

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.

Among the opuses of the seventh book, one of the most beloved waltzes attracts special attention: “Farewell to Saint Petersburg” op. 210. Its premiere performance took place at the final concert of Strauss in Pavlovsk, and the title (“Farewell to Saint Petersburg”) made a plot of a feature film about the composer’s stay in Russia.

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.

Среди опусов седьмого выпуска особое внимание привлекает один из самых любимых всеми вальсов — «Прощание с Санкт-Петербургом» соч. 210. Премьерное исполнение его состоялось на заключительном концерте Штрауса в Павловске, а название («Прощание с Петербургом») легло в основу художественного фильма о пребывании композитора в России.

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

Farewell
to Saint Petersburg
op. 210

Прощание
с Санкт-Петербургом
соч. 210

Andante

Introduction

p

pp

p

pp

Agitato

stringendo

et

appassionato

dim.

3

3

3
ritard.
pp

Waltz № 1

p

p

fini

f

p

First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The treble clef staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of the musical score. It includes a first ending bracket in the final measure of the system. The bass clef staff has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) starting in the third measure. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Da capo al fine

№ 2

Third system, labeled "№ 2". It begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the treble staff. The bass staff also has a *p* marking in the second measure. The system contains several measures with chords and melodic lines.

Fourth system of the musical score, continuing the piece with chords and melodic fragments in both staves.

Fifth system, featuring a first ending bracket. The treble staff has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the third measure, while the bass staff has a *p* (piano) marking in the same measure. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Sixth system of the musical score, consisting of several measures of chords and single notes in both staves.

(Cornet a Piston)

1. *p* 2. 3. *p*

№ 3

p

fz

fz *pp*

1. 2. 3.

№ 4

pp

pp

1. 2.

p

p

f

1. 2. Schluss

p *p*

№ 5

p

p

pp

pp

1.

2.

p

1.

2.

Schluss

Coda

p

fz

f

f

First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

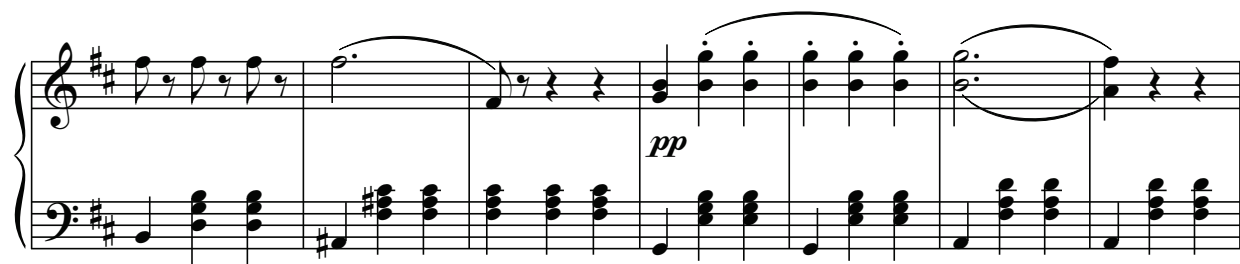
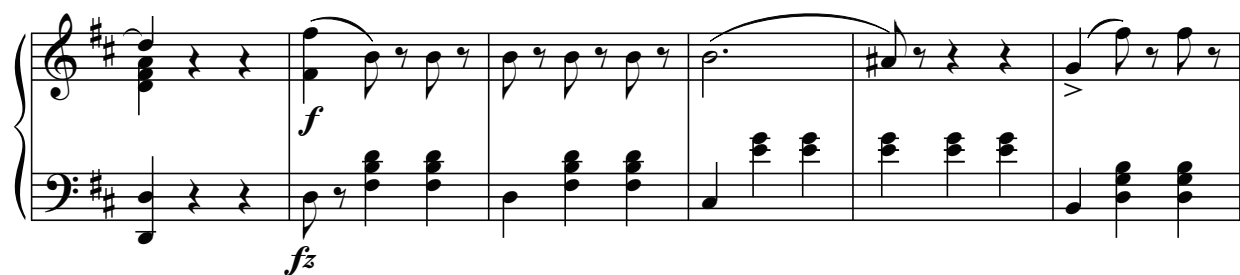
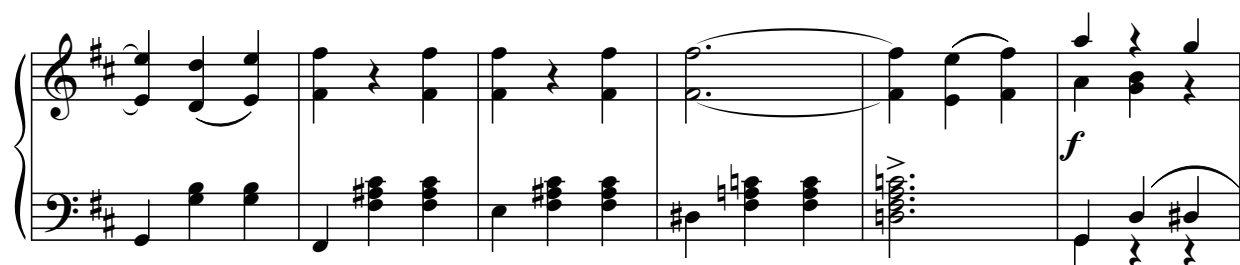
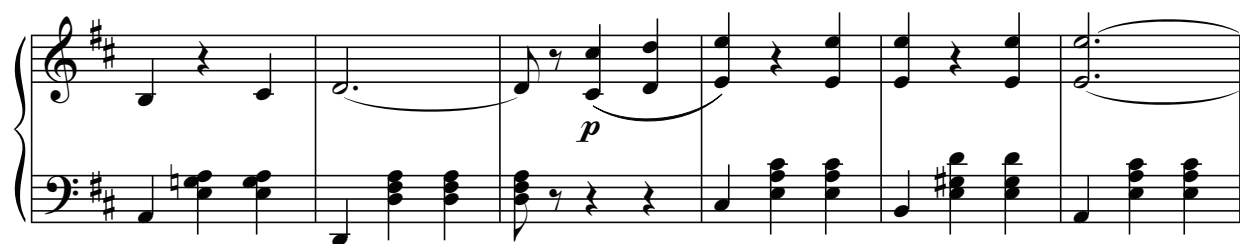
Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand features a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The system ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

