

FOREWORD

Johann Strauss Jr. (1825–1899) entered the music history as the unsurpassed “Waltz King”, his heritage consisting of more than 160 works of this genre. As the conductor of the Vienna court balls, the composer addressed himself to other dance genres as well. It was in the work of Strauss Jr., that the easy entertaining character of social dances turned into noble concert pieces.

The edition includes not only the most famous waltzes (“On the Beautiful Blue Danube” op. 314, “Wine, Women and Song” op. 333, “Tales from the Vienna Woods” op. 325, etc.), but also opuses not less bright, although not so known to the wide audience.

The waltzes combine the intonational features of Viennese city music and romantic tradition, are program pieces and have vivid expressive titles. Their subjects can be divided, conditionally, into several large categories.

The theme of love has a special place — touching and passionate melodies lie at the heart of the waltzes “Love Songs” op. 114, “Treasure Waltz” op. 418. There is not only romantic love: the waltzes “On the Beautiful Blue Danube”, “Tales from the Vienna Woods”, “Vienna, my soul!” op. 192, “Viennese sweets” op. 307 are filled with affection for the great city.

The pastoral theme also occupies a significant place in the Strauss’ waltz heritage. To compositions with a “nature” theme can be attributed “Mountain Songs” op. 18, “Snowdrops” op. 143, “The Dragonfly” op. 180, “Voices of Spring” op. 410, “Lagoon Waltz” op. 411.

A special category is made of works based on philosophical themes of reflection on life, time, events (waltzes “The Spirit of the Age” op. 25, “Mirtle Wreaths” op. 154, “You Only Live Once!”, op. 167, etc.).

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Иоганн Штраус-сын (1825–1899) вошел в историю музыки как непревзойденный «Король вальса», его наследие составляют более 160 произведений этого жанра. Будучи распорядителем и дирижером венских придворных балов, композитор обращался и к другим танцевальным жанрам. Именно в творчестве Штрауса-младшего легкий развлекательный характер бытовых танцев перерос в благородные концертные пьесы.

В издание вошли не только самые знаменитые вальсы («На прекрасном голубом Дунае» соч. 314, «Вино, женщины и песни» соч. 333, «Сказки венского леса» соч. 325 и др.), но и опусы не менее яркие, хотя не столь известные широкой публике.

Вальсы соединяют в себе интонационные черты венской городской музыки и романтической традиции, программны и имеют яркие образные названия. Условно их тематику можно разделить на несколько крупных категорий.

Теме любви отведено особое место — трогательные и страстные мелодии лежат в основе вальсов «Песни любви» соч. 114, «Ты мое сокровище» соч. 418. Присутствует не только любовь романтическая: признанием великому городу напоены вальсы «На прекрасном голубом Дунае», «Сказки венского леса», «Душа моя Вена!» соч. 192, «Венские конфеты» соч. 307.

Пасторальная тема также занимает важное место в вальсовом наследии Штрауса. К сочинениям с «природной» тематикой можно отнести «Горные песни» соч. 18, «Подснежники» соч. 143, «Стрекоза» соч. 180, «Весенние голоса» соч. 410, «Лагуна» соч. 411.

Особую категорию составляют сочинения, связанные с философскими темами размышлений о жизни, времени, событиях (вальсы «Дух времени» соч. 25, «Миртовый венок» соч. 154, «Живем один раз» соч. 167 и др.).

The titles of many concert pieces reflect the real events. In particular, the waltz “Aeolian Sounds” op. 68 was written in honor of Field Marshal Radetzky, who had returned from a successful campaign to Italy. Among the compositions created during the Russian tour, the waltz “Grand Duchess Alexandra’s Waltz” op. 181 is dedicated to Alexandra Friederike Henrietta of Prussia, the wife of Grand Duke Konstantin Nikolaevich. The manuscript of the waltz bears the inscription: “Born in Russia and sustained in its cold climate”. The waltz “Coronation Songs” op. 184 is dedicated to another noble person — her Majesty Maria Alexandrovna, the wife of Alexander II.

Like most romantics, Strauss paid attention to an oriental theme. Eastern tunes can be found in the waltzes “A Thousand and One Nights” op. 346, “Fairy Tales from the Orient” op. 444.

