



ERIK ÅKERBERG

1860–1938

Tre miniaturer

för violin och piano

Three Miniatures
for violin and piano

Opus 8

Emenderad utgåva/Emended edition

Levande Musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska akademien

Syftet med Levande Musikarv är att tillgängliggöra den dolda svenska musikskatten och göra den till en självklar del av dagens repertoar och forskning. Detta sker genom notutgåvor av musik som inte längre är skyddad av upphovsrätten, samt texter om tonsättarna och deras verk. Texterna publiceras i projektets databas på internet, liksom fritt nedladdningsbara notutgåvor. Huvudman är Kungl. Musikaliska akademien i samarbete med Musik- och teaterbiblioteket och Svensk Musik.

Kungl. Musikaliska akademien grundades 1771 av Gustav III med ändamålet att främja tonkonsten och musiklivet i Sverige. Numera är akademien en fristående institution som förenar tradition med ett aktivt engagemang i dagens och morgondagens musikliv.

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Barcarole.

Erik Åkerberg, Op. 8.

Violin. *Andante con moto.* (♩ = 76.)

Piano. *p*

5

10

14

poco animato

18

Musical score for measures 18-21. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. The word "riten." is written above the treble staff at the end of measure 21 and below the bass staff at the end of measure 20.

22

Musical score for measures 22-26. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. The word "string." is written above the treble staff at the beginning of measure 22. The word "rit." is written above the treble staff at the beginning of measure 23. The word "a tempo" is written above the treble staff at the beginning of measure 24. The word "p espress." is written below the bass staff at the beginning of measure 24. The word "a tempo" is written below the bass staff at the beginning of measure 25.

27

Musical score for measures 27-31. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass.

32

Musical score for measures 32-36. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. The word "sul G." is written above the treble staff at the beginning of measure 32. The word "pp" is written below the bass staff at the beginning of measure 32 and below the treble staff at the beginning of measure 33.

37

Musical score for measures 37-40. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. The word "cresc. poco a poco" is written below the bass staff at the beginning of measure 37.

40 *atempo*
f
molto ritard.
f

43

47 *poco agitato e appassionato*
ff
molto ritard.
poco agitato e appassionato
ff
molto ritard.

51 *string.*
atempo
p
dim.
string.
p a tempo
dim.

55
pp
ppp
pp
ppp

II. Humoresk.

Allegretto grazioso. (♩ = 104.)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of music. The first system (measures 1-5) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 6-11) continues the piece. The third system (measures 12-17) features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the first measure, followed by piano (*p*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamics. The fourth system (measures 18-22) includes markings for ritardando (*rit.*) and a return to tempo (*a tempo*).

24

Musical score for measures 24-30. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The vocal line begins with a melodic phrase marked *mf*. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamics ranging from *f* to *mf* and *p*.

31

Musical score for measures 31-37. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase marked *f*. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamics ranging from *f* to *p*.

38

Musical score for measures 38-43. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The vocal line includes dynamic markings *ff*, *pizz*, *rit.*, and *arco*. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings *ff*, *p*, *rit.*, and *p a tempo*.

44

Musical score for measures 44-50. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The vocal line features a melodic phrase marked *ff*. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamics ranging from *ff* to *p*.

51

Musical score for measures 51-56. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The vocal line includes dynamic markings *pp* and *pizz.*. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings *pp*.

III. Melodi.

Andante sostenuto. (♩ = 84.)

mf

5

cresc. poco a poco

9

fritard.

13

a tempo

string.

16 *a tempo*
pp a tempo
pp
b2.

20 *sul G.*
p
p

24 *f*
molto string. e cresc.
f
molto string. e cresc.

28 *ff ritard.*
ff ritard.

32 *p a tempo*
morendo e ritard.
p a tempo
morendo e ritard.

I. Barcarole.

Violin.

Andante con moto. (♩. = 76.)

Erik Åkerberg, Op. 8.

2 *p*

8

13 *poco animato*

18 *ritard.*

22 *string. rit. p espress.*

27

32 *sul G. pp*

37 *a tempo f*

44 *poco agitato e appassionato ff molto rit.*

50 *a tempo p string.*

54 *dim. pp ppp*

II. Humoresk.

Violin.

Allegretto grazioso. (♩ = 104.)

