



ERIK DRAKE

1788-1870

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Divertimento

för flöjt och piano i D-dur

*Divertimento*

*for flute and piano in D major*

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Julia Lockhart

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# Divertimento

pour Le Pianoforte et Flûte traversière  
sur un motif de *La Romance*

Erik Drake  
(1788–1870)

Maestoso

The sheet music consists of four systems of musical notation. System 1 (measures 1-4) starts with a piano introduction in 3/4 time, followed by a flute entry with a melodic line. System 2 (measures 5-8) continues with the piano and flute. System 3 (measures 9-12) begins with a dynamic change to *p dolce*, followed by a flute solo. System 4 (measures 13-16) concludes the piece with a final flourish.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

Recit.

A tempo

*p dolce*

*p dolce*

*tr.*

16

20

*cresc. poco a poco*

*cresc. poco a poco*

24

*decresc.*

*f decresc.*

*p*

28

32

36

40

*de La Romance (Du tendre amour je chérissais l'empire)*  
Andante

45

51

3 3 3 3 3 3

57

3 3 3 3 3 3

63

ritard.

3 3 3 3 3 3

68

Più moto

6 6 6 6 6 6

72

Three staves (Treble, Bass, Lower Bass) in 2/4 time, key signature of two sharps. Measure 72: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Measure 73: Treble staff continues sixteenth-note patterns. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Measure 74: Treble staff continues sixteenth-note patterns. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Measure 75: Treble staff continues sixteenth-note patterns. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support.

76

Three staves (Treble, Bass, Lower Bass) in 2/4 time, key signature of two sharps. Measure 76: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Measure 77: Treble staff continues sixteenth-note patterns. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Measure 78: Treble staff continues sixteenth-note patterns. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Measure 79: Treble staff continues sixteenth-note patterns. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support.

80

Three staves (Treble, Bass, Lower Bass) in 2/4 time, key signature of two sharps. Measure 80: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Measure 81: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Rehearsal mark '6' is present. Measure 82: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Measure 83: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support.

83

Three staves (Treble, Bass, Lower Bass) in 2/4 time, key signature of two sharps. Measure 83: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Measure 84: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Dynamics 'p' and 'tr' are indicated. Measure 85: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support. Measure 86: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Bass and Lower Bass staves provide harmonic support.

86

*f*

89

ad lib.

*f*

91

*f*

95

*f*

99

103

106

109

ritardando poco a poco

113 Più lento

117

121

125

129 Allegro

133

138 Maestoso  
ad lib.

143 Recit.

147 *tr.* ..

*A tempo*

*p dolce*

151

*tr.* ..

*p*

155 (b)

*fz*

*fz*

159

*fz*

*fz*

*fz*

*p*

*fz*

*fz*

*p*

163

166

*poco a poco crescendo*

Andante sostenuto

169

*dim.* > *p dolce*

174

*fz*

179 **Tempo Primo**

185

190

**A tempo**

ritard.  
ad lib.

193

*calando*

*calando*

196 Allegro

196

Allegro

*f*

*8va*

199

199

(8)

*p*

*cresc.*

202

202

*f*

*f*

206

206

*f*

## Erik Drake

Erik Drake föddes den 8 januari 1788. Efter studieåren i Uppsala studerade Drake harmonilära, kontrapunkt och instrumentering för sin vän hovkapellmästaren Joachim Nicolas Eggert. Drake ansåg sig genom Eggert stå i rak elevsuccession till Johann Sebastian Bach (Bach–Kirnberger–Fleischer–Eggert).

Drake blev ledamot av Kungl. Musikaliska Akademien år 1822. År 1826 blev han Pehr Frigels biträde som lärare i musikteori och komposition vid akademiens undervisningsverk, och 1830 blev han professor. År 1841 efterträdde han Frigel som akademiens sekreterare, och 1849 även som akademiens bibliotekarie. År 1859 begärde han med hänvisning till synsvaghet avsked från sina samtliga befattningar.

Under sin tid vid akademien undervisade han totalt cirka 2 000 elever i de musikteoretiska ämnena samt i komposition, vilket innebär att merparten av alla kompositörer, musiker, kyrkomusiker och musiklärare i Sverige under det senare artonhundratalet stod i någon slags elevrelation till Drake. Han avled den 9 juni 1870 i Stockholm.

Drake skrev musik i en mängd gener, däribland vokal- och kammarmusik, solosånger, pianomusik samt deklamatoriet ”Sappho” med text av G.A. Silverstolpe. Drake efterlämnade dessutom en mängd skrifter inom musikens historiska, estetiska och teoretiska områden. Hans läroböcker i harmonilära och kontrapunkt kom att användas i en rad nya utgåvor långt efter Drakes död.