The program is expressed not only in the compositions’ characteristic names. One of the most important expressive means is the sound image. The image of a mountain echo in changing registers can be found in op. 18 (“Mountain Songs”), the lights flickering in the dark — in the ringing trills of op. 218 (“Will of the Wisp Waltz”), the image of waves rolling on the shore emerges in the introduction of waltz op. 141 (“Waves and Billows”). Such examples are many: in every waltz Strauss tries to form its image style with bright and precise shades.

The structure of the waltzes is one and has two origins — the lyricism of the waltzes by F. Schubert and C. Weber and the Viennese-type waltz by the composer’s older contemporaries (J. Lanner and J. Strauss). The introduction and coda give a frame to the suite of five parts. Each of them, on the one hand, contrasts, on the other — continues and develops the subject and mood of the previous one. The first waltz’ theme develops and gets a more detailed look in the last one.

The waltzes’ introductions are very interesting from the point of view of themes. Often they show a mood that will be the leading one throughout all five parts. In some cases, Strauss intrigues the listener, misleading

В названиях многих концертных пьес нашли свое отражение реальные события. В частности, вальс «Песни Эола» соч. 68 был написан в честь фельдмаршала Радецкого, вернувшегося из удачного похода в Италию. Среди сочинений, созданных в период русских гастролей, вальс «Великая княгиня Александра» соч. 181 посвящен Александре Фридерике Генриетте Прусской, супруге великого князя Константина Николаевича. Рукопись вальса носит надпись: «Рождён в России и выдержан в её холодном климате». Вальс «Коронационные песнопения» соч. 184 посвящен еще одной знатной особе — её величеству Марии Александровне, жене Александра II.

Как и большинство романтиков, Штраус обращался к ориентальной теме. Восточные мотивы нашли отражение в вальсах «Тысяча и одна ночь» соч. 346, «Сказки Востока» соч. 444.

Программность отражается не только в характеристичных названиях сочинений. Большую роль как средство выразительности играет звукоизобразительность. Эффект горного эха в переключке регистров можно обнаружить в соч. 18 («Горные песни»), в звенящих трелях соч. 218 («Блуждающие огни») — мелькающие в темноте огоньки, образ накатывающих на берег волн всплывает в интродукции вальс соч. 141 («Волны и Валы»). Таких примеров множество: в каждом вальсе Штраус старается яркими меткими штрихами обозначить его образную направленность.

Структура вальсов едина и вырастает из двух источников — поэмности вальсов Ф. Шуберта и К. Вебера и венского типа вальса старших современников композитора (Й. Ланнера и И. Штрауса-отца). Интродукция и coda обрамляют сюитное следование пяти частей. Каждая из них, с одной стороны, контрастирует, с другой — продолжает и развивает сюжет и настроение предыдущей. Тема первого вальса в последнем развивается и приобретает более развнутый вид.

Очень интересны с точки зрения тематизма интродукции вальсов. Зачастую в них экспонируется настроение, которое будет ведущим во всех пяти частях. В отдельных случаях Штраус интригует слушателя,

him. A similar surprise effect was also used by J. Haydn in the famous London symphonies, when, after the “thunderous” introduction, the sunny main theme came on.

The combination of tradition and originality, both in the music expressive means and in the structure of waltzes, allowed the waltz genre to rise to a new level, to move from an entertainment thing to a serious concert piece.

The eighth book includes late opuses, among which are the most famous and perhaps the most favorite waltzes by Strauss (“On the Beautiful Blue Danube”, “The Artist’s Life”).

Among waltzes you can find not only fairly simple ones, but also complicated and almost virtuosic opuses. Therefore, the collection will be of interest to beginning pianists and amateurs, and to experienced performers as well.

Evgenia Ilyanova

вводя его в заблуждение. Подобный эффект неожиданности использовал и Й. Гайдн в известных Лондонских симфониях, когда после «грозового» вступления наступала солнечная главная тема.

Соединение традиции и индивидуальности как в средствах музыкальной выразительности, так и в структуре вальсов, позволили встать жанру вальса на новый уровень, перейти из разряда развлекательного в разряд полноценной концертной пьесы.