10

18 *rit.* *a tempo* **3**

29 *mf* *f* *ff* *pizz.* *p*

40 *rit.* *a tempo* *arco* *p*

48 *pizz.* *pp*

III. Melodi.

Andante sostenuto. (♩ = 84.)

8 *mf* *cresc. poco a* *a tempo*

14 *poco* *f* *ritard.* *pp a tempo*

21 *string.* *sul G.* *p* *f* *molto string. e*

28 *cresc. al* *ff* *ritard.* *p a tempo* *morendo e rit.*

Erik Åkerberg

Erik Åkerberg föddes i Stockholm 1860. Han började studera juridik, men bytte bana när han 1882 inledde studier vid Musikkonservatoriet. Ett år senare tog han organistexamen, fortsatte därefter med undervisning i kontrapunkt för Joseph Dente. Redan under studieåren komponerade han större verk såsom en symfoni, en konsertuvertyr och balladen *Skogsrået* för baryton och orkester.

1887 for Åkerberg till Paris för fördjupade musikstudier. Han vistades där under ungefär ett år, då han följde César Francks undervisning, men också tjänstgjorde som organist i Svenska kyrkan.

Hemma igen blev han omedelbart efterfrågad som kördirigent och organist. Han tjänstgjorde som kantor i Tyska kyrkan i Stockholm 1889–92. Eftersom sådana tjänster inte var på heltid, kunde han åren 1890–28 vara organist i Stora synagogan, senare också lärare i musikämnen vid Norra latinläroverket 1895–23. Åren 1897–09 var han dessutom lärare vid Richard Anderssons musikskola. Erik Åkerberg innehade sålunda samtidigt flera centrala musik-tjänster i det centrala Stockholm. Han avled 1938 i sin födelsestad.

Erik Åkerberg skrev musik med näring ur sin goda kännedom om fransk musik. Om det vittnar bland annat harmoniken och de återkommande modulationerna. Enligt musikhistorikern Anders Edling är influensen från César Franck tydlig. Åkerberg skrev framför allt musik med direkt anknytning till sina verksamhetsfält: körstycken, kammarmusik och solosånger. Men han spände också bågen genom att skriva orkestermusik: två symfonier, en cellokonsert, två sinfoniettor med flera verk. En fullbordad opera, *Turandot* (1907), har dock förblivit ouppförd.

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Om utgåvan

Levande Musikarvs emenderade utgåvor är redaktionellt genomsedda och korrigerade utgåvor av tidigare tryck med kommentarer rörande rättelser och ändringar införda i form av fotnoter. Justeringar av bågar, förtecken, accenter och artikulation som inte har medfört förändrad läsart har företagits utan kommentar.

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Erik Åkerberg

Erik Åkerberg was born in Stockholm in 1860. At first he studied law but changed direction and began studying music at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Stockholm in 1882. One year later he graduated as an organist but continued studying counterpoint with Joseph Dente. During his years of study he composed several large works such as a symphony, a concert overture and the ballad *Skogsrået* for baritone and orchestra.

In 1887 Åkerberg moved to Paris for advanced studies in music. He lived there for approximately one year, studying with César Franck and working as an organist in the Swedish Church.

Once home he was immediately in demand as an organist and choral director. He worked at the German Church in Stockholm as a cantor from 1889 until 1892. Due to these kinds of positions not being fulltime, he was also able to work as an organist in the Great Synagogue from 1890 until 1928. Later, from 1895 until 1923, he was the teacher of music at Norra Latin secondary school. In addition he taught at Richard Andersson's Music School from 1897–1909. Thus Erik Åkerberg held several important musical positions simultaneously in central Stockholm. He died in 1938 in his native city.

Erik Åkerberg composed music that was influenced by his great knowledge of French music. This is for instance demonstrated by the harmonies and reoccurring modulations. According to the music historian Anders Edling the influence of César Franck in Åkerberg's work is very much apparent. Above all, Åkerberg composed music that had a direct connection to his working environment: choral pieces, chamber music and solo songs. He also expanded his output as a composer by writing orchestral music: two symphonies, a cello concerto, two sinfoniettas and several other pieces. His complete opera *Turandot* (1907), however, has never been performed.

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Trans. Sally Allkins

About the edition

Levande Musikarv's (Swedish Musical Heritage's) emendated editions are editorially revised and corrected versions of previously printed material, with comments on the corrections and amendments inserted as footnotes. Adjustments to slurs, accidentals, accents and articulation marks that have not affected the reading have been made without comment.

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