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## Divertimento i D-dur för flöjt och piano

Divertimento i D-dur är Drakes enda kända verk för besättningen piano och flöjt. Melodiskt och harmoniskt hålls verket i en klassisk stil, men med en rapsodisk formdramatik som är ovanlig i den klassiska serenad- och divertimentorepertoaren. Flöjtisten får här möjlighet att framträda i både lyriska och briljanta passager. Dedikationen till societetsdamen Marie Berger antyder salongen som tänkt framförandemiljö, vilket gäller närmast all svensk kammarmusik vid mitten av 1800-talet.

Det motiv som nämns i undertiteln ”sur un motif de la Romance” (’över ett motiv från La Romance’) kommer från en enaktsopera av Henri Montan Berton (1767-1844) med libretto av Claude-François Fillette-Loraux (1753-1821): *La Romance*, uruppförd i Paris 1804. Arian ”Du tendre amour je chérissois l’empire” var under en kort tid mycket populär i hela Europa och Drakes fåordiga referens på titelbladet antyder att den fått spridning även i svenska salongsretsar. Arian utgavs som separat tryck och dess strofiska melodi lades till grund för ett antal variationsverk och transkriptioner (bland annat av Hector Berlioz). Kungliga musicaliska akademiens bibliotek, för vars samlingar Drake som sekreterare och bibliotekarie var ansvarig, ägde ett femtiotal tryck av Berton, bland andra *La Romance*.

Passagen där flöjtstämmen varierar och ornamenterar Berton-arian utgör det lyriska hjärtat i satsen. Denna inramas av ett återkommande maestoso-parti, där pianosatsons ouvertyrtartade patos alternerar med flöjtens solopassager. Verket avslutas med ett allegro-parti som ger helheten ett intryck av flersatsighet även om denna del, med kromatiska flöjtpassager, egentligen är en coda till den tredelade formen.

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## Erik Drake

Erik Drake was born 8 January 1788. Following his years of study in Uppsala, Drake took up harmony, counterpoint and orchestration under the tutelage of his friend, the chief conductor of the Royal Court Orchestra, Joachim Nicolas Eggert. Drake saw himself, through Eggert, to be in a direct line of student succession from Johann Sebastian Bach (Bach–Kirnberger–Fleischer–Eggert).

Drake became a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music in 1822. In 1826 he became Pehr Frigel's assistant as teacher of music theory and composition at the Academy's educational institution, and in 1830 he became professor. In 1841 he took over from Frigel as the Academy's secretary, and in 1849 he added the role of librarian. In 1859 he requested to be relieved of all his positions due to his deteriorating vision.

While at the Academy he taught a total of ca 2000 pupils in the music theory subjects as well as composition, which means that the majority of all composers, musicians, church musicians and music teachers in Sweden in the latter part of the 19th century had some kind of student relationship to Drake. He died on 9 June 1870 in Stockholm.

Drake composed music in a variety of genres, including vocal and chamber music, solo songs, piano music, as well as the declamatory 'Sappho' with a text by G.A. Silverstolpe. Drake also left a quantity of writings on music's historical, aesthetic and theoretical domains. His textbooks in harmony and counterpoint were used in a series of new editions long after Drake's death.

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## Divertimento for flute and piano in D major

The Divertimento in D Major is Drake's only known work for the piano and flute. Melodically and harmonically the work is in a classical style, but with a rhapsodic dramatic form that is unusual in the classical serenade and divertimento repertoire. The flautist here has the opportunity to shine in both lyrical and brilliant passages. The dedication to society lady Marie Berger suggests the salon as the intended performance environment, which is true for most Swedish chamber music from the mid-19th century.

The motif named in the subtitle, 'sur un motif de la Romance' (on a motif from *La Romance*) comes from a one-act opera by Henri Montan Berton (1767–1844) with a libretto by Claude-François Fillette-Loraux (1753–1821): *La Romance*, premiered in Paris in 1804. The aria 'Du tendre amour je chérissois l'empire' was very popular for a short time throughout Europe, and Drake's sparse reference on the title page suggests it had even spread in Swedish salon circles. The aria was published separately in print and its strophic melody was the foundation for a number of variations works and transcriptions (including by Hector Berlioz). The Kungliga musikaliska akademiens bibliotek (Royal Swedish Academy of Music Library), whose collections Drake was responsible for as secretary and librarian, possessed some fifty printed pieces by Berton, including *La Romance*.

The passages where the flute plays variations and ornamentations of the Berton aria comprise the lyrical heart of the piece. This is framed by a recurring maestoso passage, where the piano part's overture-like pathos alternates with the flute's solo passages. The work ends with an allegro section that gives the whole the impression of being multi-movement, even if this part, with the chromatic flute passages, is actually the coda to its three-part form.

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