В восьмой выпуск вошли поздние опусы, среди которых — самые известные и, пожалуй, наиболее любимые вальсы Штрауса («На прекрасном голубом Дунае», «Жизнь артиста»).

Среди вальсов можно найти как достаточно доступные, так и сложные и почти виртуозные опусы. Потому пьесы будут интересны начинающим пианистам и любителям, а также опытным исполнителям.

Евгения Ильянова

Columns | Колонны
op. 262 | соч. 262

Andante

Introduction

p

f

dim. ritard.

1

Waltz № 1

p

p

1. Schluss

f

2.

mf

The musical score is for a piece in 3/4 time, marked with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is written in the treble clef, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The bass line is written in the bass clef, starting with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and then a quarter note B2. The piece is marked with a forte (f) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), both marked with a repeat sign. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a final triplet of eighth notes. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The score is divided into five measures, with a final double bar line and repeat sign.

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a vocal line in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The vocal line begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains a melody with a repeat sign and a first ending. The piano accompaniment starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features a series of chords and a melodic line in the right hand. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts, with the vocal line ending on a final note. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and a melodic line. The score is marked with dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The tempo is indicated as 'Moderato'.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The melody consists of six measures, each containing a single note with a long, horizontal line extending to the right, indicating a sustained note. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), and F#4 (quarter). The bass staff accompaniment consists of six measures, each containing a single note with a long, horizontal line extending to the right, indicating a sustained note. The notes are: C3 (half), D3 (half), E3 (half), D3 (half), C3 (half), and B2 (half). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4.

First system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. A dynamic marking *f* is present in the bass staff.

Second system of a musical score, labeled "№ 3". The treble clef staff contains a melody with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. A dynamic marking *p* is present in the bass staff.

Third system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.

Fourth system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. A dynamic marking *f* is present in the bass staff. The system concludes with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), both leading to a "Fine" marking.

Fifth system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. A dynamic marking *f* is present in the bass staff.

Sixth system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.

1. 2.

D.S. al fine

№ 4

p *Ped.* *

p *Ped.* * *f*

p *f*

p *f*

1. 2. Schluss

№ 5

p

f

p

fz

f

Coda

f

f

p Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

*

Ped.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a trill-like figure and a triplet. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords and a triplet. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and accents.

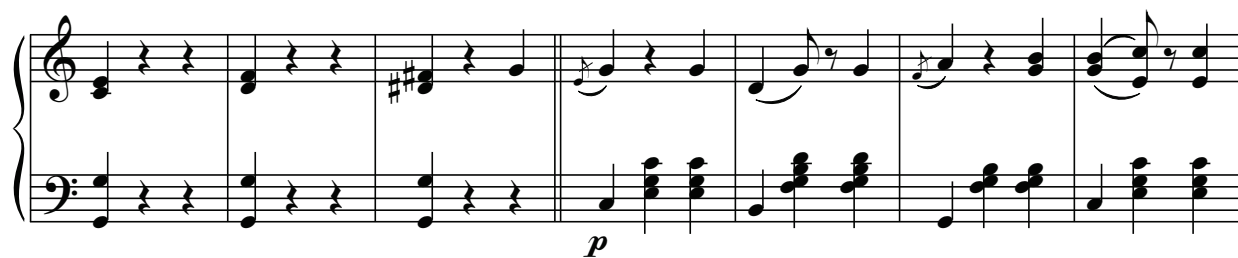
Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a triplet. The bass clef staff features a steady accompaniment of chords. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and accents.

