and a bass staff with a quarter note (F#2), an eighth note (A2), and a quarter note (C3). The second measure has a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) and a bass staff with a quarter note (F#2), an eighth note (A2), and a quarter note (C3). The third measure has a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) and a bass staff with a quarter note (F#2), an eighth note (A2), and a quarter note (C3). The fourth measure has a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) and a bass staff with a quarter note (F#2), an eighth note (A2), and a quarter note (C3). The piece ends with a double bar line.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece consists of two measures. The first measure contains the main melody and a simple bass accompaniment. The second measure features a more complex bass line with a 'f subito' (forte subito) marking. The score is written in ink on aged paper.



.... a poco accelerando

First system of musical notation for piano. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. A dynamic marking 'P' (piano) is present. The system ends with a double bar line.

... molto a Tempo I. (♩ = 208)

Second system of musical notation for piano. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking 'f' (forte) present. The system ends with a double bar line.

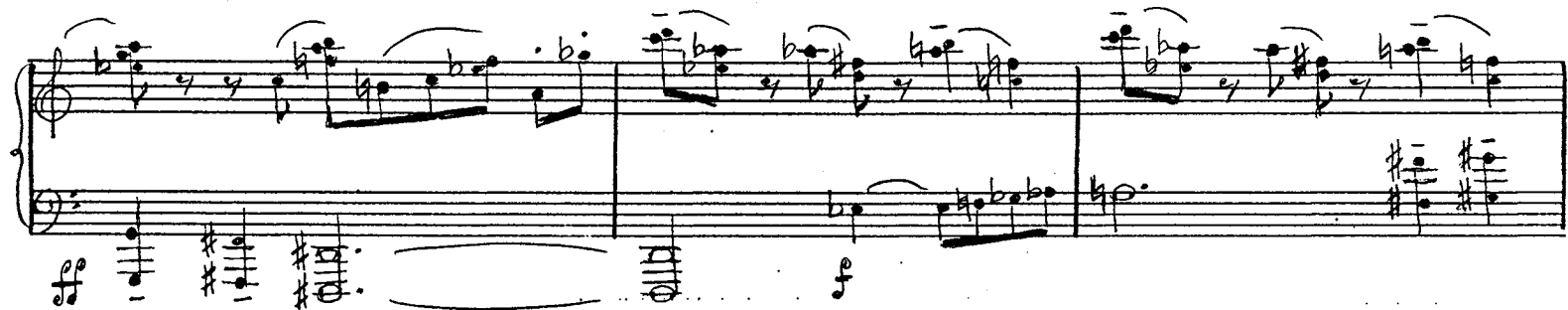
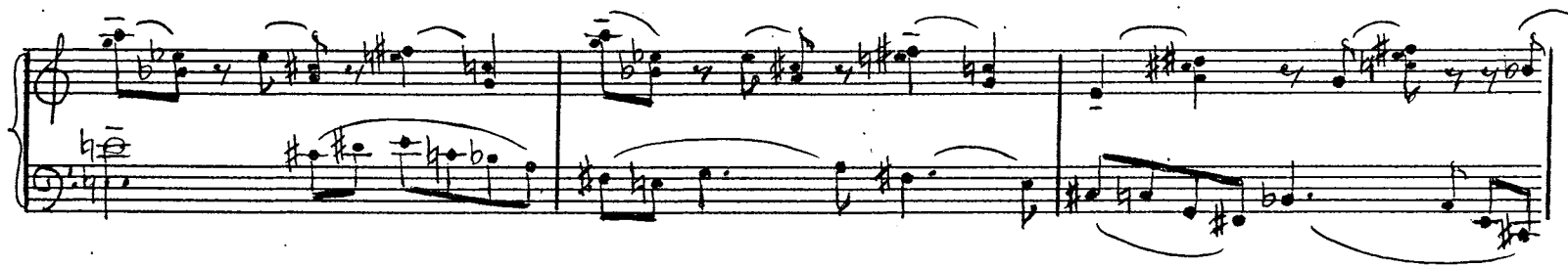
crescendo molto