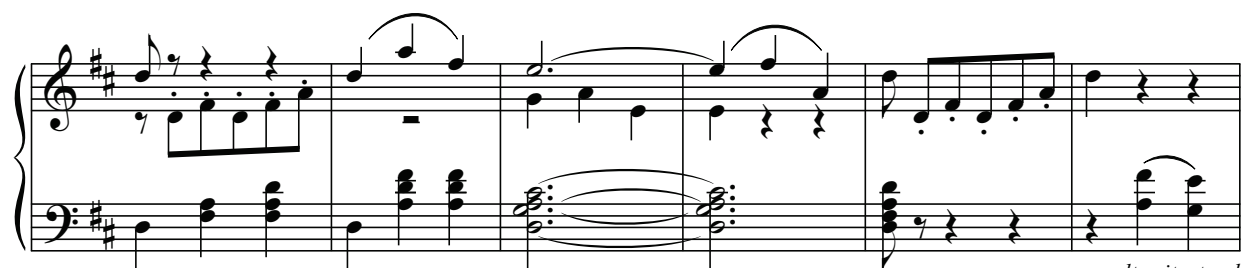
Third system of the musical score. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

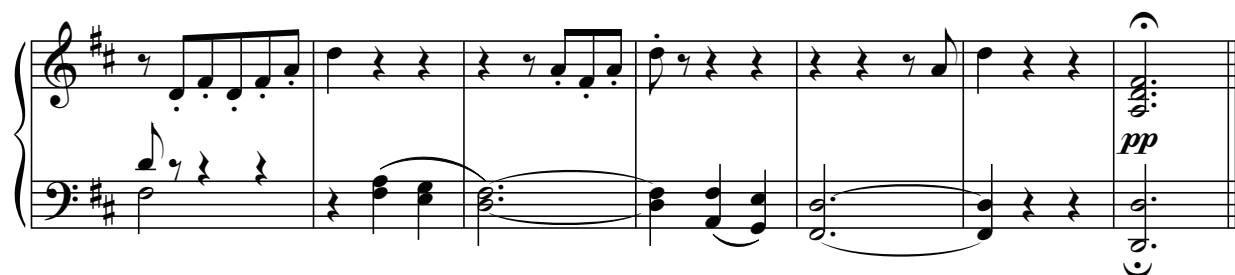
Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand plays a melodic line, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.