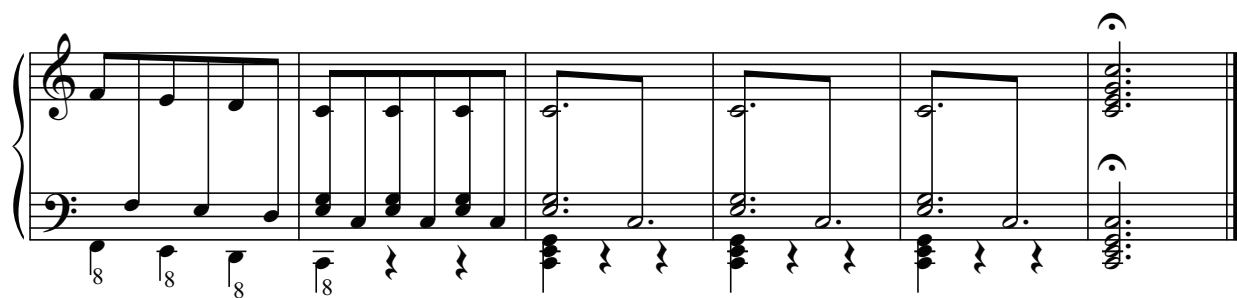
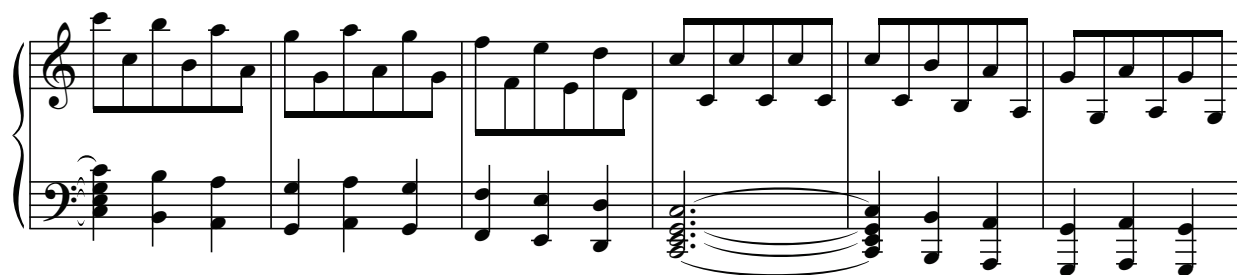
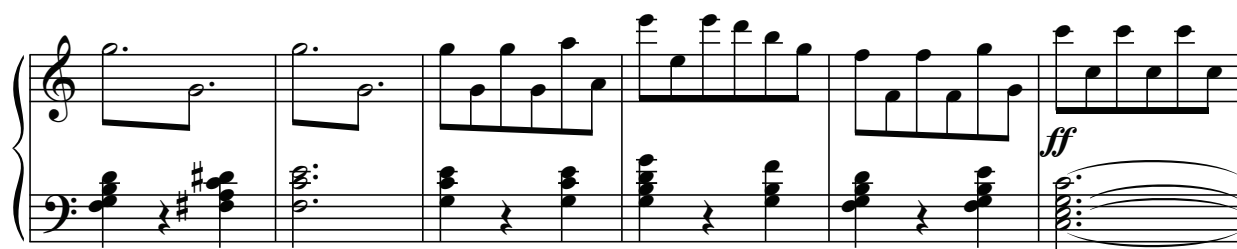
Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a triplet. The bass clef staff features a steady accompaniment of chords. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and accents.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a trill-like figure. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and accents.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a trill-like figure. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and accents.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a trill-like figure. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and accents.