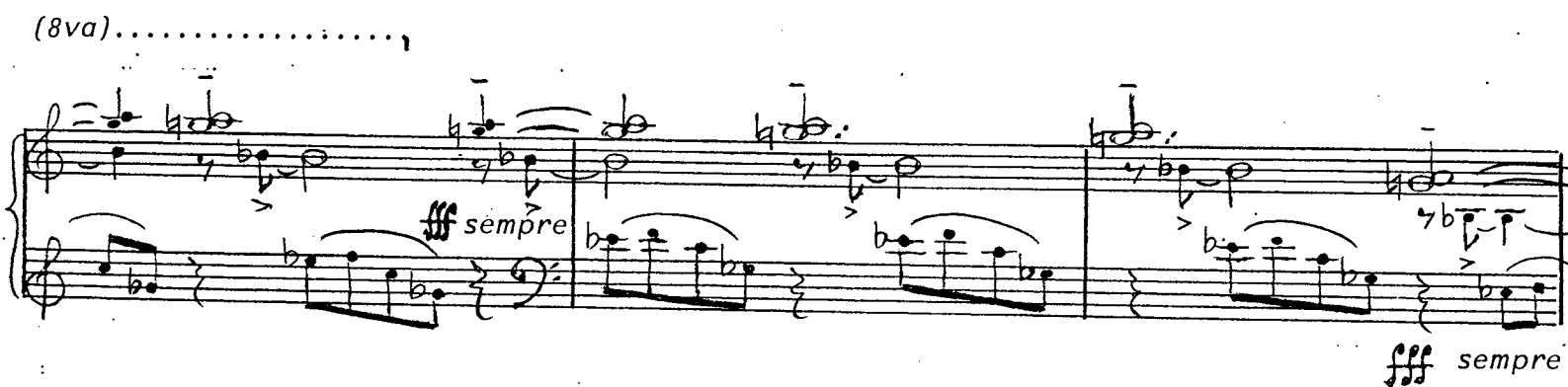
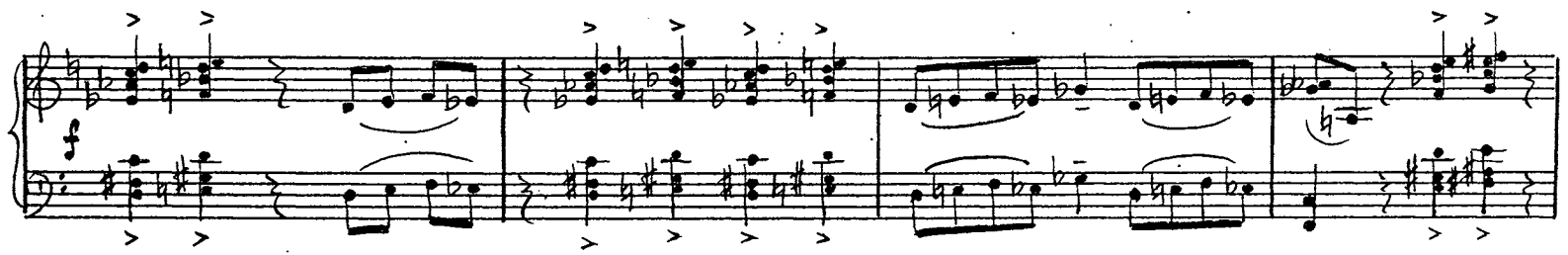
Third system of musical notation for piano. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking 'pp' (pianissimo) and a 'crescendo' marking present. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation for piano. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and a 'crescendo' marking present. The system ends with a double bar line.

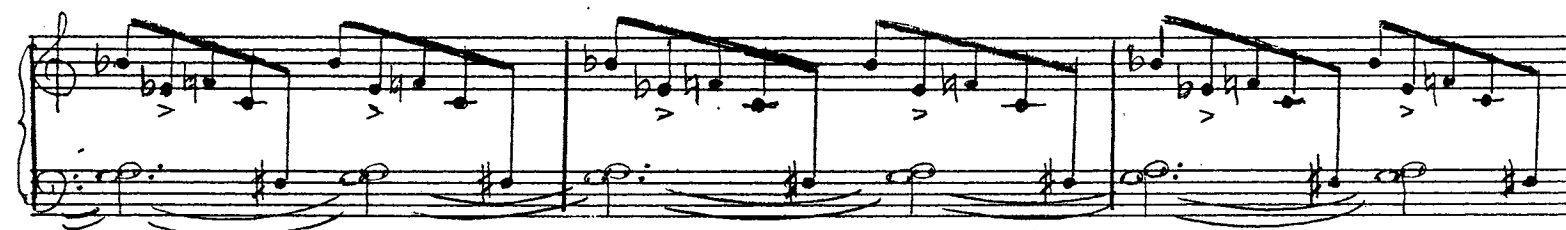
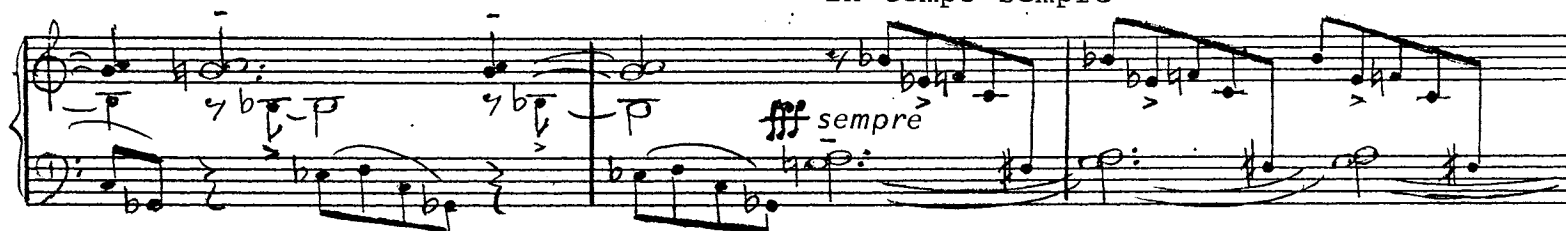
Fifth system of musical notation for piano. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and a 'crescendo' marking present. The system ends with a double bar line.