molto ritardando

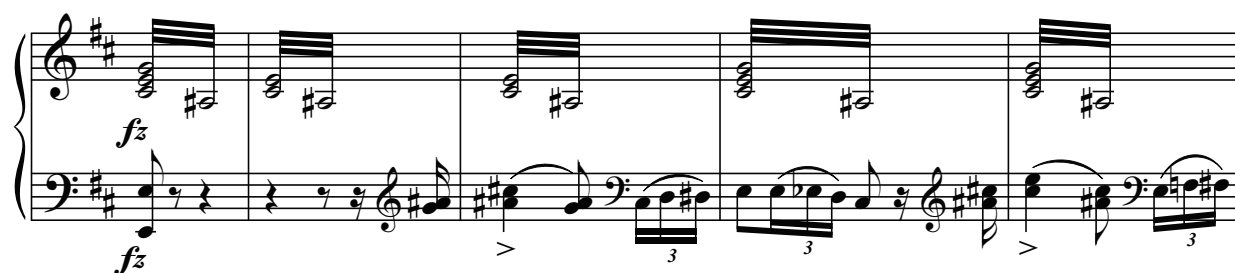
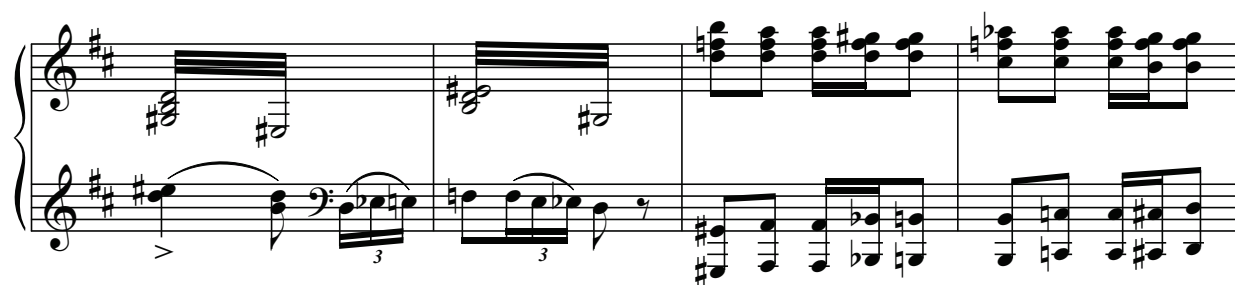


Thoughtless Flights op. 215

Полет мысли соч. 215

Allegro moderato

Introduction



First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line, while the left hand plays a triplet of eighth notes followed by a quarter note. The key signature is G major.

Maestoso

Second system of the musical score. The tempo is marked **Maestoso**. The right hand has a melodic line with dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords. The key signature is G major.

loco *8va - -* *loco* *ritard.*

Third system of the musical score. It includes performance instructions: *loco*, *8va - -* (octave up), *loco*, and *ritard.* (ritardando). The right hand has a melodic line with dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. The left hand has a bass line. The key signature is G major.

Tempo di Valse

Fourth system of the musical score. The tempo is marked **Tempo di Valse**. The right hand has a melodic line with dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. The left hand has a bass line. The key signature is G major.

Waltz № 1

Fifth system of the musical score, titled **Waltz № 1**. The right hand has a melodic line with dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. The left hand has a bass line. The key signature is G major.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. The left hand has a bass line. The key signature is G major.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A4. The bass clef staff has a half note G2, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A2. The system concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics include *f* and *fz*.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a half note G4 with an accent (>), followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A4. The bass clef staff has a half note G2, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A2. The system concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A4. The bass clef staff has a half note G2, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A2. The system concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics include *p* and *fz*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A4. The bass clef staff has a half note G2, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A2. The system concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics include *p* and *fz*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A4. The bass clef staff has a half note G2, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A2. The system concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics include *p* and *fz*.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A4. The bass clef staff has a half note G2, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A2. The system concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics include *p* and *fz*.

First system of a piano piece. The right hand features a melody with a trill and a grace note, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

Second system of the piano piece. The right hand continues the melodic line with a trill. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The system concludes with the instruction *Walzer № 1* and *D.C. al fine*.

Third system, labeled *№ 2* on the left. The right hand has a melodic line with trills, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. The dynamic is *p* (piano).

Fourth system of the piano piece. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and a grace note. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

Fifth system of the piano piece. The right hand has a melodic line with trills. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The system includes first and second endings.

Sixth system of the piano piece. The right hand features a melodic line with trills. The dynamic is *f* (forte).

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

Приобрести книгу можно

в интернет-магазине

«Электронный универс»

e-Univers.ru