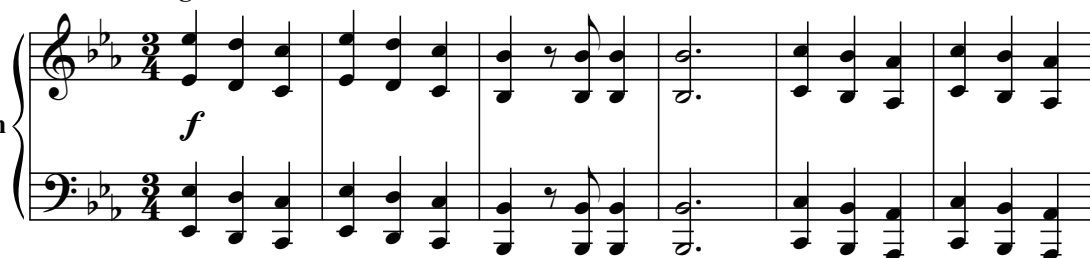


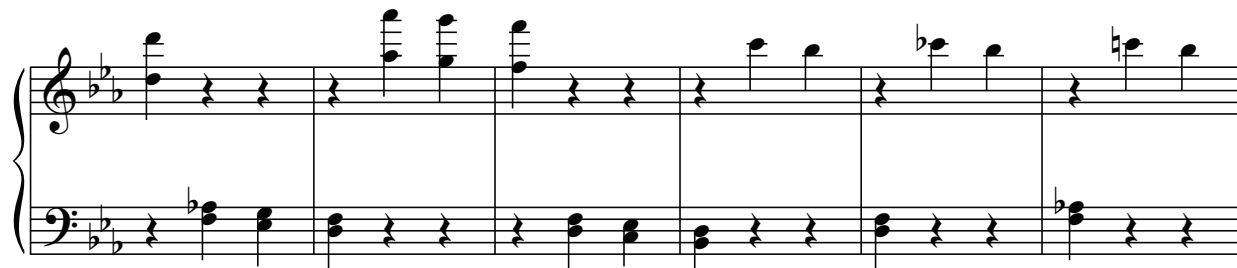
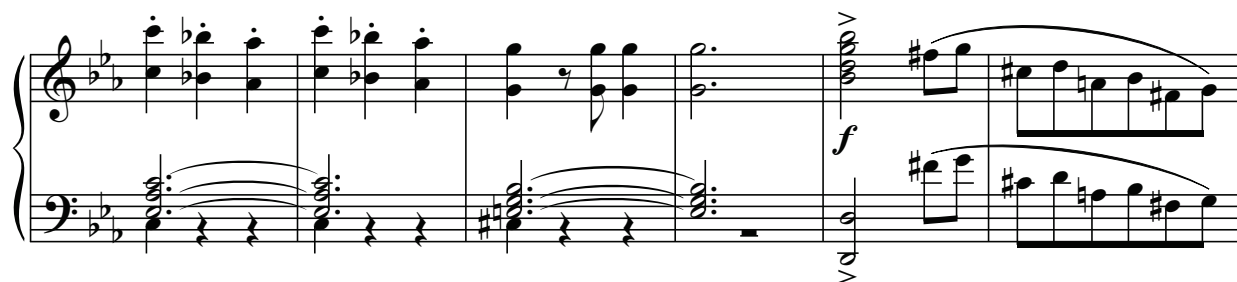
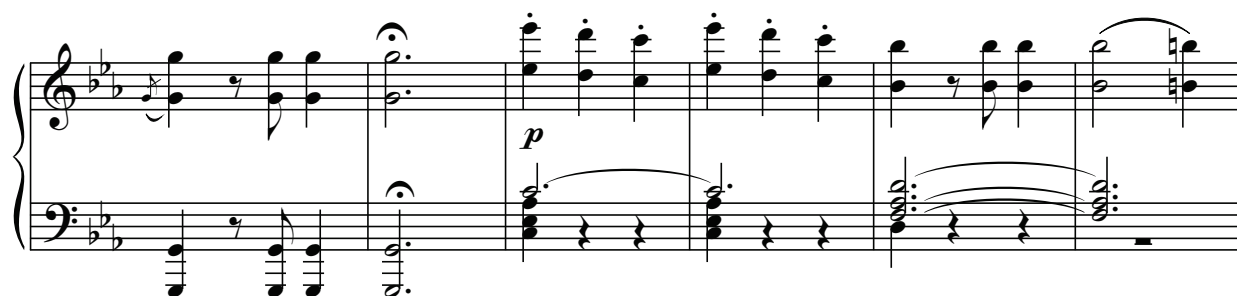


The Motors | **Моторы**
op. 265 | **соч. 265**

Allegro

Introduction





Waltz № 1

The musical score for "Waltz № 1" is written for piano in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system introduces a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section. The fourth system continues the piano section. The fifth system features a melodic line with a fermata. The sixth system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a repeat sign.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat), 4/4 time. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The bass line consists of chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The melody continues with slurs and ties. The bass line features chords and single notes.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The melody includes a dynamic change from *f* (forte) to *p* (piano). The system concludes with first and second endings, with the word "Schluss" (End) above the final measure.

Fourth system of musical notation, labeled "№ 2" on the left. Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 3/4 time. The melody begins with a repeat sign and a dynamic of *p*. The bass line features chords and single notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The melody continues with slurs and ties. The bass line features chords and single notes.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The melody includes a dynamic change from *f* to *p*. The system concludes with first and second endings.

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

Приобрести книгу можно

в интернет-магазине

«Электронный универс»

e-Univers.ru