Sixth system of musical notation for piano. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking 'f' (forte) and a 'crescendo' marking present. The system ends with a double bar line.





In tempo sempre



In tempo sempre e frenetico



poco allarg.



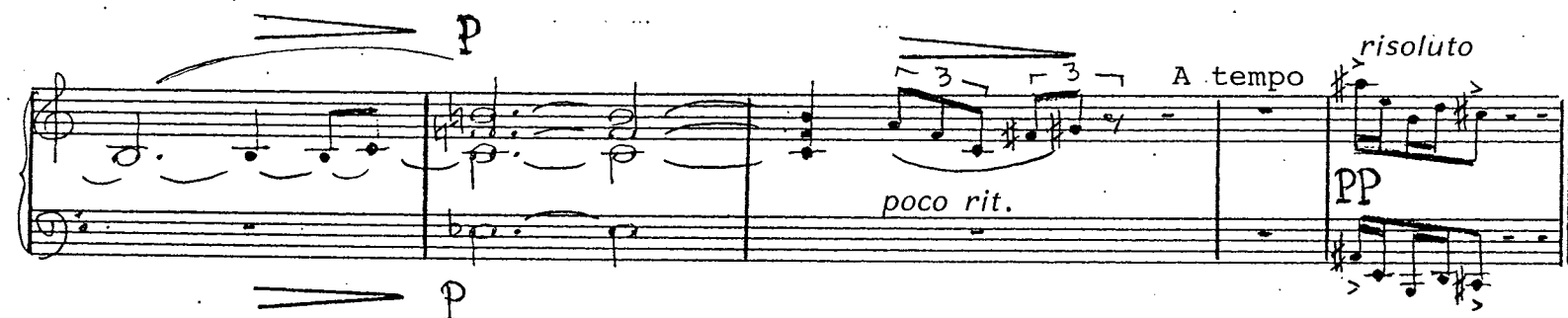
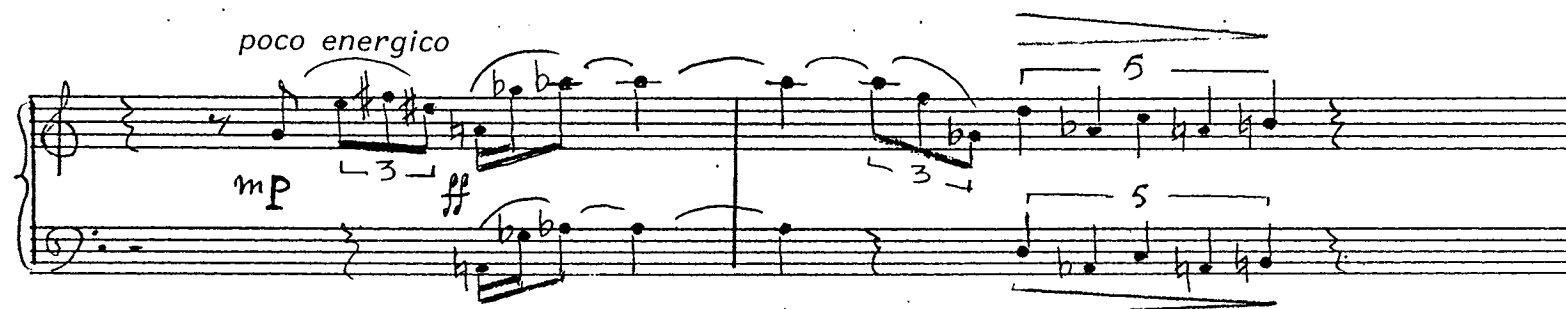
con tutta forza

senza gravità



Meno mosso





Corfombras